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REPORT

IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East and North Africa Region

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IPPC Secretariat



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1. Introduction

- [1] The 2018 IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East and North Africa region was held from 17 to 20 September 2018 in Muscat, the Sultanate of Oman. The workshop was organized by the IPPC Secretariat, the FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (FAO-RNE), with support from the Omani Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF) and the Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO). It was funded by FAO-RNE and the IPPC Secretariat. Forty-five participants from eighteen Contracting Parties and the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as representatives from FAO, NEPPO and the IPPC Secretariat, participated in the workshop (*Annex 1, list of participants*).
- [2] The workshop provided an opportunity to update participants on new developments related to IPPC activities and the emerging threat of Fall Armyworm (FAW). Participants were also able to exchange and share their experiences, and receive updates about plant protection in general.

2. Objectives of the workshop

1. Analyze and prepare comments on draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), including the:
 - Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions
 - Revision of ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area)
 - Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures
 - 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)
- [3] In addition, there was a review of substantive comments on standards, undergoing a second round of consultations i.e. requirements for fumigation treatments and 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5. A training session on the Online Commenting System (OCS) was also organized.
2. Build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on various activities of the IPPC Community, including:
 - A recent Call for topics from the Standards and Implementation unit
 - Commodity and pathway standards
 - The implementation of ISPM 38 (International movement of seeds)
 - The new Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)
 - National Reporting Obligations and Regulated Pests Lists
 - Updates on the Task Force on Sea Containers
3. Provide a forum for exchanging experiences and ideas at the regional level. Topics covered included:
 - The International Year of Plant Health in 2020: updates and discussion about national and regional-level contributions; and
 - The 2018 IPPC Annual theme: Plant health and environmental protection.
4. Provide updates on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and gather feedback from the Contracting Parties.
5. Share information and experiences on the situation and management of Fall Armyworm (FAW) *Spodoptera frugiperda*.
- [4] Agenda of the workshop (*Annex 2*).

3. Opening session

- [5] The workshop was officially opened by the Head of the Plant Quarantine Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF) in Oman, Mr. Nasser Al Shamsi, who welcomed the participants on behalf of H.E. Mr. Ahmed Naser Al-Bakri, the undersecretary of MoAF for the agricultural sector. Mr. Al Shamsi highlighted the efforts of the MoAF in Oman to develop the plant health service and upgrade technical staff's capacity to face emerging challenges. He also pointed out the importance of this workshop for Oman and the opportunity it provided for updating National Plant Protection

Organization (NPPO) staff on the IPPC developments. He wished all participants a fruitful discussion at the workshop.

- [6] Ms. Nora Ourabah Haddad, the FAO representative to Oman, welcomed all the workshop participants on behalf of FAO. She underlined the role of the IPPC and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) in limiting the spread of plant pests globally. She also emphasized the importance of having a regularly organized regional workshop, in order to allow the NENA countries to be actively involved in the process of the developing of these standards; and becoming familiar with developments related to plant health. Finally, she thanked the organizers of the workshop and the Omani Government for hosting the workshop and providing an excellent facilitation.
- [7] The IPPC Integration and Support (IST) Team Leader, Mr. Shoki Al Dobai, welcomed all the participants on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat and the Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Region. He highlighted the importance of this annual workshop and emphasized the importance of engagement and active participation of the Contracting Parties (CPs) in reviewing and commenting on ISPMs. Mr Al-Dobai then briefed the participants on the objectives of the workshop.
- [8] In his video message, the IPPC Secretary, Mr Jingyuan Xia, highlighted the IPPC 2018 annual theme “Plant Health and Environmental Protection” that aims to raise awareness on the importance of plant health in protecting the environment and preserving biodiversity. He called upon the IPPC community to work together with other conventions and partners to maximize the impact of IPPC standards, promote the annual theme, and make joint preparations towards the celebration of IYPH 2020. He finally mentioned that the IPPC Regional workshops are one of the core activities of the Convention and wished all the participants a successful and fruitful workshop.
- [9] The Workshop was facilitated by the IPPC Secretariat ITS Team Leader, Mr. Shoki Al Dobai, and the RNE Regional Plant Protection Officer, Mr. Thaer Yaseen. It was supported by the members of the Standards Committee (SC) and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) from the Near East Region: Mr Abdulqader Abbas (SC member), Mr Mamoun Al-Bakri (IC member), and NEPPO Executive Director, Mr Mekki Chouibani.

3.1 Programme of the IPPC Regional Workshop and logistical information

- [10] The participants were informed about local and logistical information and other workshop arrangements.

3.2 Election of the Chairperson and Rapporteur

- [11] Mr. Nasser Al Shamsi, from Oman, was elected as Chair of the workshop and Mr. Ahmed Kamal Al Attar, from Egypt, was elected as rapporteur.
- [12] Participants adopted the agenda of the workshop presented by the Chair.
- [13] The opening session concluded with updates on the IPPC, including:
- an introductory presentation on the objectives of the workshop;
 - an update on the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-13) 2018 (including latest developments on e-Phyto and e-commerce) and sustainable funding; and
 - the IPPC Secretariat’s work programme.

4. Session one: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to comment on draft standards sent for consultation

- [14] The session started with a brief presentation on the Online Commenting System (OCS), highlighting all the improvements made to the system and how easy is to comment using the new user-friendly system. Participants had to enter their comments before the regional workshop, in order to share them with all the participants. The session focused on the most relevant and common comments. A presentation on the standard setting process and latest updates followed.

4.1 Call for topics: Standards and Implementation

- [15] The new process of the Call for Topics for Standards and Implementation was presented by the IC member on behalf of NENA region. The amended criteria of proposed topics and a new call process had been adopted by CPM-13 (2018). The presentation introduced the new process, how to submit topic proposals, the role of the Task force on Topics (TFT) and the role of the SC/IC.
- [16] The IPPC Call for Topics takes place every two years and the last one was launched in 2015. The 2017 Call for Topics was delayed pending a joint call for topics and other phytosanitary issues. The 2018 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation was open from 1 May 2018 to 31 August 2018. IPPC Contact Points and the Regional Plant Protection Organizations were able to submit topics. Consultation periods consist of drafting specifications (60 days), first consultation (90 days) and second consultation (90 days). After that, if all the Contracting Parties support the adoption of the draft ISPM, the CPM should adopt the ISPM without discussion. Any objections must be accompanied by technical justifications and suggestions for improvement.

