



The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization

EPPO activities

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Director-General



1. EPPO Panel on Global Phytosanitary Affairs

20 members from 17 countries plus European Commission



EPPO Panel on Global Phytosanitary Affairs

Scope

The Panel circulates information and develops harmonised views and positions for NPPOs on all matters relating to:

- the IPPC,
- the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures,
- relations with other RPPOs
- and other relevant international agreements (e.g. the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement).

EPPO Panel on Global Phytosanitary Affairs

Tasks

- Develops a common EPPO view on strategic CPM issues
- Agreeing EPPO comments on draft Standards (ISPMs)
- Loading comments on OCS for EPPO member countries to endorse
- Reviewing documents in preparation for CPM meetings
- Coordinate Call for Topics for new Standards and Implementation material

EPPO Panel on Global Phytosanitary Affairs

Tasks

- Propose nominations for Europe region representatives on CPM bodies (for endorsement by EPPO Council)
- Capacity building for input into draft ISPMs
- Capacity building for implementation of ISPMs
- Collaboration with RPPOs (e.g. TC, coordination meetings)
- Finding European stewards for draft ISPMs

EPPO Panel on Global Phytosanitary Affairs

Way of working

- It is expected that experts from the EPPO region serving on CPM Bodies will also be members of the Panel
- The Panel normally meets three times per year (use of teleconference)
- In between regular meetings teleconferences or e-mail consultations when needed.



IPPC Regional Workshops

The objectives of IPPC Regional Workshops are:

- analyze and prepare comments on draft ISPMs;
- build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on various activities of the IPPC Community; and
- provide a forum to exchanging experiences and ideas at the regional level.
- **Input for the Panel discussion to formulate EPPO comments and position**

IPPC RW Europe and Central Asia (ECA)



EPPO P GLOB



2. EPPO Expert Working Groups for PRA

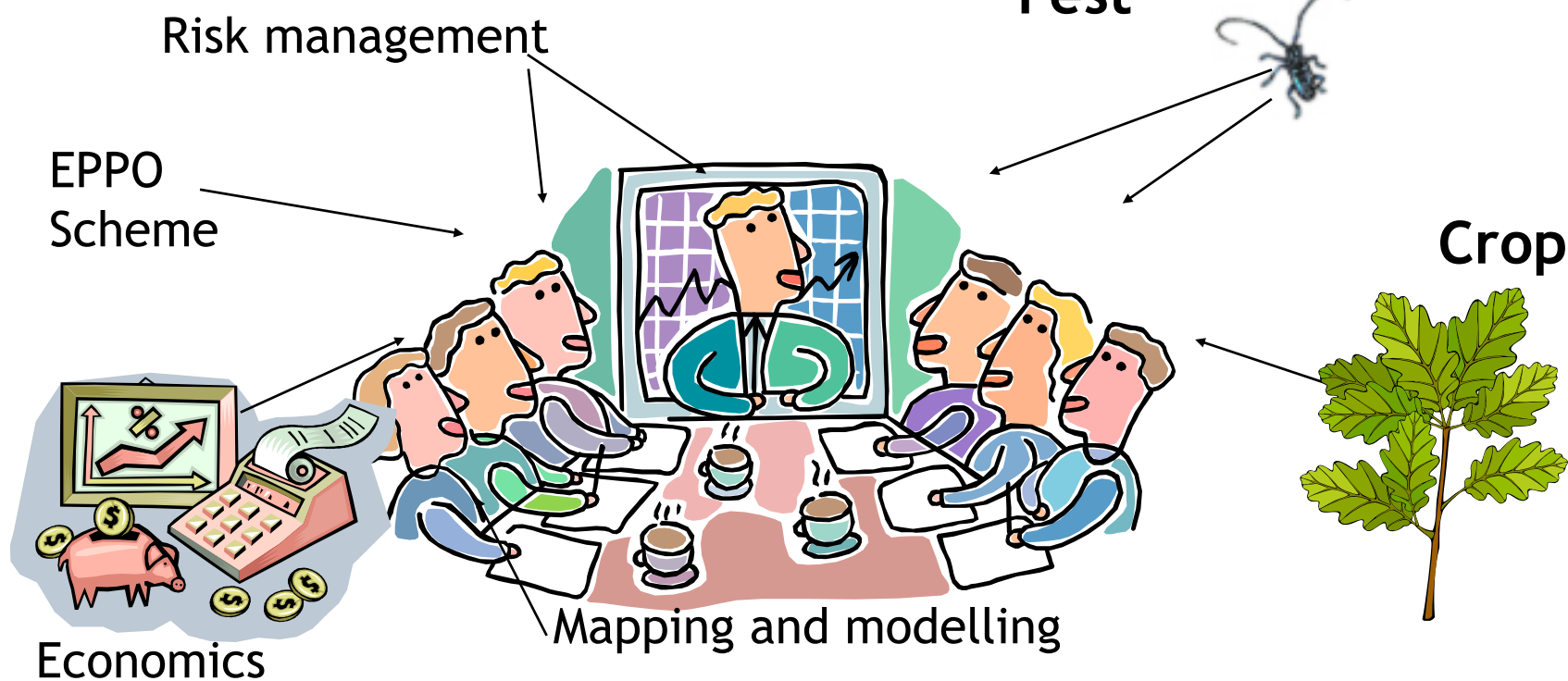
Objectives:

