

**REPORT OF THE APPPC WORKING GROUP MEETING ON THE PREPARATION OF APPPC'S WORK  
PLAN FOR 2018-2019  
8-10 May 2017  
Bangkok, Thailand**

**Executive summary**

The APPPC working group meeting on the preparation of APPPC's work plan for 2018-2019 was convened from 8-10 May 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand with participation of the Vice-Chairs of the 29th Session of APPPC, Chair and Vice-Chairs of APPPC three Standing Committees and members of APPPC Standards Committee. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the work plan adopted at the 29th Session, discussed the work plan for the remaining period of current biennium and the draft work plan for 2018-2019 to be submitted to the 30th Session, to be held 20-24 November 2017 for discussion and adoption. Associated estimated costings for the activities for remaining period of 2016-2017, a tentative budget of the work plan for 2018-2019 as well as possible level of assessed contribution of contracting countries during 2018-2019 relevant to the tentative work plan and the budget concerned, were discussed.



**1. Introduction**

The meeting participants introduced themselves. Dr Yongfan Piao, Executive Secretary of the APPPC, FAO, welcomed all the participants and outlined the objectives of the meeting. These were to confirm the activities for the remainder of the 2016-17 biennium and prepare a draft work programme for the APPPC for the 2018-19 period for the approval of the 29th session of the APPPC. The level of country funding would also be discussed.

## **2. Election of chairperson and rapporteur**

Dr. Kyu-Ock Yim, Vice-Chair of the 29th Session of APPPC, was elected as chair and Dr John Hedley, New Zealand, elected as rapporteur.

## **3. Agenda**

This was approved without amendment.

## **4. Update on APPPC activities – Dr Yongfan Piao, Executive Secretary of APPPC/FAO**

Dr Piao described the inputs into the development of ISPMs with the 16th and 17th Regional Workshops that were initiated in 2000 by the APPPC. Participants from 18 countries attended the 17<sup>th</sup> regional workshop. The meeting also discussed other items in addition to the ISPMs e.g. sea containers, emerging pests in the region, the IRSS, and IYPH. The APPPC also held pre-CPM meetings prior to CPM 11 and CPM 12.

APPPC has held workshops on the implementation of ISPMs – for surveillance (a 6-year programme), and the building of capabilities for ISPMs 4, 6, and 8. An SALB workshop was held in Malaysia and considered ISPMs 4, 6 and 29 and also reported progress on SALB prevention and awareness programmes. A visit to Brazil to study the disease is planned.

A workshop on ISPM 31 was held in Bekasi, Indonesia with 35 delegates from 20 countries. Regarding information exchange, considerable development of the APPPC website has occurred. Four newsletters have been sent to APPPC members. An NRO training session was held in the region which resulted in updates of country information pages.

A workshop on the registration of pesticides was held in Wuhan, China with 25 participants from 25 countries. The lack of registration for bio-pesticides was noted as a major problem. Cooperation in this area was recommended. A Sub-regional training workshop for Designated National Authorities was held in Surabaya, Indonesia with 33 participants from 9 countries.

With IPM, a workshop on the Management of Fruit Fly was held in Tien Giang, Viet Nam with 23 participants from 14 countries. Another workshop was held in Kathmandu, Nepal with 30 participants from 13 countries.

It was noted that most activities of the plan adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Session have been implemented as scheduled. Dr Yim noted the initiatives from the APPPC have become international e.g. the regional workshops, the implementation activities concerning ISPM 15 and surveillance. The APPPC Newsletter is also very useful development.

## **5. Update on IPPC activities – Dr Kyu-Ock Yim and Dr John Hedley**

Dr Yim noted:-

- IPPC meetings held include the CPM, 3 Bureau meetings, 2 standard committee meetings, 2 meetings of the CDC, ePhyto meetings, IYPH meetings, plus EWGs and technical panels.
- CPM 12 – this was more expensive but a quorum was achieved with 126 countries participating. More additional presentations were admitted to the CPM environment. A field trip was also added.
- 15 ISPMs were adopted.
- A new subsidiary body, the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC), was approved with its associated ROP and TOR.

- IYPH – the work plan has been approved.
- The IPPC budget was approved – but the various activities require increased funding.
- ePhyto is also advancing. The APPPC will be holding a global workshop.

