



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

## COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

### Second Session

Rome, 26 – 30 March 2007

### Data Collection on Pest Free Areas in Support of the IPPC Feasibility Study on the International Recognition of Pest Free Areas

### Agenda Item 10.7.1 of the Provisional Agenda

1. It was decided at ICPM-7 (2005) that a feasibility study be undertaken on the international recognition of pest free areas (PFAs), which would take into account legal, technical and economical factors and assess feasibility and sustainability of such a system. A proposal for the composition of a working group and its terms of reference was to be prepared by a Focus Group in July 2005 for submission, through the Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA), to the First Session of the CPM in 2006.
2. An expert working group convened to develop the draft ISPM on *Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence* noted to the SPTA that there was very little information available as to what PFAs had been established around the world and for which pests. The SPTA considered the situation and accordingly suggested that such information should be compiled prior to convening a working group on the feasibility of international recognition of PFAs.
3. The CPM recognized the importance of the issue of international recognition of PFAs for many countries and that a preliminary study regarding existing PFAs should be conducted. The CPM agreed that the Secretariat assemble data on existing PFAs and present the outcome to CPM-2.
4. The Secretariat distributed a questionnaire on PFAs to IPPC contact points in August 2006, the results of which were considered by the SPTA at its meeting in October 2006. As data was still being received, it was agreed to extend the deadline until the end of November 2006. It was also agreed that the results of the survey be presented to CPM-2 in a manner in which countries could not be identified with specific data.
5. A total of 94 survey responses were received from 41 countries. A summary of responses and usage of PFAs by region is provided below.

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Region	Number of countries / responders	PFAs used		PFAs under development		PFAs not used		Total
		Number of responses	% of total	Number of responses	% of total	Number of responses	% of total	
<b>Africa</b>	8	2	3%	2	14%	6	50%	10
<b>Asia</b>	7	7	10%	1	7%	2	17%	10
<b>Europe</b>	15	26	39%	10	72%	3	25%	39
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b>	7	7	10%	1	7%	1	8%	9
<b>Near East</b>	1	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1
<b>North America</b>	2	17	25%	0	0%	0	0%	17
<b>Southwest Pacific</b>	1	8	12%	0	0%	0	0%	8
<b>Total</b>	41	68	100%	14	100%	12	100%	94

6. 44 of the 94 survey responses were sent by five countries.
7. Some observations drawn from the data provided include:
  - a) Not all respondents interpreted the definition of a PFA in the same way;
  - b) Respondents see market access benefits in establishing PFAs recognized by their trading partners;
  - c) Functional PFAs cover a wide range of pests and commodities (see Tables 1 and 2 attached);
  - d) Most respondents provided limited details on individual PFAs, especially with regard to financial costs of establishment and maintenance of PFAs;
  - e) A very significant number of countries that responded to the questionnaire (not exclusively developing countries) believe that there is benefit from establishing PFAs but are unable to do so due to resource (financial, human and expertise) constraints;
  - f) Slow administrative and legal procedures for the establishment and particularly recognition of PFAs were identified as problematic.
8. The CPM is invited to:
  1. *Note* the results of the pest free area survey undertaken by the Secretariat.

