

REPORT OF THE 17TH APPPC REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE REVIEW OF DRAFT ISPMs

25-29 July 2016

Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

Summary

Dr Bong-Kyun Park, Commissioner of the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency opened the meeting welcoming the 36 experts from 18 countries. The meeting was updated on CPM matters by Dr Kyu-Ock Yim, previous CPM Chairperson.

Participants discussed the three ISPMs out for their first consultation: Amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*); National surveillance systems (2009-004) (ISPM 6 rev); Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as a phytosanitary measure. A considerable number of detailed comments were provided by participants. Several side discussions on related matters, such as commodity standards vs manuals and the use of the term pre-clearance, were held.

Discussion on the remaining standards out for second and third consultations followed. The draft ISPMs were: International movement of wood; Appendix 1 to ISPM 20: Arrangements for the verification of compliance of consignments by the importing country in the exporting country; International movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment; International movement of seed; and International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. The discussions were wide ranging; Japan questioned the application of the standard on the movement of vehicles to new machinery.

The meeting participants then went on to discuss a number of IPPC issues. Developments regarding the sea container issue at CPM and subsequently were covered by New Zealand noting the possible establishment of a Task Force to manage the complementary activities to be undertaken. China presented a review of sea container interceptions with the recommendation that the international movement of empty sea containers be facilitated by the use of phytosanitary certificates. Further issues discussed included: an update on ePhyto, the Implementation Review and Support System, the International Year of Plant Health, the Surveillance Programme, Delivering diagnostic services, the development of an Implementation body, a proposal by China on guidelines for the management of plant and plant products carried by passengers and posted from abroad, the highlights of the activities of the APPPC, and emerging issues on plant health in the region. This last mentioned topic brought up many interesting points from brown plant hopper to *Xylella* to coffee rust.

At the last session of the meeting, participants reviewed all the comments recorded on the OCS by the expert from Singapore.

Participants thanked Mr Suhyon Rho, Director-General of the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, for the hosting of the meeting by the government of the Republic of Korea. Mr Rho asked the meeting participants to support Korea in its holding of CPM 12 in Incheon in April 2017.

Report

1. Opening of the workshop

Host country opening statement

Dr Bong-Kyun Park, Commissioner of Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency welcomed participants to the meeting. He noted that the Republic of Korea has hosted this meeting since 2006 and that the Korean government will host the 12th session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in Incheon Songdo in April 2017. Dr Park stated that the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) has played an important part in facilitating significant phytosanitary projects in the world. He expressed his gratitude to all parties who have supported these meetings – thanking, in particular Dr Piao of the FAO, RAP Bangkok, and the staff of the Animal and Plants Quarantine Agency for their commitment and hard work. This workshop would offer an opportunity to discuss all the standards out for consultation and the surveillance and the sea container programme. Dr Park wished the participants a successful meeting.

FAO opening statement – Dr Yongfan Piao

On behalf of Ms Kundhavi Kadiresan (Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, FAO/RAP) and himself, Dr Piao welcomed participants and expressed his gratitude to the Korean government for hosting this meeting. He thanked Dr Bong-Kyun Park and Mr Jooseok Min for opening the meeting. He also thanked Dr Rossel and other Standards Committee members for contributing their expertise to the meeting. He stated that there were some thirty experts and officials from 18 countries present and they would discuss draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd rounds of consultation. He welcomed the full participation of experts to the discussions again thanked Korea for their hosting of the meeting and their generous hospitality.

2. Introduction and administrative arrangements

Update on CPM 11 and current projects – Dr K. Yim

In her summary of CPM 11, Dr Yim mentioned that there were 136 contracting parties (CPs) and 360 participants at the CPM 11 meeting in April 2016 at FAO, Rome. The CPM had approved the major themes for the next few years with this year's theme being food security. Dr Yim noted the standards that were approved by CPM included: Amendments to ISPM 5 Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms; ISPM 37 on Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae); Irradiation Treatment for *Ostrinia nubilalis*; Vapour Heat Treatment for *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* on *Carica Papaya*; and five Diagnostic Protocols.