- Perform risk assessment
- Identify the endangered area
- Identify risk management options

Core members + *ad hoc* members

Since 2005
approx 5 EWGs
per year
organized

Experts from area(s) where
the pest is present invited





Communication on PRA

PRA documents available in EPPO Global Database and Platform on PRAs:

Datasheets

Reports of PRA

EPPO Platform on PRAs

Home Browse PRAs Browse by type of pests Useful links Download user guide

EPPO Platform on PRAs

Background

A survey conducted by EPPO shows that Pest Risk Analyses are produced at the national level. These analyses present the results of the analyses and increase awareness of the risks of pests. The beta version of the platform was launched in early 2018 and a subsequent version was made publicly available in September 2018.

Go to EPPO website to read more on [EPPO activities on PRA](#).

Purpose

This platform aims to share information on activities on evaluation of pest risk in the EPPO region. It includes national PRAs produced by EPPO countries (e.g. Express PRAs, quick scans, interception PRAs, commodities PRAs) on all pests including invasive plants in any language. Countries may also share draft PRAs, or plans for future PRAs.

Please note that only part of the information is public and more information is available to registered users (e.g. draft PRAs, PRAs from non-EPPO countries).

EPPO is not responsible for the content and conclusions of the PRAs prepared by other entities and presented in this platform.

Countries participation

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Czech Republic | 1 |
| EPPO | 334 |
| EU | 220 |
| Netherlands | 79 |
| Poland | 60 |
| Spain | 1 |

Tweets

by @MurielSuffert

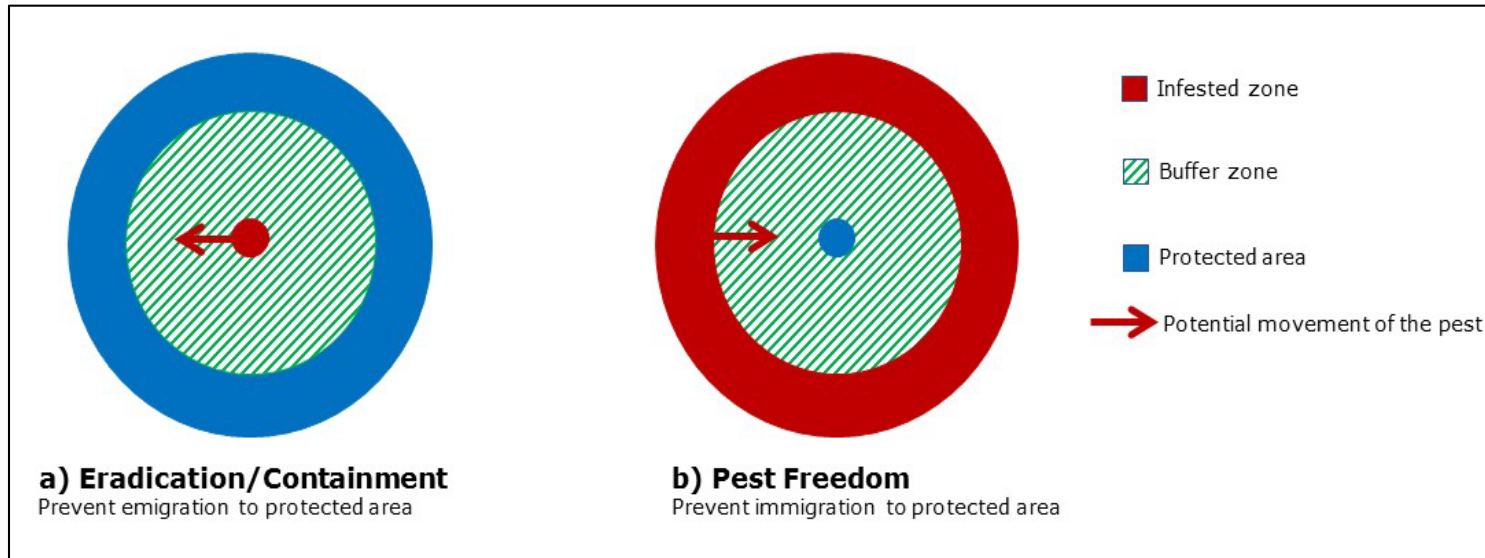
EPPO Pest Risk
@MurielSuffert
Tetranychus mexicanus was added to the EPPO Alert List. This polyphagous spider mite was first found in the Netherlands in 2018 in a greenhouse on ornamental plants imported from Central America. [epo.int/ACTIVITIES/pla...](#)