4.2 Commodity and Pathways Standards (follow-up from CPM-13)

- [17] The SC member on behalf the NENA region provided updates on the progress made regarding Commodity and Pathways Standards. He briefed the participants about the CPM-13 (2018) discussion on Commodity and Pathways Standards issues based on the paper submitted by the SC. The purpose, benefits and outcomes of Commodity and Pathway Standards were clarified. The participants were also briefed about the Focus Group for Commodity and Pathways Standards created by the CPM-13, including its tasks, membership and its next meeting planned for the first week of October 2018.

4.3 Draft ISPMs for analysis and discussion

- [18] The following four documents of new draft ISPMs for the first consultation were reviewed:
- Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)
 - Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)
 - Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)
 - Amendments (2018) to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)
- [19] The following two documents from the second consultation were reviewed for general and substantive comments:
- Draft ISPMs: Requirements for fumigation treatments
 - Amendments to ISPM 5 (2017)
- [20] Participants discussed and commented on the above-mentioned draft ISPMs and all the comments were submitted through the OCS via the account “NEPPO” for NENA. Comments were revisited for final verification and validation at the end of the workshop. All the IPPC contact points in NENA countries were requested to check the comments after the workshop and to add their individual country comments, or accept the comments generated during the regional workshop.
- [21] Agreed comments on each draft ISPM imported from the OCS are presented in *Annex 3*.

5. Session two: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs

5.1 FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities

- [22] The presentation on FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities in the NENA Region was delivered by Mr. Thaer Yaseen, FAO Regional Plant Protection Officer for the NENA region. Mr Yaseen informed participants about the flagship paper on the One Health concept presented at the 34th Near East Regional Conference (NERC 34) that was highly appreciated by the countries. The paper focused on the key transboundary pests for the region, such as Fall Armyworm (FAW) *Spodoptera frugiperda*; Red Palm Weevil (RPW) *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*; and Fruit flies *Bactrocera zonata*,

Bactrocera dorsalis and *Drosophila suzukii*. It also focused on diseases caused by bacterial pathogens such as *Xylella fastidiosa* and *Huanglongbing*; Fungal pathogens such as *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp., *Cubense* *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp., *Albedinis*, *Cylindrocladium pseudonaviculatum*; and Invasive Alien Species such as *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Solanum elaeagnifolium* and *Ailanthus altissima*.

[23] FAO activities in the region were mainly implemented through the ongoing regional and national projects, addressing different pests, such as RPW, FAW and *Xylella fastidiosa*. The presentation also gave an update on the FAO TCP project on using information technology to facilitate the survey and the detection of *Xylella fastidiosa* (TCP/RAB/3601), as well as the outbreak and the spread of FAW in Yemen and its imminent threat to other NENA countries.

[24] In addition, Mr. Yaseen informed the audience about new national projects launched in:

- Oman: UTF/OMA/023/OMA “Development, Production, Multiplication and Dissemination of Certified Citrus Propagating Materials”
- Sudan: TCP/SUD/3606 “Support to improvement of the implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary standards and norms for livestock and crops in Sudan”
- Jordan: TCP “Support date palm development in Jordan”

[25] He provided updates on the progress of several ongoing projects:

- UTF-LEB-028-LEB “Prevention of Agrochemical Pollution in the Upper Litani River Basin” in Lebanon
- TCP- EGY-3603 “Dates Value Chain Development in Egypt”

[26] Finally, he presented the activities of ongoing projects in Maghreb countries:

- TCP/MOR/3604 “Assistance in preventing the spread of the cochineal of Cactus”
- EU-IOM-FAO Programme on the green pit scale insect in Libya including reinforcing capacities in the Maghreb region to prevent its spread.

5.2 NEPPO activities

[27] Mr Mekki Chouibani presented the activities of NEPPO and the RPPOs. Speaking about transboundary pests, he underlined the importance of exchanging information in order to establish and coordinate a regional strategy to face them. He explained the role of RPPOs as underlined in the ninth article of the IPPC, highlighting that there are now ten RPPOs, since CAHFSA was recognized in 2018 by the CPM-13.

[28] He also briefed participants on the 29th technical consultation among RPPOs (TC-RPPOs). He presented NEPPO’s activities and showed how information are exchanged within the NENA region through its website and social media. He presented the database developed by NEPPO with the support of FAO Sub-regional Office for North Africa (SNE) and encouraged countries to register, upload and share useful information.

[29] Two confidential applications on notification and interception have been developed to allow NENA countries to use information in real time and react accordingly. The success of the databases depends on the involvement of countries. Thus, countries are also encouraged to conduct a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE). The PCE is an interactive tool designed to conduct a situational analysis of the existing phytosanitary system, and to help the NPPO assess its progress over time in implementing the IPPC and ISPMs. Finally, countries were encouraged to help strengthen NEPPO.

6. Section three: Moving together from ideas to action (facilitated sessions)

6.1 ISPM 38: International movement of seeds

[30] Mr. Mekki Chouibani presented the ISPM 38 on the international movement of seeds that was adopted by CPM-12 in 2017. ISPM 38 provides guidance on managing pests in seed production; and phytosanitary measures, which may be applied to reduce pest risks associated with the international movement of seeds.

[31] He clarified the scope of the ISPM as well as the main challenges related to how seeds could meet the import requirements of importing countries. For example, at the time of production of seeds, destination countries and their phytosanitary import requirements may not be known yet, especially if several years pass between the production and the export to the final destinations. To identify the main concerns regarding the implementation of this ISPM, and what should be eventually added to complete it, facilitated discussions were organized. The table below provides conclusions and recommendations of the discussion.