CPM approved a recommendation on the importance of pest diagnosis that encouraged advocacy for increased attention by contracting parties, and continued liaison with RPPOs and research and educational organisations on this issue.

A Focus group was set up by CPM to further develop the new body for Implementation. There was a special session on sea containers which included presentations from New Zealand, China, the US and industry. The meeting had noted the difficulty in the implementation of a standard on sea containers so agreed to it to be delayed for five years.

New members to the Bureau were elected with Lois Ransom, Australia as the CPM Chair.

Dr Yim then described aspects of the next CPM to be held in Incheon, Republic of Korea. The meeting will be before, over and after a weekend – so all the side events will be on the Saturday. The matter of the quorum for the meeting is of concern; there needs to be 91 countries present. To help deal with this, Korea is setting up a trust fund to assist developing countries to attend. Dr Yim requested the collaboration of Asian and Pacific countries for this meeting. The World Customs Organization DG and FAO DG have been asked to attend the meeting. The meeting will also be open to the public to a degree. A trade facilitation discussion will serve as the first session of the meeting; the second session will be on the development of the APPPC; and the third on Korean plant protection. The arrangements with FAO are proceeding slowly. Dr Piao suggested that CPs should make every effort to participate in the meeting as it is being held in Asia. Ministers are requested to attend if possible.

The recent meeting of the Bureau discussed the sea container issue. It was noted that China is to contribute \$2mill to a new trust fund. Other recent meetings included the Capacity Development Committee and the Focus group on Implementation. A meeting on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) surveillance programme was held in Bangkok.

Election of chair and rapporteur

Dr Kyu-Ock Yim (Republic of Korea) was elected as Chair and Dr John Hedley (New Zealand) as rapporteur.

Adoption of the agenda

China stated that it would present a paper on sea containers and another on passenger carried pests. Japan asked for an update on ePhyto. The agenda was adopted.

3. Review and discussion on draft ISPMs under 1st consultation

Each of the drafts were introduced with a power point presentation by Dr Hedley.

3.1 Amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)

Japan stated that they have no concerns with the draft but asked why not develop a definition for pre-clearance? It was explained that this was because there has been no agreement on the meaning of the term over several years of developing the annex to ISPM 20. China, Bangladesh and Thailand also wanted to keep the term pre-clearance. This was discussed later when the annex to ISPM 20 is examined. Deletion supported.

Sri Lanka did not like the use of the term exclusion and did not want to have this term added. Nepal wanted to add “spread”. There was a discussion on what this refers to – quarantine pests or all pests. Definition supported.

Some countries wanted to have pests as well as regulated articles in the definition of contamination. Thailand suggested the removal of commodity, storage place, conveyance or container. Other countries wanted to retain this explanation. Definitions supported.

Endangered area – some countries suggested spread should be added. Nepal wanted to add in relation to research - assessment procedure.

Quarantine – some participants wanted to add ...“for a period of time”. Others thought it was unnecessary.

Test – wanted to add observation and evaluation. But this was not agreed to. The proposed definitions of test and visual examination were supported.

3.2 National surveillance systems (2009-004) (ISPM 6 rev)

Japan discussed their understanding of standards and manuals – and asked if the “should’s” are real requirements. Dr Rossel noted said that standards say what is required and the manual tells you how to apply the requirements. Dr Piao reminded participants of the development of the implementation project and use of surveillance as a pilot programme. The manual was developed to assist with the implementation of standards. Nepal noted the importance of diagnostics in the implementation of surveillance. Each country could develop a surveillance programme for a different pest. But it was stated that each country has different abilities and concerns.

There were criticisms regarding the relationship of animal and human health in the section relating to biodiversity. The SC will be asked to look at this again.

Japan – noted the difference in p57 and p64 regarding “infrastructure”. It was suggested to delete “the capacity” and replace with “supporting” in p57.

P56 – change from “plant health strategy” to “plant protection system”.

P66 - Section 1.1 Thailand suggested to add –

“Countries that have not established phytosanitary surveillance legislation and policies may request a trading partner to consider if the existing technical resources comply sufficiently with the standard.” There was considerable discussion as to whether countries should be required to have legislation. This was decided to be an optional comment.