Tetranychus mexicanus
EPPO
epo.int

These working-procedures provide to EPPO member countries appropriate information for the technical justification of phytosanitary measures established for certain pests

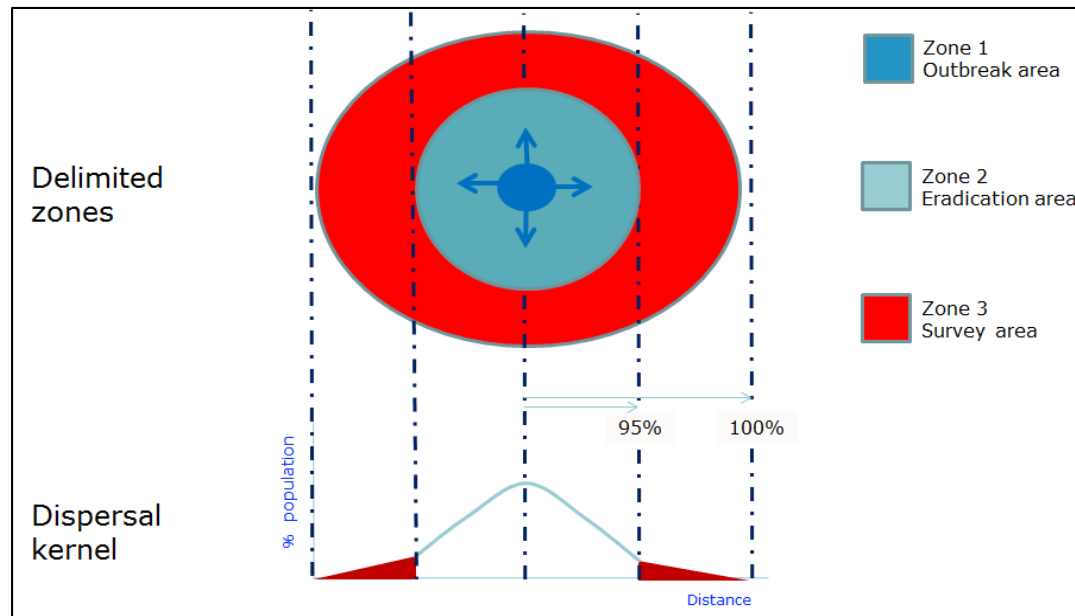
3. Guidelines on the design and implementation of a buffer zone

- **Scope:** provides general guidance on how to design buffer zones to minimize the probability of spread of a pest into or out of delimited areas
- **Public:** risk assessors and risk managers, to help traceability of recommendations in Pest Risk Analysis or contingency plans, or when deciding on measures for an outbreak



Key element: Estimation of dispersal behaviour

- Based on Literature review, data retrieval & expert judgement
- Dispersal behaviour usually described by a dispersal kernel



- When possible, models analyzing suitable data should be used
 - Estimation of a risk parameter can also be done using expert knowledge elicitation (EKE): estimation of the range, median, lower and upper quartile of a parameter
- > EWG with experts on the biology, risk manager & a facilitator

4. Revision of EPPO Datasheets (± 400)

MENU

- Overview
- Distribution
- Host plants
- Host commodities
- Categorization
- Reporting
- Documents
- Datasheet →

TOOLS

- Save as word file
- Save as PDF file
- Custom word...

EPPO Datasheet: *Trirachys sartus*

Last updated: 2020-06-10

IDENTITY

Preferred name: *Trirachys sartus*
Authority: (Solsky)
Taxonomic position: Animalia: Arthropoda: Hexapoda: Insecta: Coleoptera: Cerambycidae
Other scientific names: *Aeolesthes sarta* (Solsky), *Pachydissus sartus* Solsky
Common names in English: Uzbek longhorn beetle, city longhorn beetle, sart longhorn beetle, town longhorn beetle
[view more common names online...](#)
EPPO Categorization: A2 list
[view more categorizations online...](#)
EPPO Code: AELSSA

+ HOSTS

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- GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

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The area of origin of *T. sartus* is thought to be Pakistan and Western India, from which it spread westwards to Afghanistan and Iran and northwards to the Central Asian countries; Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan where it was first found in 1911 (in Samarkand, UZ). The pest continues to increase its range in these countries (Orlinski *et al.*, 1991; EPPO, 2005). *T. sartus* was also found in several poplar trees in South Kazakhstan (Shymkent), however, the researcher believes that the pest will not be able to survive there (Kostin, 1973). There is some information about findings in Japan, Malaysia and Sri Lanka (CAPS Program Resource, 2020) but more data is needed to confirm these findings. *T. sartus* is found usually in lower mountainous areas up to an altitude of 2000 m.



Trirachys sartus (AELSSA)

Dynamic parts:
automatically
generated by
GD



***EPPO's achievements are only possible because of the collaboration of experts from our region but also from other parts of the world.
Thanks to all!***



All EPPO Standards
and
recommendations
are available in
Global Database



EPPO
Global
Database



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EPPO Standards on phytosanitary measures



PM9 - National regulatory control systems