6.2 Discussion

Question	Participants' Comments
1. Do you regulate imported seeds?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries have national regulations, but there are problems in applying them. In some cases the responsibilities of seed regulation are not undertaken by NPPOs; or are shared with other organizations.
2. What do you regulate (diseases, live insects, soil, weed seeds, other contaminants)?	The regulations mostly include diseases, live insects, soil, weed seeds, and other contaminants. However, there is a lack of certified laboratories; or existing laboratories are old and need to be upgraded.
3. Has your NPPO completed any Pest Risk Analyses (PRA) for imported seeds?	Most countries have weak experience in PRA. In some countries, PRA is generally done when it is needed.
4. Do you use different sources of information to set import requirements for seeds (ISHI, ISTA)?	ISTA is generally used.
5. Identify the most difficult aspects of the implementation of ISPM 38 for your NPPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for transparency in many cases of seed imports. Usually the origin of the seed is not the producing country. There is a lack of methods for analysis and more protocols are needed to test for various pests. Sampling is still not clear and ISPM 31 needs to be revisited. Seed treatment is also a threat. Seeds treated with pesticides are not permitted in some countries (this limits the use of the seed). The illegal importation of seeds without any permission (for example through international courier services) is a problem. In some countries, the high cost of sending sample seeds to be tested in ISTA laboratories is a problem. There is a need for certified laboratories in the region. The use of GMO seeds need to be mentioned in the ISPM. Illegal importations of seeds and small quantities of seeds moving with passengers need to be regulated. Seeds for planting and seeds for nurseries need to be regulated differently.

6. Are there any pertinent aspects or situations experienced by your NPPO that have not been addressed by the current ISPM 38?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed test lists and protocols need to be implemented. The source of production need to be identified and clarified for each production lot.
7. What additional guidance or tools do you consider necessary to help your NPPO better implement ISPM 38?	
8. What organizations or stakeholders should your NPPO collaborate with to implement ISPM 38?	Some law enforcement and scientific authorities, as well as private companies

6.3 ePhyto Session

[32] Ms Laura Vicaria, from the IPPC, presented on the ePhyto Solution project. She provided an overview of the core project components, such as the ePhyto Hub, the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) and the standardized approach. She gave participants an indication of the outcomes of the Hub Pilot and the expectations regarding the upcoming GeNS pilot. The presentation concluded with a timeline of the next steps of the project, including the completion of the GeNS pilot, the Industry Advisory Group (IAG) case study and the development and implementation of the five-year strategic plan.

[33] Participants were especially interested in the registration process, the need for bilateral agreements within the ePhyto system and the upcoming ePhyto NENA workshop. Ms Vicaria reviewed the standard process for registration and advised participants to visit the ePhyto website for more details. She clarified that the ePhyto system does not require bilateral agreements since countries registered to the system have agreed to a set of standardized approaches. Indeed, one of the core objectives of the ePhyto system was to remove the need for bilateral agreements. Nonetheless, countries are free to enter into bilateral agreements if they wish to do so.

6.4 International Year of Plant Health in 2020 (IYPH 2020): updates and discussion on national and regional level contributions

[34] Mr Shoki Al-Dobai from the IPPC Secretariat updated the participants on the progress of the proclamation of IYPH 2020. He explained how countries could support the proclamation of the IYPH 2020 at the second Committee meeting of the UN General Assembly in November 2018, through their permanent representatives at the UN in New York. Participants were informed about the IYPH programme of events for 2019 and 2020. A discussion took place on planned programs at the national and regional levels by Contracting Parties and RPPOs.

6.5 The new Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC): work programme, strategy and procedures

[35] Mr. Mamoun Al-Bakri, IC member, presented the newly established IC, which has been instituted by the CPM-12 to replace the IPPC Capacity Development Committee (CDC). The IC first meeting was held in FAO headquarters in Rome in December 2017 and the second meeting was held in May 2018.

[36] The IC's purpose and objectives were clarified. Its main objectives include:

- Developing CP's capacities in plant protection, plant quarantine, phytosanitary and related trade facilitation issues.
- Overseeing, following-up and encouraging NPPOs to implement and meet the requirements of the IPPC.
- Developing, monitoring and overseeing an integrated programme to support the implementation of the Convention, International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and CPM Recommendations.
- Overseeing the National Reporting Obligation (NRO) of the CPs and Dispute Avoidance and Settlements (DAS).

[37] The IC will have more duties, functions and responsibilities than the CDC committee. The participant from Sudan commented that it might be more appropriate for the CDC to remain as a committee and establish a new implementation committee. Mr. Mamoun Albakri explained that CPM-12 thought it was more appropriate to have capacity development and implementation both integrated together in one committee.

[38] The IC is composed of 12 members, besides one representative from the RPPOs, CPM Bureau and the SC. Members are selected by the CPM Bureau according to the nominations that Contracting Parties and RPPOs submit on the base of their skills, experiences and geographical representation. Past, current and future activities of the IC were explained, including those of its three sub-groups: the Sea Container Task Force (SCTF), the Dispute Avoidance and Settlements (DAS), and the Implementation, Review and Support System (IRSS).

6.6 National Reporting Obligations and Regulated Pests Lists: live demo and exercises

[39] Mr Shoki Al-Dobai, from the IPPC Secretariat, briefed participants about the National Reporting Obligations' 2018 theme of regulated pest lists. The CPM-13 agreed to the annual theme which will last from April 2018 to March 2019. The IPPC Secretary sent out a letter to launch the year in May 2018 and a NRO related update was published in May 2018. NRO include creating, posting and updating regulated pest lists. This action is taken by NPPOs and Official Contact Points.

[40] Participants then took part in a NRO exercise, using lists of regulated pests. Participants were divided into four working groups to finalize the exercise and present their results.

6.7 Plant health and environmental protection

[41] A presentation on the IPPC 2018 annual theme “**Plant health and environmental protection**” was delivered by Mr Shoki Al-Dobai from the IPPC Secretariat. The presentation highlighted the vital role played by plant health in protecting the environment, the decline of natural ecosystems as a result of pest introduction and spread, and finally the positive impact of ISPMs on environmental protection. It also pointed out the relevance of environmental protection to the IPPC, the reference to environmental issues in ISPMs, and CPM Recommendations on environmental issues. An example of the latter is given by the CPM recommendation R02 on Invasive Alien Species.

[42] The participants were informed about the activities implemented by the IPPC Secretariat to promote the 2018 annual theme in the first semester of 2018. The annual theme was launched with a keynote speech by Ms Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), at the CPM-13 Special Topic Session on Plant Health and Environmental Protection.