P69 could be amended as it is not a matter of legislation rather policy. Should be “establishment and maintenance of diagnostic capacity and facilities....”

P72 remove ...“internal procedures for the surveillance and deliverables and the identification of milestones” ...change to “reporting procedures for surveillance”...

P76 – add “domestic”, bilateral, regional or international “phytosanitary” arrangements

Section 1.2 – it was noted that there are no “should’s” in this section

P89 2nd sentence delete and replace with... NPPOs should ensure staff are appropriately trained and qualified.

P91 insert ... “appropriate specimen storage facility” ...before reference materials

P95 Thailand wanted to change to “Competency of staff”. Agreed to.

P96 remove .. “at appropriate levels.”

Section 1.7 some discussion on audit .. The manual refers to performance reviews but these are different.

P118 sentence 1, amend to ... “sources of information to determine pest status.”

P120 Remove “passive” and use..... “from minimal involvement to increasingly structured” “starting with least NPPO involvement”:

P134 add ... “When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.”

P152 addconsolidate, “assess”, analyse and report ...

P167 there was some difficulty with the understanding of “production system”.

P171 Section 2.2.4 there was some confusion over the timing regarding end dates.

P172 Proposed to be deleted.

P180 Some participants wanted some examples for non-commercial sites – Yokoi diverted with discussion on manuals vs standards.

P189 could amend to “simple random sampling” – as is used in ISPM 31?

P212 change to “(where possible)”

P 221 – It was suggested that “plant part affected” should be added to the minimum record requirements as under para 209. Left to individual countries.

P224 1st “and” could be removed – but others suggested that “spatial mapping and modelling” was the example.

P225 ..1st sentence “reports produced through the analysis of the data in the information system..” Add comma after “In all cases, ..”

Some suggestions on implementation were put forward by Timor-Leste. These were discussed later in the meeting.

3.3 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-005)

This ISPM describes how to apply temperature treatments. There will be four others (chemical, fumigation, etc). China wanted to revise the draft – some sections are too detailed and some are not accurate. It was suggested that the use of the terms commodity, consignment and load be reviewed.

P28 – add solar heating (after steam) - not agreed.

Noted that a Netherlands comment suggested adding – Controlled Atmosphere Temperature (CAT) and vacuum cooling (not considered)

P54 Treatment types – China suggested that each treatment should have the characteristics and advantages and disadvantages and main applications listed with the treatment.

P56 addof “perishable” commodities – to 2nd sentence.

P57 add after 2nd sentence.. In this regard, the term “facilities” in this standard also refers to those used for in-transit cold treatment, such as containers.

P57 mixed consignments ...add (e.g. fresh lemons and oranges).

Precooling ...add - The commodity (e.g. fresh fruit) may be precooled to the temperature at which the fruit will be treated prior to beginning treatment.

Cold treatment during transport. Treatment may be conducted in refrigerated compartments of transporting vessels (conventional vessels)...not accepted.

P59 suggested that “for” be changed to “throughout”

P60 ... addcommodity quality (when applicable) should be Pakistan felt that p60 was just a quality matter.

P 62 – could add scale insects at the end...though Thailand disagreed.

P 63 ... use this instead ...There are two basic designs for the hot water facilities as the batch system and the continuous flow system. The facilities should have adequate water heating capacity, enough boilers, and accurate enough thermostatic control to hold the water temperature as required. Japan ... up to countries to decide.

Section 3.2.2 China wanted to divide into two sections. The 2nd would be High temperature forced air tmt para 67. But the TPPT thought HTFA is a subset of Vapour heat treatment.

P65 some wanted ...water vapour-saturated air to heat

P66 suggested to remove bamboo and wood...

P69 Insert ...primarily for the plants and plant products that are resistant to drying out and loss of viability such as Agreed.

P76 ... It should be in accordance with the relevant standards...preferred by China instead of accurate to ± 0.5 Deg C. Up to individual countries.

P82 ...Japan suggested - While temperature mapping should not be repeated for each load, it should be conducted regularly (i.e. annually) to check the possible changes of temperature distribution over time. Individual country consideration.