Dr Hedley reported:

- The Sea container complementary programme advanced a little. The Sea Container Task Force will meet this year.
- The worrying funding situation was described – with the delay in the development of a Voluntary Assessed Contribution System, the lack of Trust Funds and the reluctance of countries to offer expertise for EWGs etc.
- The delay in the consideration of commodity standards was noted.

The nomination of experts for the IC was discussed. There can be individual country nominations or regional nominations. It was noted the Asia has used a regional process for most nominations so far. Countries must approve attendance of participants to 2 meetings per year.

## **6. Consideration of existing APPPC plans (2016-2017)**

The meetings planned for the present biennium were noted. Remaining activities include:

- Development of RSPM: Hot Water Immersion Treatment (HWIT) for Fruit Flies in Mangoes – led by Pakistan.
- SALB working group – led by Malaysia. The training in Brazil is planned for August.
- Information exchange process continual preparation and release of newsletters.
- APPPC planning meeting with the working group, held on May 2017.
- APPPC training workshop on the use of FAO Tool Kit for Pesticides Registration-led by China and to be held on late May.
- APPPC regional workshop on draft ISPMs- to be held on September.
- Supporting an international workshop on ISPM 15, which was planned but has not taken place so far.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop on surveillance to be held in July 2017 in line with the 6 years surveillance programme-led by Australia.
- ePhyto – there will be an International Symposium.
- 30<sup>th</sup> Session of APPPC in New Zealand.

### *6.1 Other programmes*

Australia noted the STDF is funding a subset surveillance programme with a 3 year life which started in February this year. The trainers were the same as for the 6 year APPPC programme. This also has an operational surveillance component. Australia described some of the templates that are used for planning the surveillance exercises. This means that there are a number of surveillance programmes that are aligned to the APPPC basic surveillance programme.

The ePhyto symposium will depend on the reaction of the IPPC Secretariat – if it is to be international or just a regional symposium. Australia supported the APPPC holding this international symposium in Asia.

### *6.2 Cooperative programmes*

The STDF project includes Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Viet Nam, the Philippines, and Papua New Guinea. Australia could offer some funds for the diagnostic programme for SALB.

FAO regional project on pest surveillance, which was funded by Korea has been implemented for 4 years and ended on February in 2017. A new regional project on seed health, which is funded by Japan has been implemented since late 2016. FAO has sub regional programme in Lao PDR and Vietnam relevant to locusts, pest risk reduction etc.

The Republic of Korea deals with ASEAN countries with a project concerned phytosanitary activities more related to surveillance. In the future they will be more aligned to the APPPC project. The ASEAN project will include Nepal. There is also a programme for Myanmar.

There are a number of other FAO TCP projects on individual problems in specific countries.

The range of programmes and the roles of providers and developing countries was briefly discussed. Australia noted that various groups of countries can be related to some agreements and funds – this would include trade departments in such projects. Some future projects might involve some but not all of the APPPC countries.

Regarding stakeholders – this group includes importers exporters, storage firms, and packing firms but does not include pesticide firms. The discussion noted the different relationships in countries with stakeholders. NAPPO could describe their relationship to industry at the 30<sup>th</sup> Session if required. The Chair mentioned the relationship with industry through the IYPH.

It was noted that cooperation and collaboration with various partners and projects benefited member countries through technical assistance programs with additional funding.

## **7. Development of work plans**

### *7.1 Work plan for the remainder of the 2016-2017 biennium*

Items considered for the remainder of the biennium:

- Surveillance programme – invitations have already been sent to members. The workshop is set for July 2017.
- ePhyto -there was to be an APPPC workshop but IPPC asked for it to become an international meeting It was suggested that the meeting be delayed till February but Australia contacted the ePhyto Steering Group Chair who supported the December date. Malaysia has offered to host the meeting. The WCO could be invited to present material on the Single Window system. There could also be a session regarding legislation. Malaysia suggests 11-15 December or 6-10 November. US\$40,000 plus funds from IPPC Secretariat, Australia will seek possibility of additional funding for the symposium.
- Regional workshop on draft ISPMs in Busan. Korea to fund in September 2017.
- Development of RSPM, HWIT for fruit flies of Mango. The state of the research work was noted. Pakistan noted that after the introduction of the HWIT into their export mango trade, there have been no interceptions from Pakistan mangoes for EU market.
- SALB working group activity – training in Brazil is planned, US\$28,000 for travel costs with US\$10,000 from Australia
- ISPM 15 – still pending, if there is to be an international workshop, APPPC will join – but no meeting planned as yet. So this will be removed from this biennium.
- Information exchange – publication, website to be updated, newsletter continuing, and working group will continue. US\$56,230 (balance from the planned activities).
- Standing Committee on Pesticide Management – workshop for end of May in China for a FAO toolkit-pesticide registration, using project monies. Led by China.
- 30<sup>th</sup> Session of APPPC to be in Rotorua, New Zealand. Hosted by New Zealand.