6.8 Update on the Task Force on Sea Containers

[43] Mr Mamoun Albakri, IC member, provided updates on the Task Force on Sea Containers. He pointed out that sea containers, as a major transport unit in international trade, are a pathway for plant pests. He explained that Cargo Transport Units (CTU) may carry snails (African giant snail), slugs, seeds, soil, spiders, insects such as flies and mosquitoes, and plant disease vectors such as *Xylella fastidiosa*, vectors such as the spittle bug, *Philaenus spumarius*. All of these may pose plant pest and biosecurity risks to importing countries.

[44] Mr Al-Bakri explained also that managing the movement of the sea containers is very complex and involves sea container owners, shipping companies, port authorities, shipping terminals, depots, custom authorities, NPPOs and others. The sea container industry and related organizations have worked collaboratively to develop guidelines to manage sea container operations. For example, the Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU) code, which covers cleaning sea containers before new shipments, refers to pests.

[45] Mr. Al-Bakri also presented the Sea Container Task Force (SCTF), including its establishment by the CPM as a subgroup of the IPPC IC, its purpose, objectives, action plan and activities.

6.9 Update on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and feedback from the Contracting Parties

- [46] Mr. Shoki Al-Dobai gave updates on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030. He explained why a new IPPC Strategic Framework (SF) was developed. Indeed, the current IPPC SF ends in 2019 and there is a need to address emerging issues such as (i) increasing and more diversified trade; (ii) structural and operational changes in the way NPPOs work; (iii) scientific and capacity development; and (iv) the impact of climate change on plant health.
- [47] Mr Al-Dobai presented the content of the IPPC SF 2020–2030, focusing on the vision and goal of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures; its Strategic Objectives (3 SOs); the IPPC Development Agenda 2020–2030 (8 development programmes); and its core activities.
- [48] The participants were informed about the process for drafting the new SF and its adoption timeframe. The aim is to have the SF ready for a provisional adoption at CPM-14 (2019) and for its final formal adoption during the International Year of Plant Health at the Ministerial section of CPM-15 (2020).
- [49] A discussion took place on the topic of how NPPOs manage environmental plant pests in cooperation with national environmental agencies. How NPPOs respond to the impacts of climate change on plant health was also part of the discussion.
- [50] Participants shared their experiences in managing environmental plant pests. They illustrated how to manage invasive weed silver-leaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*), water hyacinth, the pine wood nematode, Red Palm Weevil (RPW) and several forest pests, in collaboration with other authorities – usually Ministries of the Environment.

7. Review and adoption of the report

- [51] Participants reviewed the comments generated during discussions on draft ISPMs.
- [52] They agreed on the common regional comments inserted into the OCS regional account.

8. Session four: Special session on Fall Armyworm early detection and management in NENA countries

- [53] The Fall Armyworm (FAW) special session consisted of four interactive sessions with following open discussions.
- [54] Mr. Thaer Yassen opened the session, presented the objectives of the seminar and introduced the key speakers. Mr Allan Hruska presented an overview of FAO's FAW Programme, learned lessons and recommendations from experiences in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- [55] Representatives from the Sudan, Yemen, and Egypt gave presentations, reporting the FAW situation and related activities in their countries. Mr. Khidir Mousa, from the Sudan, emphasised the great damage caused by FAW and its fast spread in the country. Mr Ashraf Hawamdeh, from FAO Yemen, presented the current FAW situation in Yemen. He expressed appreciation for the collaboration between FAO and the government of Yemen on a surveillance program – including surveying and mapping the insect, and providing guidance for its management. Mr. Mamdouh Elsebaay, from Egypt, confirmed that Egypt has not been infested by FAW yet. He presented preparedness activities and measures put in place to control future invasions.
- [56] The second session provided technical information on the FAW. Mr Maged Elkahky, from FAO's Plant Protection Division (AGP), presented FAW's identification, biology, ecology, damage, challenges, and frequently asked questions on the FAW. A subsequent presentation covered the following topics:
- FAO's FAW short-, mid- and long-term interventions in member countries;
 - FAO's position on the use of genetically modified (GM) maize as a management option for FAW;
 - FAO's position on the use of pesticides to combat FAW; and

- FAW's presence in Africa and Asia.

[57] Mr Elkahky introduced a proposal for a national FAW monitoring plan that can be customized by countries. He also demonstrated the Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS) mobile application developed by FAO, and explained FAW field scouting and trapping protocols. Finally, he gave an overview of the FAW global platform.

[58] FAW management options for smallholders were presented by Mr Hruska.

[59] The following points were raised by participants during the open discussion session:

[60] Algeria raised concerns about the introduction of FAW into Algeria, since the country has large areas cultivated with cereal crops, which is the preferred hosts for FAW. The participant enquired about the possibility of the efficacy of using Genetic Modified Varieties (GMs) in combating the FAW.

[61] Saudi Arabia asked:

- about using the natural enemies of similar pests against FAW;
- if pheromone traps would attract FAW from infested areas to uninfested areas; and
- the possibility of transmitting FAW as egg masses with the seeds of cereal crops.

[62] Oman asked:

- about producing and releasing bio agents such as *trichogramma* as a management option for FAW; and
- if there are quarantine treatments, such as chilling, that can minimize the risk of introducing FAW when consigning agricultural commodities.

[63] The Sudan:

- noted that FAW may have been introduced in some areas through the seeds of cereals crops coming from the Americas; and
- confirmed the difficulty of identifying larvae because of their similarity to other pests, such as cotton leaf worm (*Spodoptera littoralis*).

[64] Morocco asked:

- about Egyptian procedures for preventing the introduction of FAW through trade; and
- how FAW may have been introduced to Yemen.

[65] Tunisia expressed:

- concerns about the criteria used in the FAW suitability map prepared by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA); and
- an urgent need for recommended chemical pesticides to be used as a FAW management option.

[66] The session highlighted the importance of:

- strengthening surveillance and monitoring systems for FAW;
- developing sustainable management options based on an integrated pest management approach;
- investing in coordinated research on FAW;
- strengthening coordination and information sharing, and
- exchanging expertise and lessons learned from other regions (such as the Americas) on managing FAW.