Section 4.2 some wanted a diagram to help understanding for probe placement...

P87 China wanted pictures of insertion of probe. Other participants felt this to be too much detail. Could be for manual.

P90 Japan wanted to remove ...”throughout the consignment” ... but could have “the commodity at different parts of the consignment .. and all should be checked”.

Alsoadd .. consignment by data logger system

P94 delete commodity.

P101 China suggested ...submerged underwater 10 cmdecided not to be necessary.

P113 ... The length of time the air and pulp temperature should be maintained as required.. Japan suggestion.

Section 4.2.4 suggested by China: Dry heat treatment requires:

- Monitoring of the air temperature and humidity within the chamber
- Monitoring of the core temperature of the commodity
- Adequate circulation of air to ensure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity in the chamber.

p117 – a comment on wet and dry bulb was made by Japan. Could delete by a wet bulb thermometer.

p120 – add -spots (of the consignment within the chamber) determined...

Section 4.2.5 China suggested adding :

Dielectric heat treatment required:

- Monitoring of the temperature at the coolest region of the commodity

P132 to be a second sentence proposed by Japan. The treatment facility should provide the necessary phytosanitary security of the consignments to prevent possible infestation or contamination.

Add to after P136 – appropriate waste disposal management (e.g. cut fruits, culled fruit, rotting fruit and miscellaneous waste (garbage) into covered container and removal from the premises to avoid target quarantine pests.

P136 add to end – or substitution with untreated commodity.

P138 Labelling changed to Consignment traceability.

P 139 - Commodities changed to Consignments

Japan suggested to add :The label should be identifiable and placed on visible locations.

P159 change labelling to consignment traceability...individual choice.

P165 – deleted at Japan suggestion.

Section 7 – discussion whether or not this section is needed. Countries to decide if they think this included useful information.

Some thought section 8 was useful.

P206 – should refer to the most tolerant life stage. Could use 3.2.1 of ISPM 28. The life stages of the pest treated usually correspond to those most tolerant life stages associated with trade.

P221 add ...and each replicate should be conducted separately.

P237 add ...with calibration data of each probe.

P238 add ...applicable as well as probes to measure air and commodity temperature.

4. Review and discussion on the draft ISPMs under 2nd and 3rd consultations

Each of the drafts were introduced with a Power Point presentation from Dr Hedley.

4.1 International movement of wood

Participants discussed the concept of commodity standards. The difficulties were described. It was suggested that this standard could be made as an annex to another standard such as ISPM 11.

It was noted that there is no place in the OCS for RPPOs to comment on draft ISPMs in the 2nd and 3rd consultation.

4.2 Appendix 1 to ISPM 20: Arrangements for the verification of compliance of consignments by the importing country in the exporting country

Japan asked if there should be clearer linkage to the main standard i.e. ISPM 20. Also, it was suggested that the statement re pest risk management was inappropriate. This is a verification of compliance and is not a management procedure. There were few comments on this draft.

It was agreed to support the deletion of pre-clearance from the Glossary.

4.3 International movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment

Japan questioned the application of the standard to new machinery. The risk level of new vehicles was felt to be considerably different and should be treated in a different way. It was explained that this risk is low but it was felt that this should be included. Some countries noted that new vehicles do carry pests. Bangladesh mentioned the presence of a scale insect on tyres returned with military peace keepers. Cambodia has found imported cars with weed seeds. The export of second-hand vehicles was stressed as a large industry for some countries. One country noted that there has been a problem with vehicles associated with missionaries.

P76 – this could specifically mention the Customs departments.

4.4 International movement of seed

The content of the draft was described – pest risk analysis including pest risk management, phytosanitary measures – which could have been included in the pest risk management section, and specific requirements – which include the concerns of the seed industry. Japan noted the industry has two problems - seed production and appropriateness of seed testing. The movement of seed in the production, and possible mixing, is the frequent practice within the industry. It has been suggested that industry seed testing is better than official testing. The draft standard provides useful background to the movement of seed and the concerns of industry.