Total US\$124, 230 plus service charge 16,150, total US\$140,380.

## *7.2 Recommendations for the work plan for the 2018-19 biennium presented to the 30<sup>th</sup> Session of the APPPC*

The work plans cover 3 Standing Committees (Plant Quarantine, IPM and Pesticide Management).

A number of projects were discussed:

- Workshop on ISPM 32 (Categorization of commodities according to pest risk). Regarding the processing of products – some countries still find it difficult to obtain access for processed products. The workshop would include examination of particular products, their intended use and then developing mock PRAs and requirements. The subject of the import of grain was discussed. The matter of intended use might not really be a matter for the discussion of this workshop. It was suggested that list of such examples could be constructed and circulated among CPM members. It was noted that some countries have legislation covering all forms of certain products – and this legislation may need to be changed where the product has been processed. So a list of commodities could be considered, along with legislation, and also intended use.

This was supported but there would need to be some further consideration of the outputs of this exercise. Cost US\$50,000.

- Surveillance programme – led by Australia. US\$50,000 in 2018 and US\$ 50,000 in 2019 respectively.
- Workshop on phytosanitary treatments (PT) – Australia described some of the problems – some inconsistencies are found. The workshop could focus on a couple of major treatments – for example, heat treatment and irradiation of commodities and would allow the sharing of experiences between countries. How an NPPO operates and uses a PT in a pathway could be a subject for this workshop. This would clarify the operation of a PT and describe the other aspects of a pathway that need to be dealt with by an NPPO to obtain access. Could be “operationalizing PTs for market access”. Could also collect commonly used (not approved) treatments. Therefore, it would concentrate on a selection of commodities (e.g. mango and citrus) and consider a range of treatments that have been accepted by some parties

The Chair suggested that the proposal was very broad and was not quite clear so could be delayed. Funds are already supplied to APPPC. Cost US\$50,000.

- Post- ePhyto symposium. Australia suggested that what happens after the IPPC STDF (ePhyto) fund project is completed should be considered. It was proposed that, after the global symposium, the APPPC ePhyto working group could put together a funding proposal for another group of APPPC countries get trained to take up ePhyto. The range of requirements for countries would differ. The working group would assess what is needed and then draft a proposal for funds. US\$20,000 would be used to follow up from the symposium to help countries develop their capacity for ePhyto.
- Malaysia and Thailand proposal – A workshop on emerging pest and management; A workshop on IPM case study (pending to be finalized) Cost US\$60,000 (seed fund for two workshops).

Pesticide management –

Regional workshop on pesticide quality detection or/and workshop on pesticide residue detection Cost US\$60,000 (seed fund for 1-2 workshops).

- Workshop on management of Red Palm Weevil in the Asia and Pacific region  
This could establish a platform for the effective management of the pest and strengthen the cooperation and coordination in the region, exchange information and develop an action plan.

In Malaysia RPW causes severe problems with coconuts – 20-30% destroyed in some areas. Ornamental palms are also affected. Date trees severely affected in the Middle East. The pest is associated with rhinoceros beetle. It is difficult to control in oil palms and is an increasing problem in the Philippines. Classical biological control is being investigated. It was suggested that only one meeting is necessary.

This topic could be removed to be part of the programme of IPM. Information could be collected and manual developed by the workshop. It could also cover other serious palm insect pests e.g. black head pest. Cost US\$ 30,000.