9. Conclusion of the workshop

[67] The following conclusions and recommendations were provided by the participants:

Topic	Conclusion and Recommendations
e-Phyto	- Organize an ePhyto workshop for the NENA region.
NRO	- Countries are encouraged to meet their obligations regarding notifications. Many countries in the NENA region have not committed to meeting this obligation.
OCS	- Simplify and update the software of the OCS as it is difficult to use. - Difficulties in accessing OCS (Password not always accepted). - Some documents in French were not accessible.
ISPM 38	Please see the ISPM 38 section of this report.
Commodity and Standards	- Should include pests in the NENA region. - Countries are encouraged to be involved in the process.
NEPPO	- There should be a designated person from the Arabic Language Review Group in charge of reviewing the translation of the standards. - Encourage countries to adhere to, and strengthen NEPPO, and align it with other RPPOs.
IYPH	- Countries should share their programmes with the IPPC Secretariat and NEPPO.
IPPC SF2020-30	- Countries are encouraged to be more involved in the formulating process of the IPPC SF 2020-2030. They should express their concerns and proposals.
Suggestions/proposals for IPPC topics and Capacity development issues	- Start discussions within NEPPO on developing regional standards.
	- Draft regional standards for fruit treatment.
	- More attention should be given to e-Commerce in the 2019 workshop
Suggestions for topics for emerging pests for NENA Region workshop 2019	- A proposed topic could be the harmonization of certified propagation materials to facilitate trade.
	- Further support to control FAW.
General suggestions and recommendations	- Needs more resources for national surveys on <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> .
	- Add a two-day training on NROs after the regional workshop.

9.1 Date and venue of the next workshop

Proposed date for the IPPC workshop 2019	- 8- 11 September 2019 - 11-12 September 2019 (National Reporting Obligations)
Proposed venue for the IPPC workshop 2019	Lebanon is the first candidate and the Sudan is the alternate.

9.2 Online survey of the workshop

[68] The link to the survey (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LDRBSTG>) was provided to participants and they were requested to fill it in.

Appendix 01 - List of participants

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



**IPPC Regional Workshop in the Near East
and North Africa Region
Muscat, Oman
17-20 September, 2018**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**ALGERIA**

Sofia Touadi
Director of Technical Controls
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development & Fisheries
Algeria, Algiers
Tel: 00 213 235 03151
Mobile: 00 213 555 876 516
Email: djamsoftou@yahoo.fr

EGYPT

Ahmed El Attar
Head of the Central Administration of Plant Quarantine,
CAPQ
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: 00 202 376 08575
Mobile: 00 202 010 066 02373
E.mail: IPPC@capq.gov.eg

IRAN

Maryam Jalili Moghadam
Manager of Phytosanitary Standards Development
Plant Protection Organisation
Tehran, Iran
Tel: 00 98 212 309 1139
Mobile: 00 989 126 049 255
Email: maryapaya@yahoo.com
jalili@ppo.ir

IRAQ

Abdulqader Abbas
Agronomist
Plant Protection Directorate
Baghdad, Iraq
Tel: 00 964 151 10032
Mobile: 00 967 780 187 6544
Email: abdulkader_abbas@yahoo.com

JORDAN

Kholoud Aranki
Director of Plant Protection & Phytosanitary Directorate
IPPC Focal Point
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman, Jordan
Tel : 00 962 795 444 392
00 962 656 863 10
Mobile : 00 962 795 444 392
E.mail: Kholoud@aranki@yahoo.com

LEBANON

Youssef Al Masri
Head of the Plant Protection
Ministry of Agriculture
Beirut, Lebanon
Mobile: 03 957 482
Email: yalmasri755@gmail.com

LIBYA

Ali Amin Kafu
IPPC Contact Point
National Center for Plant Protection Quarantine
Tripoli, Libya
Mobile: 00 218 925 022 980
Email: benkafu@yahoo.com

MAURITANIA

Mohamed Kneite
Chef laboratoire Patho-Biotechnologie
Ministry of Agriculture
Nouakchott, Mauritania
Tel : 00 222 460 56568
Mobile : 00 222 460 56868
Email : kkneyta@yahoo.fr

MOROCCO

Ritoune Salah
Head of Plant Protection Division
IPPC Contact Point
ONSSA, Rabat, Morocco
Tel : 00 212 537 681 351
Mobile : 00 212 673 997 890
Email : sritoune@gmail.com

OMAN

Nasr Alshamsi
Director of Plant Quarantine
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Official IPPC Contact Point
Muscat, Oman
Tel: 00 968 992 06543
Email: nalshamsi74@gmail.com

Assaad Al Amir
Head of Agriculture Permit Section
Muscat, Oman
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries

Muscat, Oman,
Tel: 00 968 928 85638
Email: Ahmd.ahmd343@yahoo.com

Ali Al Jahdami
Plant Protection Specialist
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Muscat, Oman,
Tel: 00 968 993 74188
Email: Entomologistali96@gmail.com

Ali Al Kharoussi
Agriculture Quarantine Inspector
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Muscat, Oman
Tel: 00 968 922 04665
Email: Krs22234@gmail.com

Hassan Al bellushi
Agriculture Quarantine Inspector
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Muscat, Oman
Tel : 00 968 982 70124
Email: Hassan2471988@gmail.com

Abdel Aziz Al bellushi
Agriculture Quarantine Inspector
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Muscat, Oman
Tel : 00 968 992 20603
Email: asmmsanew@gmail.com

Salem Al Shahri
Head of Agriculture Quarantine
Salalah Port
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Muscat, Oman
Tel: 009 68 965 50044
Email: salemhabkook@hotmail.com

Khalil Al Hishami
Plant Quarantine Specialist
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Muscat, Oman
Tel: 00 968 996 66974
Email: khalilsqu80@gmail.com

PALESTINE

Bader AlHawamdeh
Director General
Plant Protection & Inspection Services
General Department of Plant Protection & Inspection
Services
Ministry of Agriculture
Ramallah, Palestine
Mobile: 00 970 598 931 059
Email: balhamdi@hotmail.com