Table 1

**List of the pests mentioned in the PFA survey responses  
and number of mentions by pest categories**

Name		Number of mentions by pest categories					
		fungi	bacteria / phytoplasmas	viruses	fruit flies (Tephritidae)	other insects	nematodes
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>					1		
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>					1		
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>					1		
<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>					1		
<i>Anastrepha striata</i>					1		
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>					1		
<i>Anastrepha grandis</i>	South American cucurbit fruit fly				1		
<i>Anastrepha</i> spp.					1		
<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	Citrus long-horned beetle					1	
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Asian long-horn beetle					2	
<i>Anoplophora malasiaca</i>	Chitespotted citrus longhorned beetle					1	
<i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i>					1		
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>					1		
<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i>					1		
<i>Bactrocera curvipennis</i>					1		
<i>Bactrocera facialis</i>					1		
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	Melon fruit fly				2		
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	Oriental fruit fly				2		
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly				1		
<i>Beet necrotic yellow vein furovirus</i>	BNYVV			1			
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	white fly					1	
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Pine wood nematode						5
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly				3		
<i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i>	Ceratocystis blight	1					
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i>	Bacterial ring rot of potato		2				
<i>Contarinia nasturtii</i>	Cabbage midge					1	
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>	Chestnut blight	1					
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Codling moth					1	
<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>	Grape phylloxera; Grape leaf louse					1	
<i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>	Western corn rootworm					1	
<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	citrus scab	1					
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Cucurbit bacterial wilt		3				
<i>Flavescence dorée</i>	Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma		1				
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	Potato cyst nematode						4
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	Golden nematode						2
<i>Grapholita molesta</i>	Oriental fruit moth					1	
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	Citrus black spot	2					
<i>Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus</i>	INSV			1			
<i>Ips sexdentatus</i>	Six-spined engraver beetle					1	

Name		Number of mentions by pest categories					
		fungi	bacteria / phytoplasmas	viruses	fruit flies (Tephritidae)	other insects	nematodes
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Colorado potato beetle					2	
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	North American gypsy moth					1	
<i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i>	Columbia root-knot nematode						1
<i>Meloidogyne fallax</i>	Root-knot nematode						1
<i>Microcyclus ulei</i>	South American leaf blight of rubber	2					
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>		1					
<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>	Black Sigatoka	2					
<i>Oulema melanopus</i>	Cereal leaf beetle					1	
<i>Pantoea stewartii</i>	Stewart's bacterial leaf blight		1				
<i>Pepino mosaic potexvirus</i>				1			
<i>Peronospora hyoscyami</i>	Tobacco blue mould	1					
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	Sudden oak death	3					
<i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i>		2					
<i>Plum pox virus</i>	Sharka			1			
<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Japanese beetle					1	
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	Bacterial wilt of potato		4				
<i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i>	Western cherry fruit fly				1		
<i>Rhagoletis mendax</i>	Blueberry maggot				1		
<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>	Apple fruit fly / maggot				2		
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	Mango seed weevil					1	
<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	Potato black wart	3					
Tephritidae					1		
<i>Thecaphora solani</i>	Potato smut	1					
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Oriental thrips					1	
<i>Tilletia controversa</i>	Dwarf bunt	1					
<i>Tilletia indica</i>	Karnal bunt	1					
<i>Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus</i>	TSWV			1			
<i>Tomato yellow leaf curl virus</i> & its vector <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	TYLCV			1			
<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	Pine shoot beetle					1	
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	Citrus canker		1				
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	Bacterial blight		1				
<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i>	Bacterial blight		1				
<i>Yponomeuta malinellus</i>	Apple ermine moth					1	
Sub-total		22	14	6	26	20	13
Total		101					