- Workshop to train trainers on SALB of rubber in the Asia and Pacific region  
This would allow the sharing of knowledge from the Brazil experience and to train trainers in APPPC rubber growing member countries. There would be a regional training module and tools developed which will be used by each country. A film record of the investigation in Brazil could be made. This could be shown at the 30<sup>th</sup> Session. The Brazil visitors should train NPPO officers in their own countries. Countries need to recognize what the APPPC can do and what rubber growing countries should be responsible for. This project was supported. Cost US\$40,000
- Development of a RSPM on Phytosanitary procedures through seed certification  
New Zealand supported the general topic that was proposed by Thailand. Australia suggested focussing on a particular pathway based on specific plants and a narrower range of pathogens. One seed producer could assist with industry considerations. The commodities and pests were selected for this document and is related to the experience of Thai officials and scientists. There was some agreement to produce a short RSPM with procedures that can be used – and then amplify in the appendix all the techniques that will be used to produce pest free seed of that commodity. The commodities will be limited at the beginning. The title could be Phytosanitary procedures through seed health certification.
- Planning meeting 2019, Bangkok, Thailand Cost US\$25,000.
- APPPC standards committee meeting Cost US\$25,000
- 31<sup>st</sup> session of the APPPC. Thailand has offered to host this.
- Pre CPM consultations 2018 and 2019, Rome, Italy. No cost.
- Information exchange programme – to continue present elements. US\$100,000

Total cost: US\$470,000 (420,000/MTF257 plus 50,000/MTF258).

Service charge: US\$61,100 (54,600/MTF257+6,500/MTF258).

Total budget: **US\$531,100.** (474,600/MTF 257+56,500/MTF 258)

## **8. Estimated costs of the work plans and level of mandatory contributions by contributing contracting countries for 2018-2019**

The Executive Officer presented a table with 3 options – with 0% increase, 5% and 10% increase. Indicative responses supported mainly the 5% increase. Some countries were prepared to support the 10% increase. The change in currency levels has precluded an increase for some countries. It was noted that no increase would produce funds that would not cover the cost of the planned programme but a 5% increase would almost cover the costs of the planned programme.

## **9. Administrative matters**

### *9.1 - Membership of APPPC*

Dr Piao informed participants that there was no change in the membership. Bhutan has requested background information but no action has arisen. Singapore and Brunei are not members.

### *9.2 - Acceptance of the 1999 amendments*

Nepal is working on approving the new agreement. The original copy was lost, a second one was arranged but is delayed in bureaucratic procedures. Three countries have agreed to the agreement - Australia, Korea and East Timor. New Zealand is going through the process for the acceptance of the 1999 amendments.

The general situation with the several amendments that are under consideration was discussed. The matter of the SALB provisions included in the 1956 and 1999 versions was discussed at length. It was noted that individual countries have the authority to deal with the import of rubber material and a regional agreement has no such authority. It was suggested that APPPC members reconsider the acceptance of the 1999 amendments and that this be discussed again at the 30<sup>th</sup> Session. This could be associated with the Brazil visit report at this session.

### *9.3 - Preparation of the 30th Session of APPPC*

New Zealand noted some of the arrangements being made for the 30<sup>th</sup> Session. These included the field trip, the funded dinners, the association with New Zealand horticultural industry organizations, and the proposal for a scientific session to be arranged.

Dr Piao suggested that countries might consider multiple person delegations. He noted a half day discussions in the Standing Committees and this would benefit with delegates from as many countries as possible in each committee discussion.

Participants agreed that a session on phytosanitary aspects of seed could be held. The Chair said this would be an appropriate time with the adopted seed standard. Australia supported this. There could be an update on sea container programme developments with the sea container task force (SCTF) and country activities. During the CPM 12, China has agreed to provide a speaker on sea containers or commodity standards. Also, Thailand could discuss the development of an RSPM on seed. There are likely to also be speakers from the ISF, NAPPO and the seed industry in New Zealand.

Updates on ePhyto and IYPH will be provided in the agenda of IPPC update.

## **10. Other business**

Dr. Piao noted that two senior members of the Thai delegation will be retiring shortly. Participants thanked Ms. Tasanee Pradyabumrung for her considerable input into the work of the APPPC. The meeting also thanked her colleague, Ms. Watchreeporn Orananok, for her expert assistance over many years.

The usefulness and problems with contact points and information sites were noted.

## **11. Closure of the meeting**

The meeting was closed by Dr. Yim. She thanked the participants for their input and the Secretariat for preparing the meeting. Dr Piao also thanked participants for their work in preparing the draft biennial programme.