QATAR

Hamad Al-Kuwari
Agricultural Engineer
Ministry of Municipality and Environment
Plant Protection and Quarantine Department
Doha, Qatar
Tel: 00 974 442 638 64
Mobile: 00 974 550 009 91
Email: alwafi5000@hotmail.com

Ebrahim Al-Najjar
Agricultural Engineer
Ministry of Municipality and Environment
Plant Protection and Quarantine Department
Doha, Qatar
Tel: 00 974 442 638 64
Mobile: 00 974 558 520 04

SAUDI ARABIA

Yazeed Al Hilal
Agricultural Specialist
Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Tel: 00 966 114 172 000
Mobile: 00 966 560 655 530
Email: Yazeedhelal@hotmail.com

Bandar Bin Tayash
Agricultural Specialist
Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Mobile: 00 966 505 344 463
Email: btayyash@gmail.com

Mohammed Al-Hadad
Agricultural Research Assistant
Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Tel: 00 966 11 417 2000
Mobile: 00 966 50582 4423
Email: Moh.had27346@gmail.com

SUDAN

Khidir Gibril Mussa Edrees
Director General of Plant Protection
Ministry of Agriculture
Khartoum, Sudan
Tel: 337442
Mobile: 00 912 138 939
Email: khidirgme@outlook.com

SYRIA

Fiher Al Moushref
Plant protection Director
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
Damascus, Syria
Tel : 00 963 112 220 187
Mobile : 00 963 968 920 900
Email: fhrr955@hotmail.com

TUNISIA

Mohamed Ben Jamaa
Professor, General Director of Plant Health and Control
of the Agricultural Inputs
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries & Water
Resources
General Direction of Plant Health & Control of the
Agricultural Inputs
Tunis, Tunisia
Tel : 00 216 717 88979
Mobile : 00 216 982 65525
Email : benjamaaml@gmail.com

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Abeer Tayyem
Agriculture Engineer
Ministry of Climate Change and Environment
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Tel : 00 971 042 148 424
Mobile : 00 971 558 247 001
Email : Amtayyem@moccae.gov.ae

YEMEN

Gamil Ramadhan
IPPC Official Contact Point
Director General of Plant Protection Department of
Yemen
Aden, Yemen
Tel: 00 967 359 129
Mobile: 00 967 770 712 209
Email: Abuameerm21@gmail.com

NEPPO

Mekki Chouibani
Executive Director
NEPPO
Rabat, Morocco
Tel: 00 212 537 704 810
Mobile: 00 212 673 997 808
Email: hq.neppo@gmail.com

RESOURCE PERSONS

Mamoun AlBakry
Senior Officer at NPPO
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman, Jordan
Mobile: 00 962 799 063 228
Email: mambakri@gmail.com

FALL ARMY WARM EXPERTS

Mamdouh Elsebaay
Head of the Central Department of Pest Control
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: 00 202 333 891 09
Mobile: 00 202 010 066 11752
Email: mamdouhelsebaay1971@gmail.com

Ashraf AlHawamdeh
Former Field School Specialist
FAO Yemen
Sana'a, Yemen
Tel: 00 962 775 433 239
Email: Ashraf.AlHawamdeh@fao.org

FAO

Shoki Al-Dobai
Agricultural Officer
Integration & Support Team Leader
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla – 0015
Rome, Italy
Tel: 00 390 657 0 52730 Ext. 52730
Mobile: 00 39 33 45 945 405
Email: Shoki.AIDobai@fao.org
Web: www.fao.org | www.ippc.int

Laura Vicaria
IPPC ePhyto Project Officer
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla – 00153
Rome, Italy
Mobile: 00 393 311 968 669
Email: Laura.vicarialopez@fao.org

Maged Elkahky
Agricultural officer
Transboundary Plant Pests
Plant Production and Protection Division (AGPM)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla – 00153, Rome, Italy Tel:
00 390 6570 50409 Ext. 50409
Mobile: 00 39 366 747 5777
Email: Maged.Elkahky@fao.org

Allan Hurska
Principal Technical Coordinator – Fall Armyworm
Plant Production and Protection Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla – 00153
Rome, Italy
Tel: 00 390 6570
Email: Allan.Hruska@fao.org

Thaer Yaseen
Regional Plant Protection Officer
FAO-RNE
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations (FAO)
Regional Office for the Near East and North
Africa Region (RNE)
11 Al Eslah El Zerai St., Dokki, Cairo, Egypt
Tel: 00 202 333 16000 Ext. 2811
Mobil: 00 20 101 062 6888
Email: Thaer.Yaseen@fao.org

Appendix 02 - Provisional agenda

2018 IPPC Regional Workshop For the Near east and north africa region

and

Special session on Fall Armyworm early detection and management in NENA countries

2018 Theme: Plant Health and Environment Protection

17-20 September 2018

Venue

Muscat, Sultanate of Oman

Agenda Item			Presenter
First Day – General Information and Meeting Logistics			
1.	9:00-9:30	Participants registration	
2.	9:30-10:20	Opening of the Meeting	
2.1		Holy Quraan	MoA
2.2		Opening statement by MoA of Oman	Ms Ourabah Haddad
2.3		Opening statement by FAOR of Oman	Mr Yaseen
2.4		Welcome remarks by RNE	Mr Al-Dobai
2.5		Opening statement by IPPC	Mr Chouebani
2.6		Opening statement by NEPPO	Mr Al-Dobai
2.7		Objectives and expected outcomes of the workshop	
		Video message highlighting the 2018 Annual Theme from the Secretary of the IPPC	
3.	10:20-10:30	Meeting Arrangements	
3.1		Election of the Chairperson	Mr Yaseen
3.2		Election of the Rapporteur	Mr Yaseen
3.3		Adoption of the Agenda	Mr Yaseen
4.	10:30-10:40	Administrative Matters	
4.1		Documents lists	Mr Yaseen
4.2		Participants lists	Mr Yaseen
4.3		Local information	Mr Yaseen
	10:40-11:00	Coffee break	
5.	11:00-11:40	Updates on governance and strategic issues	
5.1		From CPM-13 (2018) (including updates on e-Phyto, e-commerce) and sustainable funding	IPPC Secretariat
5.2		IPPC Secretariat work programme	IPPC Secretariat
6.	Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards sent for 1st consultation: this session includes time for discussion, questions and answers on draft standards sent for 1st consultation		
6.1	11:40-12:00	Online Comment System (OCS) training session	Mr Chouebani
6.2	12:00-12:30	Call for topics: Standards and Implementation	IC member of the region
6.3	12:30-13:00	Commodity standards (follow-up from CPM-13)	SC members of the region/IPPC Secretariat
	13:00-14:30	Lunch break	
6.4	14:30-15:40	Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region/ IPPC Secretariat
6.5		Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)	