Further discussions noted that the Asia and Pacific Seed Association (APSA) seems to want quick regional approval of seed for rapid movement between countries. This does not recognize the differing pest problems of different countries. Some of the problems of dealing with the seed industry were noted.

4.5 International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting

A number of countries did not find the dealing with the formal objection clear. Dr Rossel explained that this is about growing media with plants and not growing media by itself. The problem of soil associated with plants was noted – many countries prohibit the entry of soil.

5. IPPC subjects

5.1 Update on sea containers

Dr Hedley provided a power point presentation summarising the events at CPM 11 concerning sea containers and the recent discussions at the IPPC Bureau meeting. CPM 11 noted that: the

development of an ISPM was too complex to achieve; implementation of CTU Code would help address risks of sea containers being contaminated; the ISPM topic would be changed to pending and reconsidered by CPM in 5 years to allow for implementation of the code and CPM recommendation and an analysis of their impact; some coordinated action should be considered for assessing and addressing the risk; CPM would encourage NPPOs to gather information on the movement of pests via sea containers; CPM would ask the Bureau to consider the development of a set of complementary actions to assess and manage pest threats from sea containers and propose a programme of complementary actions.

After general discussions the Bureau has decided that: an analytical approach to discuss this matter should be used by looking at the pathway of “sea containers” and that complementary action could include: developing of a joint IPPC/IMO/industry protocol on data generation to be completed by CPM-16 (2021); monitoring the uptake and implementation of the CTU shipping code through industry reporting and NPPO monitoring; verifying the efficacy of the CTU shipping code in ensuring the arrival of clean sea container through monitoring for contamination; increasing the awareness of phytosanitary risks of sea containers by various publication initiatives; and establishing a task force to complement and supervise the actions above by: providing information on risks and its management of sea containers, coordinating with CPs, RPPOs, industry and other international organizations, establishing reports for the CPM and CP on the progress and achievements, advising on how the sea container CTU code or any other instrument could be updated and presenting a final report on its activities to CPM 16 (2021).

Ms Lu Chenchen provided a presentation on the experiences of China with sea containers. In 2015 the total container handling capacity of the Chinese mainland reached over 140 million TEUs with the busiest ports being Shanghai (over 33 million TEUs), Shenzhen (over 23 million TEUs) and Ningbo (over 18 million TEUs). Based on questionnaire results from 23 wharf companies it was estimated that in the period January 2014 to October 2015 empty TEUs constituted 55.7% of the inbound sea containers and 12% of the outward bound sea containers with these wharf companies.

Ms Lu noted that China has 3 laws related to the inspection and quarantine of sea containers: Law on the entry and exit animal and plant quarantine; Law on frontier health and quarantine; and Law on import and export commodity inspection. The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People’s Republic of China (AQSIQ) is the competent authority.

The all-harbour total declaration system connecting ports in the economically developed regions declared in 2014 to AQSIQ some 81 mill TEUs (61% of the total throughputs) of which some 17 million were inspected (13.3 of total throughputs). It was noted that in 2014 contaminated items or hazardous substances were intercepted from nearly 843,000 TEUs. This figure was some 9.6 times that intercepted 11 years earlier. Items intercepted included human and animal infectious diseases, plant pests (including weeds), rodents, mosquitoes, flies and cockroaches, soil and the dead bodies of animals and hazardous substances should as the left overs of animals and plants, domestic wastes etc. In 2014 items intercepted on inbound empty containers included domestic waste and other hazardous substances – 48%, leftovers of animals and plants – 22%, and plant pests – 7.5%. With inbound loaded sea containers leftovers of animals and plants were 40%, domestic wastes and other hazardous substances – 29%, and plant pests 8%.

China, Ms Lu stated, recommends the development of an ISPM on the cleanliness of sea containers. Sea containers are considered a major pathway for the movement of plant pests, invasive alien species and other organisms. It was noted that imported full sea containers have frequently undergone interior inspection (and some have even had exterior inspection) whereas imported

empty sea containers are not inspected before being shipped, often have longer and more complicated transport routes and constitute much higher quarantine risks.