Table 2

## List of commodities mentioned in PFA survey responses

Commodities
All commercial and ornamental propagative material of <i>Prunus</i> spp.
Almonds
Apple, pear, peach etc.
Banana
Banana and plantain
Beech
Beet
Brassicaceae family
<i>Camellia</i> spp. (plants of)
<i>Castanea</i> spp. (plants and wood of )
Causes serious damage to many economically important field and greenhouse crops for example cabbage, cotton, melons, poinsettia, squash, tomato, and many other ornamental and vegetable crops
Citrus (Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Mandarins), Stone fruit and pome fruit, avocado, etc
Citrus spp (fruit)
Conifers and grasses
Cucurbits and Solanaceous plants
Cucurbits;
All fruit fly host produce - most fresh fruit and vegetables (excludes underground vegetables)
Deciduous trees and shrubs including the wood
Foliage and fruit of over 250 host species
Forest trees
Forestry (Pine - <i>Pinus</i> spp. - plants and products): Pine Christmas trees (cut); Pine nursery stock; Pine forest products with bark attached including round wood (e.g., saw logs, pulp wood, branches). Pine bark
Forestry, hundreds of species of deciduous trees, conifers and grasses, Nursery stock, Christmas trees, Non-propagative forest products with bark attached, outdoor household articles, military vehicles and equipment, Recreational and personal vehicles and equipment
Fresh cherries
Fresh fruits of citrus, Barbados cherry, avocado, apricot, fig, <i>Baccaurea sapida</i> , strawberry, olive, indian laurel, <i>Arenga englei</i> , carambola, pomegranate, santol, plum, Tahiti chestnut, Alexandrian laurel, tomato, pear, date palm, papaya, loquat, betel nut, grape, peach, <i>Terminalia catappa</i> , <i>Myrica rubra</i> , rambutan, longan, apple, litchi, wampi
Fruits of ericaceous plants, e.g. <i>Vaccinium</i> spp., <i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.
Grains and field crops (wheat - durum wheat - <i>Triticale</i> - barley -oats -rye -sorghum and Sudan grass -millet -rice -forage grasses - blue grass -brome grass -fescues -orchard grass -redtop -ryegrass -timothy -wheat grasses -wild rye -hay of straw of legume-grass mixes -canary grass)
Grapes
Grapevines, grapevine products, and packaging and equipment used to cultivate grapevines
Greenhouse bacterial blights
Korean pear ( <i>Pyrus pyrofilia</i> )
<i>Litchi chinensis</i> and other fruits
Live vines, leaves and fresh fruits of plants of the family Cucurbitaceae, fresh fruits of kidney bean, pigeon pea, cowpea, red pepper, tomato, eggplant, papaya, and plants of the genera <i>Hylocereus</i> and <i>Mangifera</i>
<i>Malus</i> (apple) - All plants and plant parts of all species
Mango, cirolero, guava, guanabana, pear, grapefruit, cacao, false almond tree
Mangoes, <i>Mangifera</i> spp.
Most hardwood trees
Oak trees ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.)
Plants of the genera <i>Bouea</i> , <i>Diospyros</i> , <i>Coffea</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> , <i>Passiflora</i> , <i>Solanum</i> , <i>Zizyphus</i> , <i>Spondias</i> , <i>Psidium</i> , <i>Artocarpus</i> , <i>Annona</i> , <i>Hylocereus</i> , <i>Garcinia</i> , <i>Eugenia</i> , <i>Mangifera</i> and <i>Lansium</i> , and plants of the family Sapotaceae, and mature banana
<i>Platanus</i> spp. (plants of)
Pome fruit (e.g. apple and pear)

Commodities
Potato tubers and resistant varieties of tomato and eggplant
Potatoes, <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Potatoes (tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> )
Potatoes and other Solanaceous crops
<i>Prunus</i> (plum, cherry, apricot, peach, nectarine)
Quince
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rooted plants of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of <i>Malus</i> spp., <i>Crataegus</i> spp., <i>Prunus avium</i> and <i>P. cerasus</i>
Rosaceae ( <i>Amelanchier</i> spp. – <i>Chaenomeles</i> spp., <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., <i>Crataegus</i> spp., <i>Cydonia</i> spp. – <i>Eryobotria</i> spp., <i>Malus</i> spp. <i>Mespilus</i> spp., <i>Pyracantha</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i> spp., <i>Sorbus</i> spp. [except <i>S. intermedia</i> ], and <i>Photinia davidiana</i> )
Rubber
Seed and ware potatoes, plants for planting with roots
Stone fruits
Used farm machinery and equipment: All tractors, burners, harvesters, blowers, rakes, sprayers or cultivator used in the cultivation or management of the crop of the listed species. -Any transport vehicle used to move fruit, used containers or plants of the listed species. -Soil alone or attached to plants of the listed species or as a contaminant of fruit, used containers, farm machinery and equipment, or transportation vehicles.
Various plants and seeds including tomato, potato and capsicum
Vegetables, esp. tomatoes, <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> ; Pea ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ) groundnut ( <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> ), soyabean ( <i>Glycine max</i> ), sweet pepper ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> ), tobacco ( <i>Nicotiana</i> spp.), tomato ( <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> ), and many ornamental species
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Watermelon
Wood; Plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp. and wooden packaging material