Agenda Item			Presenter
6.6		Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)	
6.7		Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)	
6.8		2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)	
	15:40-15:50	Coffee break	
	15:50-17:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region/ IPPC Secretariat
Second Day – Continuation of Section 1			
	8:30-10:20	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region/ IPPC Secretariat
	10:20-10:40	Coffee break	
	10:40-13:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region/ IPPC Secretariat
	13:00-14:30	Lunch break	
	14:30-15:40	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region/ IPPC Secretariat
	15:40-15:50	Coffee break	
6.9	15:50-17:0	Review of general and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation - 2 draft ISPMs: Requirements for fumigation treatments, 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5	SC member of the region/ IPPC Secretariat
Third Day – Section 2 & 3			
7.	Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs: this section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants		
7.1	8:30-9:00	FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities in the NENA Region	Mr Yaseen/Nasr
7.2	9:00-9:20	NEPPO activities	Mr Choueibani
8.	Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions) : this section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants		
8.1	9:20-10:20	Session on ISPM 38 International movement of seeds - <i>ISPM 38 International movement of seeds</i> - <i>Discussion</i>	IPPC Secretariat/NEPPO
	12:20-10:40	Coffee break	
8.2	10:40-11:30	ePhyto Session	IPPC Secretariat
8.3	11:30-11:50	International Year of Plant Health in 2020: updates and discussion on country and regional-level contributions	IPPC Secretariat/IYPH StC Member
8.4	11.50-12.20	The new Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC): work procedure, strategy and work programme. Discussion on the needs from the Contracting Parties.	IC Member
8.5	12.20-12:40	National Reporting Obligations and Regulated Pests Lists: live demo and exercises.	IPPC Secretariat
8.6	12:40-13:00	Plant health and environmental protection: background on the thematic year, events and CPM recommendations with a focus on the one on invasive alien plants	IPPC Secretariat
	13:00-14:30	Lunch break	
8.7	14:30-14:50	Update on the Task Force on Sea Containers	IC member
8.8	14:50-15:30	Update on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and feedback from the Contracting Parties	IPPC Secretariat
	15:30-15:40	Coffee break	
9.	15:40-16:20	Review and Adoption of the Report (if applicable)	
10.	16:20-16:30	Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting	Chair
11.	16:30-16:50	Online survey of the workshop	All participants

Agenda Item			Presenter
12.	16:50-17:00	Close of the Meeting	Chair
Fourth Day			
13.	Special session on Fall Armyworm early detection and management in NENA countries		
1.	9:00-9:10	Opening of the session	IPPC and RNE
2.	9:10-9:40	Overview of FAO's FAW programme & Lessons Learned from sub-Saharan Africa	AGP
3.	9:40-10:40	Countries presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current FAW situation on Sudan Current FAW situation on Yemen FAW Preparedness activities in Egypt 	Countries delegates
	10:40-11:00	Coffee Break	
4.	11:00-11:30	Open discussion	All participants
5.	11:30-12:00	FAW identification, biology, and ecology	AGP
6.	12:00-13:00	FAMEWS mobile app and global platform for monitoring FAW	AGP
	13:00-14:30	Lunch break	AGP
7.	14:30-15:00	Management options for smallholders	AGP
8.	15:00-16:00	Presentation and discussion of proposal for FAW action plans	All participants
	16:00-16:10	Coffee Break	
9.	16:10-16:40	Next steps and follow up action to be taken by countries	All participants
10	16:40	Closing of the session	

Appendix 03 - Comments on draft ISPMs

Reconciliation report for 1994-001_2017_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2018-06-28.DOCX (1994-001_2017_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2018-06-28.DOCX)

Summary

Title	2018 Second Consultation: Draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) (Id 471)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2018 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
NEPPO	In Progress	Reviewer		3	18 Sep 2018 3:11 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (44) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 1:00 PM) No comments	O	
1.1	"growing period" (2016-004)				
40	Time p Period of active growth during a growing season when a plant species actively grows in an area, place of production or production site [ICPM, 2003]	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (37) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:17 PM) No comments	O	
40	Time p Period of active growth during a growing season when a plant species actively grows in an area, place of production or production site [ICPM, 2003]	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (36) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:13 PM) actively is very subjective	O	

Reconciliation report for 1994-001_Draft 2018_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2018-05-18.docx (1994-001_Draft 2018_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2018-05-18.docx)

Summary

Title	2018 First Consultation: Draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) (Id 481)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2018 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
NEPPO	In Progress	Reviewer		9	18 Sep 2018 3:05 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (96) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 10:05 AM) No comment	O	
1.1	"commodity class" (2015-013)				
21	1.1 "commodity class" (2015-013)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (92) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 9:59 AM) Agree with deletion of commodity class	O	
2.1	"seeds (as a commodity class)" (2017-007), "grain (as a commodity class)" (2017-004)				
82	Proposed revisions	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (93) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 10:01 AM) Agree with revision	O	
83	seeds (as a commodity class)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (57) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:22 PM) No comment	O	
85	grain (as a commodity class)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (59) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:22 PM) No comment	O	
85	grain (as a commodity class)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (58) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:22 PM) No comment	O	
2.2	"wood (as a commodity class)" (2017-009)				

98	Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood , wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016]	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (94) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 10:04 AM) Agree	O	
2.3 "treatment" (2017-008)					
110	treatment (as a phytosanitary measure)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (95) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 10:05 AM) Agree	O	
111	Official procedure for the killing, inactivating , or removing of pests , or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalization regulated pests [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM 15, 2002; ISPM 18, 2003; ICPM, 2005]	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (60) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:23 PM) No Comments	O	