The guidance provided by the CTU Code is welcomed by China. However, the lack of any binding force for the management of the exterior cleanliness of sea containers or the cleanliness of empty sea containers was stressed. It was suggested that shipping companies be responsible for the cleanliness of empty sea containers prior to shipping. This would also apply to the exterior of full sea containers. China also suggested that NPPOs issue phytosanitary certificates (PCs), based on verification documents supplied by shipping firms, for clean empty sea containers. This system could be used for full sea containers being exported. Empty sea containers kept in a transit port for over 20 days would require the reissue of a PC. A system like this could be complemented with advantages to shipping companies such as the rapid clearance of sea containers with cleanliness assurance of a PC.

Comments from participants included: the suggestion that sea containers be included in the VEM draft standard; doubt on the effectiveness of the CTU Code in changing behaviour; that the WTO is interested in the standard being proposed by the IPPC; that a letter should be sent to NPPOs recommending that they work with other agencies on this issue.

5.2 Update on ePhyto

Dr Yim stated that Appendix to ISPM 12 has been adopted. There was a successful Global symposium on ePhyto in Korea last year. The development of pilot hub with STDF funds (US\$1 million) is proceeding along with the development of a web based generic system to produce ePhyto that forms part of a capacity development project. A questionnaire was sent to countries and the results analysed. The result is that some countries are to take part in the pilot project. Two groups, one for the hub and the other for the use of the generic system, are to be set up. The ePhyto EWG will visit countries and help with the use the generic system. Countries involved in the development of the hub are Korea, China, New Zealand and Australia. It expected that the pilot programme will not last very long so other countries should soon be able to use the system.

5.3 Implementation review and support system (IRSS)

Dr Piao illustrated the difficulty of finding the IRSS site on the IPP. He then outlined the work areas undertaken by the IRSS. The material available in the Phytosanitary Resource section was noted.

5.4 International Year of Plant Health

Dr Yim described the year of plant health and what might be involved. This was agreed to at CPM 11 and a working group set up. Approval by the UN will be sought via the FAO Council sometime next year. This could then be approved by the UN General Assembly in 2018. Each country is being asked to arrange some activity to celebrate the event. The US, Korea and Ireland have contributed to a fund to support the IYPH.

5.5 Surveillance programme

The Chair described the development of the pilot programme on surveillance. In 2014 New Zealand suggested an implementation programme. Through an open ended working group and a CPM meeting the Secretariat established a programme. More recently Korea has proposed a programme which focussed on specific pests so real results could be achieved. The pests selected are *Xylella fastidiosa*, invasive ants and *Bactrocera dorsalis*. A meeting was held in association with an APPPC

surveillance meeting. A framework table was constructed – to be completed in August. A draft of this was discussed. This will be a member driven activity as the Secretariat has no funds available. It is hoped that the procedures will remain flexible and that positive results will be achieved.

The APPPC 6 year programme is to move ahead. Funds have been contributed by Australia for this programme. Australia described the development of their application of ISPM 6 – and the implementation of tools to undertake surveillance. The pilot programme could also help the IPPC become involved with emerging problems.

5.6 Delivering phytosanitary diagnostic services

Dr Piao noted the presentations at CPM 11 with the new tools available. These are available on the IPP. A recommendation on diagnostics has been adopted by CPM. This is strongly supported by the EU and follow up actions will be provided to the IPPC.

6. Development of implementation body

CPM supported the development of this body using a Focus group. Dr Sharma, Nepal presented a report of the meeting. The new body is to develop, monitor and oversee the implementation programme. The body will have 7 plus 4 members selected and appointed by the Bureau with one from the SC and one from an RPPO.

The constitution of the body was questioned and discussed. The functions were noted – overseeing activities and establishing subgroups. Participants preferred the members to be employees of an NPPO not consultants as per the CDC.

7. Proposal for guidelines for the management of plant and plant products carried by passengers and posted from abroad

This was presented by Ms Liu Na and Ms Lu Chenchun from China. The speakers noted the risks presented by article carried by passengers and those delivered by post. There is a lack of ISPMs dealing with these problems. In 2015 there were 523 million international passengers in China and imported postal items reach 700 million. In this year some 504,000 illegal animal and plant products were carried by passengers or delivered by post from which some 50,000 pests were detected. Some examples were mentioned: the Shenzhen Inspection and Quarantine Bureau (CIQ) intercepted 1000 *Euphorbia* seedlings carried by one passenger; Shanghai CIQ intercepted 232 parcel containing more than 6000 seedlings in 3 months; and Tianjin CIQ intercepted a “book” which was actually a parcel containing 100,000 seeds.