Tentative Timetable

Monday 8 May 2017

09.00-09.30	Registration
09.30-09.40	<b>Agenda 1:</b> Welcome the participants <b>Agenda 2:</b> Election of Chairperson and rapporteur
09.40-09.50	<b>Agenda 3:</b> Consideration of agenda – amendment and approval
09.50-10.00	<b>Agenda 4:</b> Update on APPPC activities – Dr. Piao, FAO
10.00-10.30	<b>Agenda 5:</b> Update on IPPC activities – Dr. Kyu-Ock Yim and Dr. Hedley
10.30-10.50	Coffee break
10.50-12.30	<b>Agenda 6:</b> Consideration of existing APPPC plans (2016-2017) <b>Agenda 6.1:</b> APPPC work programme for the 2016-2017 biennium <b>Agenda 6.2:</b> Cooperative programmes – past and future
12.30-14.00	Lunch break
14.00-16.00	<b>Agenda 7:</b> Development of work plans <b>Agenda 7.1:</b> Work plan for the remainder of the 2016-2017 biennium
16.00-16.20	Coffee break
16.20-17.30	<b>Agenda 7.2:</b> Recommendations for the work plan for the 2018-2019 biennium to be presented to the 30 <sup>th</sup> Session of the APPPC  The work plans cover 3 Standing Committees (Plant Quarantine, IPM And Pesticide Management)

Tuesday 9 May 2017

08.30-10.00	<b>Agenda 8:</b> Estimated costs of the work plans and level of mandatory contributions by contributing contracting countries for 2018-2019 <b>Agenda 8.1:</b> Cost of work plan for the remainder of the 2016-2017 biennium
10.00-10.30	<b>Agenda 8.2:</b> Cost of recommended work plan for the 2018-2019 biennium to be presented to the 30 <sup>th</sup> Session of the APPPC
10.30-10.50	Coffee break
10.50-12.30	Continuation of Agenda 8.2



12.30-14.00	Lunch break
14.00-16.00	<b>Agenda 8.3:</b> Level of mandatory contributions by contributing contracting countries for 2018-2019
16.00-16.30	Coffee break
16.30-17.30	Continuation of Agenda 8.3

**Wednesday 10 May 2017**

08.30-10.30	<b>Agenda 9:</b> Administrative matters <b>Agenda 9.1:</b> Membership of APPPC <b>Agenda 9.2:</b> Acceptance of the 1999/1989 amendments <b>Agenda 9.3:</b> Preparation of the 30 <sup>th</sup> Session of APPPC
10.30-10.50	Coffee break
10.50-12.30	Continuation of Agenda 9
12.30-14.00	Lunch break
14.00-16.00	<b>Agenda 10:</b> Other business
16.00-16.30	Coffee break
16.20-17.30	Other business and end of day 3

**List of Participants**

**AUSTRALIA**

1. Dr Ian Naumann  
Director, SPS Capacity Building Program  
Plant Export Operations Branch  
Plant Biosecurity  
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources  
GPO Box 858  
Canberra ACT 2601, Australia  
Tel: +61 2 6272 3442  
Mobile: +61 412 678 463  
Email: [ian.naumann@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:ian.naumann@agriculture.gov.au)

2. Ms Rowan Alden  
Policy Officer – Plant Health Policy  
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources  
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia  
Tel: +61 435 968 674  
Email: [rowan.alden@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:rowan.alden@agriculture.gov.au)

**BANGLADESH**

Mr. Monir HOSEN  
Additional Deputy Director  
Plant Quarantine Station  
ICD, Kamalapur, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
Mobile: +88 017 162 77393  
Email: [monirhosendae81@gmail.com](mailto:monirhosendae81@gmail.com)

**CHINA**

Ms. Li Xiao Nan  
Agronomist, National Agro-Tech Extension and Service Centre  
Ministry of Agriculture, P.R. China  
No.20 Mai Zi Dian Street, Beijing,100125, China  
Tel.: +86 10 59194524, 15810153303  
Fax: +86 10 59194726  
Email: [lixiaonan@agri.gov.cn](mailto:lixiaonan@agri.gov.cn)