Ms Liu noted that China has land borders with 15 countries, and has 284 Class 1 ports. China has a modern inspection system with 282 quarantine and detector dogs and 27 CT inspection machines. On the basis of this experience, China is willing to draft an ISPM regarding passenger carried articles and postal articles, to sponsor research in relevant fields and to recommend staff to work with the IPPC Secretariat.

Comments by participants included: some participants expressed reservation because of the expense of dealing with large numbers of passengers; it was suggested that the proposal be restricted to mail items only; Australia has shared non-compliance information with some countries and these countries have followed up on them – and this has resulted in the reduction of non-compliances; Japan noted the use of dogs for passenger and parcel checking; Myanmar mentioned the movement of fruit and the issuance of PCs at border checkpoints.

8. Implementation of ISPM 6

This was discussed under point 5.5. Additional discussion noted that detection of specific pests and specific survey procedures will be good topics for the manual.

9. Highlights of APPPC activities

Seven activities will take place this year including regional workshops on: plant Health surveillance and management; the review of draft ISPMs; fruit fly management; the application of ISPM 31; reporting and NRO; SALB; and the registration of bio-pesticides. Work is being undertaken on the development of an RSPM for Hot Water Treatment for Mango. A specification has been prepared and draft ISPM is under preparation.

At present there are six activities planned for next year: Planning working group meeting; a workshop on surveillance regulations; the regular workshop on draft ISPMs; the 30th session of APPPC; a Standing Committee meeting on IPM activities; and regulatory work on the implementation of Rotterdam convention.

FAO regional programmes include: Pest Surveillance re GMS countries, Pesticide reduction, a Laos TCP project, a Viet Nam locust project, and a project on cassava virus disease in Cambodia.

10. Emerging issues in plant health

Dr Piao introduced this topic. A questionnaire had been sent to countries asking for the identification of emerging plant health issues and for supporting information to be supplied. Other questions were on pests and associated matters. A ten page summary table was presented by Dr Piao. This listed a great variety of items including: new pest occurrences, ePhyto, working with stakeholders, the risk of traveller carried items, climate change, changes in government policy re national food supply, the use of pesticides, unified national surveillance system, the risks of pest movement with plants for planting, market access, lack of trained professionals, lack of pest data base, poor incursion response. The problems of the introduction of quarantine pests through trade and travellers and the problems of pest outbreaks were the main concerns of countries.

A second table listed important pests but there was little agreement amongst countries. Only two of 17 pests were listed by more than one country (brown plant hopper and yellow spined bamboo locust). Brown plant hopper and *Parthenium* were noted as major problems by Bangladesh. Blast on wheat seems to have been imported with wheat for processing from Brazil. Banana Fusarium race 4 is present in 3 countries in the region but there was little mention in the survey. An Asia-Pacific Banana Network workshop is to be held.

There are locust issues in Laos and Viet Nam. Cassava Mosaic virus disease is a new important disease. It was found in Cambodia last year. There is a monitoring programme set up. Dr Piao suggested that Laos, Viet Nam need to be aware of this.

The diversity of Asia means that there are not many common pest issues. SALB is important to some countries but not all. The Chair suggested that countries should concentrate on current emerging pests such as *Xylella* – which affects grapes, citrus in South America, olives in Italy.

Nepal noted two new pests – *Tutu absoluta* and coffee rust. They have not used pesticides on coffee before and will try environmentally-friendly approach. Malaysia noted red palm weevil outbreak –

they have a control and suppression programme with surveillance traps. ASEAN countries have discussed A1 and A2 pests and have been trying to harmonize PRAs. There a number of activities undertaking by these 10 countries and it was suggested that the information could be shared with APPPC members.