**MALAYSIA**

Ms. Lailatul Jumaiyah Saleh Huddin  
Principal Assistant Director  
Entomology Unit  
Plant Biosecurity Division  
Department of Agriculture Malaysia  
Jalan Gallagher  
50480 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel: +603-2697 7137

Mobile: +6019-946 3285  
Fax: +603-2697 7205  
Email: lailasaleh@gmail.com

### **NEPAL**

Dr. Dilli Ram Sharma  
Programme Director/ National Coordinator of National IPM Programme  
Plant Protection Directorate  
Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal  
Head NPPPO  
Contact point of IPPC  
Mobile No 9841369615  
Email: sharmadilli.2018@gmail.com

### **NEW ZEALAND**

Dr. John Hedley  
Principal Adviser, International Coordination – Plants  
Biosecurity New Zealand  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
P.O. Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand  
Email: [John.Hedley@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:John.Hedley@mpi.govt.nz)

### **REP. OF KOREA**

1. Dr. YIM, Kyu-Ock  
Senior Researcher  
Export Management Division  
Department of Plant Quarantine  
Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs  
177, Hyeoksin 8-ro, Gimcheon-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Republic of Korea  
Tel: +82-54-912-0627  
Fax: +82-54-912-0635  
Email: [koyim@korea.kr](mailto:koyim@korea.kr)

2. Ms. BAEG, Jihyun  
Assistant Director  
Incheon International Airport Regional Office  
Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs  
Passenger Terminal #2106(2F), 272, Gonghang-ro, Jung-bu, Incheon, Republic of Korea  
Tel: +82-32-740-2077  
Fax: +82-32-740-2084  
Email: [rosabaeg@korea.kr](mailto:rosabaeg@korea.kr)

3. Ms. PARK, Hongsook  
Assistant Director  
Export Management Division  
Department of Plant Quarantine  
Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs  
177, Hyeoksin 8-ro, Gimcheon-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Republic of Korea  
Tel: +82-54-912-0628  
Fax: +82-54-912-0635  
Email: [hspark101@korea.kr](mailto:hspark101@korea.kr)

## **PAKISTAN**

Mr. Muhammad Sohail Shahzad  
Deputy Director (Quarantine)  
Department of Plant Protection  
Malir Halt, Karachi, Pakistan  
Tel: 092-21-99248118  
Email: [sohaiiil@yahoo.com](mailto:sohaiiil@yahoo.com)

## **THAILAND**

1. Ms. Watchreeporn Orankanok  
Director, Pest Management Division  
Bureau of Agricultural Product Quality Development  
Department of Agricultural Extension  
Paholyothin Road, Chatujak  
Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Email: [Watchreeporn@yahoo.com](mailto:Watchreeporn@yahoo.com)  
Tel: +66 29406187, +66 25792132

2. Ms. Tasanee Pradyabumrung  
Senior Expert  
Office of Standard Development  
National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS)  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)  
50 Phaholyothin Rd., Ladyao, Chatuchak  
Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Tel: +662 561 2277 ext. 1421  
Fax: +662 561 3357  
Email: [tasanee@acfs.go.th](mailto:tasanee@acfs.go.th)

3. Mr. Prateep Arayakittipong  
Standards Officer, Professional level  
Office of Standard Development  
National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS)  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)  
50 Phaholyothin Rd., Ladyao, Chatuchak  
Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Tel: +662 561 2277 ext. 1453  
Fax: +662 561 3357  
Email: [prateep\\_mingf@hotmail.com](mailto:prateep_mingf@hotmail.com)

4. Mr. Sarute Sudhi-aromna  
Senior Entomologist  
Plant Protection Research and Development Office (PPRDO)  
Department of Agriculture (DOA)

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)  
50 Phaholyothin Rd., Ladyao, Chatuchak  
Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Tel: 662 579 5583  
Fax: 662 940 5396  
Email: [sarutes@yahoo.com](mailto:sarutes@yahoo.com)

5.Ms. Sunyanee Srikacha  
Senior Entomologist  
Plant Protection Research and Development Office (PPRDO)  
Department of Agriculture (DOA)  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)  
50 Phaholyothin Rd., Ladyao, Chatuchak  
Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Tel: 662 579 5583  
Fax: 662 940 5396  
Email: [sunyaneesrikachar@gmail.com](mailto:sunyaneesrikachar@gmail.com)

### **FAO/RAP**

1. Mr. Piao Yongfan  
Senior Plant Protection Officer  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/UN)  
39, Maliwan Mansion, Pra Atit Road, Banglumpoo  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Tel: 66 2 697 4268  
Email: [Yongfan.Piao@fao.org](mailto:Yongfan.Piao@fao.org)

2. Mr. Yusof Othman  
Plant Protection Consultant  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/UN)  
39, Maliwan Mansion, Pra Atit Road, Banglumpoo  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Tel: 66 2 697 4344  
Email: [Yusof.Othman@fao.org](mailto:Yusof.Othman@fao.org)

3. Ms. Nongyao Ruenglertpanya  
Office Assistant  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/UN)  
39, Maliwan Mansion, Pra Atit Road, Banglumpoo  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Tel: 66 2 697 4264  
Email: [N.Ruenglertpanya@fao.org](mailto:N.Ruenglertpanya@fao.org)

**Table 1. Potential contribution scales for the period of 2018-2019 based on the current biennium (2016-2017) level  
(Options of increase with 0%, 5% and 10%: Summarized by biennium)**

APPPC member countries endorsing mandatory contributions	UN scale of assessments for 2016-2018	APPPC Scale for 2018-2019	Sharing of different budgets (US\$) for 2018-2019		
			0% increase	5% increase	10% increase
Australia	2.337	22.000	82,224	86,335	90,447
China	7.921	22.000	82,224	86,335	90,447
Republic of Korea	2.039	22.000	82,224	86,335	90,447
DPR Korea	0.005	0.069	257	270	283
Fiji	0.003	0.041	154	161	169
India	0.737	10.104	37,765	39,653	41,541
Indonesia	0.504	6.910	25,826	27,117	28,408
Malaysia	0.322	4.415	16,500	17,325	18,150
New Zealand	0.268	3.674	13,733	14,419	15,106
Pakistan	0.093	1.275	4,765	5,004	5,242
Philippines	0.165	2.262	8,455	8,878	9,300
Sri Lanka	0.031	0.425	1,588	1,668	1,747
Thailand	0.291	3.990	14,912	15,657	16,403
Viet Nam	0.058	0.795	2,972	3,121	3,269
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	37.37	39.24	41.11
Cambodia	0.004	0.010	37.37	39.24	41.11
Lao PDR	0.003	0.010	37.37	39.24	41.11
Timor-Leste	0.003	0.010	37.37	39.24	41.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.794</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>373,748</b>	<b>392,435</b>	<b>411,123</b>

**Note:** 1/ The calculation of the scale is based on “Assessment of Member States' contributions of the United Nations regular budget for the period of 2016-2018” (Reference - A/70/416/Add.1).

1st Weblink: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/245](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/245)

2nd Weblink: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=ST/ADM/SER.B/955](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=ST/ADM/SER.B/955)

The total rate form the basis for calculating the % contributions of APPPC endorsing countries adds up to a full 100 percent.

2/ The UN scale of assessment is subject to a maximum assessment rate of 0.01 percent for the least developed countries as well as a maximum assessment rate of 22 percent, as set out in Items 6(h) and 6(f) respectively of the UN General Assembly's resolution 70/245 (23 December 2015).

Weblink: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/245](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/245)

3/

The list of Least Developed Countries available on the website of the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

1st Weblink: <http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/criteria-for-ldcs/>

1st Weblink: [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc/ldc\\_list.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc/ldc_list.pdf)