Sri Lanka noted their exports to Europe have had reported pesticide residues. Short life pesticides are needed. White flies and thrips are the pests of particular importance. Dr Piao stressed the importance of sharing information.

11. Review of regional comments on draft ISPMs discussed

The participants viewed the OCS results for the three drafts under the first consultation.

Ms Jenny Mei Lai (Singapore) showed the participants how to operate the new version of the OCS.

12. Conclusion of the meeting

Mr Suhyon Rho, Director-General of the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency attended the last part of the meeting. He noted the efforts of the participants in examining and commenting on the draft ISPMs. The Republic of Korea will be extending its activities with developing countries. He stressed that the APPPC regional workshop has been one of the most useful and effective in assisting countries and promoting the work of the IPPC. Mr Rho mentioned the holding of the next CPM in Korea and asked participants to support this meeting. He thanked all those involved in making this workshop successful.

Dr Piao noted the efforts of Korea and facilitating collaboration and cooperation amongst Asian countries in phytosanitary work. The output of the workshop has increased over the years and the number of comments of countries increased. Many more substantive comments have been provided by countries. He thanked all countries for their participation and Mr Rho and his workshop team who have made the workshop so enjoyable and successful.

The Chair suggested that the date for the meeting next year could be 18-22 September or 4-8 September 2017. The earlier date was agreed and with the venue possibly being Busan.

The participants thanked the chairperson, Dr Yim, for her leadership and assistance and Dr Piao for facilitating the meeting.

List of Participants

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Agenda

Monday 25 July 2016		
Morning Session: 8:30 – 12:30		
Time		Facilitator
8:30-9:00	Registration of the participants	
9:00 -9:20	Opening of the session - Welcoming remarks of the organizer and introduction to the workshop - Host country opening statement - FAO opening statement	Dr Piao
9:20-9:40	- Introductory presentation on objectives of the workshop - Update on CPM11 and current projects	Dr K. Yim
9:40– 10:10	Group photo Coffee break	
10:10-10:20	Local and logistical information and arrangements	Dr K. Yim
	- election of chair	Dr Piao
	- election of rapporteur	
	- adoption of agenda	
Review and discussion on draft ISPMs (for the 1st consultation) <i>(Reinforce the capacity of contracting parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards)</i>		
10:20-12:30	- Amendments to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>) - National surveillance systems (2009-004) (ISPM 6 rev) - Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-005)	SC members
12:30-14:00	Welcome luncheon	QIA
Afternoon Session: 14:00 – 17:30		
14:00-15:30	Continue	SC members
15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45-17:30	Continue	SC members
Tuesday 26 July 2016		
Discussion on draft ISPMs (for the 2 nd /3rd		Review and discussion on draft ISPMs (1
9:00-10:30	• International movement of wood	SC members
10:30-10:45	Coffee break	
10:45-12:00	• Appendix 1 to ISPM 20: arrangements for the verification of compliance of consignments by the importing country in the exporting country	SC members
12:00-12:30	• International movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment	SC members

12:30-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-15:30	continue	SC members
15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45-17:00	International movement of seed	SC members
Wednesday 27 July 2016		
9:00-10:30	Sea containers	SC members
10:30-10:45	Coffee break	
	Other subjects of IPPC <i>(Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC/FAO)</i>	
10:45-12:30	Implementation Review & Support System (IRSS)	
12:30-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-15:30	International Year of Plant Health-2020 (IYPH-2020)	SC members
15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45-17:30	- Surveillance program - Delivering phytosanitary diagnostic services	SC members
Thursday 28 July		
9:30-17:00	Field trip - Hwaseong Fortress, Hwaseong Haenggung - Rural Development Administration (RDA) National Institute of Crop Science (NICS)	QIA
Friday 29 July		
9:00-10:00	Emerging issues in plant health	Chair
10:00-10:20	Coffee break	
10:20-12:30	Review of regional comments on draft ISPMs discussed	
12:30-14:00	Farewell luncheon	QIA
14:00-15:00	- Evaluation feedback (IPPC) - Workshop assessment (Korea)	
15:00-15:30	- Tentative date and venue of 2017 consultation - Closure of the workshop	