**Table 2. Potential contribution scales for the period of 2018-2019 based on the current biennium (2016-2017) level**

**(Options of increase with 0%, 5% and 10%: Summarized by year)**

APPPC member countries endorsing mandatory contributions	UN scale of assessments for 2016-2018	APPPC Scale for 2018-2019	Sharing of different budgets (US\$) for 2018-2019								
			0% increase			5% increase			10% increase		
			2018-2019	2018	2019	2018-2019	2018	2019	2018-2019	2018	2019
Australia	2.337	22.000	<b>82,224</b>	41,112	41,112	<b>86,335</b>	43,167.5	43,167.5	<b>90,447</b>	45,223.5	45,223.5
China	7.921	22.000	<b>86,224</b>	41,112	41,112	<b>86,335</b>	43,167.5	43,167.5	<b>90,447</b>	45,223.5	45,223.5
Republic of Korea	2.039	22.000	<b>82,224</b>	41,112	41,112	<b>86,335</b>	43,167.5	43,167.5	<b>90,447</b>	45,223.5	45,223.5
DPR Korea	0.005	0.069	<b>257</b>	128.5	128.5	<b>270</b>	135	135	<b>283</b>	141.5	141.5
Fiji	0.003	0.041	<b>154</b>	77	77	<b>161</b>	80.5	80.5	<b>169</b>	84.5	84.5
India	0.737	10.104	<b>37,765</b>	18,882.5	18,882.5	<b>39,653</b>	19,826.5	19,826.5	<b>41,541</b>	20,770.5	20,770.5
Indonesia	0.504	6.910	<b>25,826</b>	12,913	12,913	<b>27,117</b>	13,558.5	13,558.5	<b>28,408</b>	14,204	14,204
Malaysia	0.322	4.415	<b>16,500</b>	8,250	8,250	<b>17,325</b>	8,662.5	8,662.5	<b>18,150</b>	9,075	9,075
New Zealand	0.268	3.674	<b>13,733</b>	6,866.5	6,866.5	<b>14,419</b>	7,209.5	7,209.5	<b>15,106</b>	7,553	7,553
Pakistan	0.093	1.275	<b>4,765</b>	2,382.5	2,382.5	<b>5,004</b>	2,502	2,502	<b>5,242</b>	2,621	2,621
Philippines	0.165	2.262	<b>8,455</b>	4,227.5	4,227.5	<b>8,878</b>	4,439	4,439	<b>9,300</b>	4,650	4,650
Sri Lanka	0.031	0.425	<b>1,588</b>	794	794	<b>1,668</b>	834	834	<b>1,747</b>	873.5	873.5
Thailand	0.291	3.990	<b>14,912</b>	7,456	7,456	<b>15,657</b>	7,828.5	7,828.5	<b>16,403</b>	8,201.5	8,201.5
Viet Nam	0.058	0.795	<b>2,972</b>	1,486	1,486	<b>3,121</b>	1,560.5	1,560.5	<b>3,269</b>	1,634.5	1,634.5
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	<b>37.37</b>	18.69	18.69	<b>39.24</b>	19.62	19.62	<b>41.11</b>	20.56	20.56
Cambodia	0.004	0.010	<b>37.37</b>	18.69	18.69	<b>39.24</b>	19.62	19.62	<b>41.11</b>	20.56	20.56
Lao PDR	0.003	0.010	<b>37.37</b>	18.69	18.69	<b>39.24</b>	19.62	19.62	<b>41.11</b>	20.56	20.56
Timor-Leste	0.003	0.010	<b>37.37</b>	18.69	18.69	<b>39.24</b>	19.62	19.62	<b>41.11</b>	20.56	20.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.794</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>373,748</b>	186,874	186,874	<b>392,435</b>	196,217.5	196,217.5	<b>411,123</b>	205,561.7	205,561.7

## Note:

1/ The calculation of the scale is based on “Assessment of Member States' contributions of the United Nations regular budget for the period of 2016-2018” (Reference - A/70/416/Add.1).

1st Weblink: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/245](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/245)

2nd Weblink: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=ST/ADM/SER.B/955](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=ST/ADM/SER.B/955)

The total rate form th basis for calculating the % contributions of APPPC endorsing countries adds up to a full 100 percent.

2/ The UN scale of assessment is subject to a maximum assessment rate of 0.01 percent for the least developed countries as well as a maximum assessment rate of 22 percent, as set out in Items 6(h) and 6(f) respectively of the UN General Assembly's resolution 70/245 (23 December 2015).

1st Weblink: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/245](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/245)

3/ It is proposed that the % share of contributions by each of the four least developed countries (LDCs) including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Timor-Leste does not exceed 0.010 percent. Based on the criteria of the UN scale of assessment, the maximum assessment rate for the least developed countries (LDC ceiling) is 0.010 percent, as set out in the UN General Assembly's resolution 70/245.

Based upon the list of Least Developed Countries available on the website of the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

1st Weblink: <http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/criteria-for-ldcs/>

1st Weblink: [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc/ldc\\_list.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc/ldc_list.pdf)