Reconciliation report for 2009-005_DraftISPM_RevisionISPM8_En_2018-05-30.docx (2009-005_DraftISPM_RevisionISPM8_En_2018-05-30.docx)

Summary

Title	2018 First Consultation: Draft Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) (Id 476)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2018 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
NEPPO	In Progress	Reviewer		11	18 Sep 2018 3:10 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
Outline of Requirements					
37	Pest status is determined by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) responsible for the area, using sources of information as outlined in this standard. This standard also provides guidance on the purpose of the determination of pest status.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (171) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:25 PM)	O	
1. Purpose of Pest Status Determination					
54	exchanging information as outlined in the IPPC. <u>updating national regulated pest list</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (321) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 7:44 AM)	O	
2. Information Used to Determine Pest Status					
65	insufficient understanding of host associations <u>associated with a pest</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (318) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 7:23 AM) Fore more clarity	O	
70	Information is available from many sources and has varying levels of reliability. Appendix 1 provides <u>1 provides</u> guidance that may be used by the responsible NPPO to assess the reliability of different information sources.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (172) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:38 PM)	O	
3. Describing Pest Status in an Area					
73	The NPPO should decide upon the most appropriate description of the pest status in an area, based on information from various sources such as those described in Appendix 1. This includes results from surveillance. Pests <u>used</u> only present under quarantine for diagnostic or research purposes do not affect the pest status in an area.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (173) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:44 PM) Pest present may lead to confusion. These pests are used as positive test in diagnostic or for research purpose.	O	

3.1 Presence				
85	The pest is present in the area and subject to “official control” in accordance with Supplement 1 (Guidelines) <u>(Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of “official control” and “not widely distributed”) to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)</u> . The purpose of the official control should be stated alongside the status determination.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (174) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 12:48 PM)	O
3.2 Absence				
107	Absent: pest free area (entire country)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (320) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 7:38 AM)	O
108	The entire country <u>Part of the country: defined area</u> is established and maintained as a pest free area in accordance with ISPM to ISPM 4 <u>(Requirements for the establishment of a pest free area)</u> <u>Entire country: y is established and maintained as a pest free area in accordance with ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas).</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (319) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 7:38 AM) To take into consideration the current PFA	O
114	- reinterpretation of the record or records may be needed as a result of changes in national borders. <u>- Information based on symptoms leading to false identification</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (175) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 1:19 PM) Case of the old documents of 40 or 50s.	O
APPENDIX 1: Guidance on reliability of information sources				
201	Several independent articles or reports based on <u>on</u> independent information; methodology is <u>is</u> described	P	Category : EDITORIAL (176) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 1:31 PM)	O
204	A few articles as <u>as</u> and reports that may or may not have ee <u>ee</u> each been based on independent (different) information sources	P	Category : EDITORIAL (177) NEPPO (3 Sep 2018 1:31 PM)	O

Reconciliation report for 2014-002_DraftISPM_AuthorizationEntities_En_2018-06-01.docx (2014-002_DraftISPM_AuthorizationEntities_En_2018-06-01.docx)

Summary

Title	2018 First Consultation: Draft ISPM Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) (Id 482)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2018 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
NEPPO	In Progress	Reviewer		18	18 Sep 2018 3:07 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (500) NEPPO (17 Sep 2018 1:30 PM) The authorization should be allowed by the national phytosanitary law.	O	
Scope					
28	This standard provides a framework that enables national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to (NPPOs) to authorize private entities to private entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions associated with import, domestic and export systemson systems on behalf of the NPPO. Elements of this standard may also apply when authorizing public entities.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (346) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:13 AM)	O	
Requirements					
43	Authorization is a process that may be used by NPPOsto formally recognize entities to undertake specific NPPO phytosanitary actions. An_ NPPO's authorization programme operates within its phytosanitary system.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (502) NEPPO (17 Sep 2018 1:42 PM)	O	
43	Authorization is a process that may be used by NPPOsto NPPOs to formally recognize entities to undertake specific NPPO phytosanitary actions. An NPPO's authorization programme operates within its phytosanitary system.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (501) NEPPO (17 Sep 2018 1:41 PM)	O	
1. Development of Authorization Programme					
48	The <u>If the national law allows it, the</u> NPPO should define its objectives for, and develop, an authorization programme that is appropriate for its purposes. When developing an authorization programme, the NPPO should:	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (351) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:47 AM)	O	

60	develop a process to ensure efficient and effective communication between the NPPO and the authorized entity. <u>- define a deadline for the authorisation</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (503) NEPPO (17 Sep 2018 1:57 PM)	O	
2. Criteria for Eligibility of Entities					
65	it has sufficient resources (financial and human), including the expertise <u>expertise (well qualified staff)</u> , equipment and infrastructure required, to undertake the specific phytosanitary actions and to ensure continuity of service	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (350) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:44 AM)	O	
3. Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing the Authorization Programme					
68	3. Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing the Authorization Programme	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (353) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:48 AM)	O	
3.1 Roles and responsibilities of the NPPO					
73	to evaluate the entity against the requirements set by the NPPO regarding its documented quality manual (or documentation sufficient to address the specific phytosanitary actions <u>actions</u>) and implementation of standard operating procedures on-site, and propose suggestions for improvement as necessary	P	Category : EDITORIAL (354) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:50 AM)	O	
80	to implement and maintain transparent, efficient and effective communication on the authorization programme, in particular between the NPPO and the authorized entities. <u>-publish authorized entities list.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (504) NEPPO (17 Sep 2018 2:20 PM) For transparency	O	
3.2.1 Roles and responsibilities of entities authorized to audit or supervise					
101	develop and carry out an action plan or procedures for dealing with nonconformities that compromise the integrity of and trust in the programme, including notification of these to <u>these to</u> the authorizing NPPO	P	Category : EDITORIAL (355) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:54 AM)	O	
4.1 Audits to authorize an entity					
107	When the quality manual (or other documentation sufficient to address the specific phytosanitary actions) is acceptable, the NPPO (or its authorized entity) should carry out an audit to evaluate the entire system and the capability of the entity to implement <u>to implement</u> the standard operating procedures for each phytosanitary action.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (356) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:56 AM)	O	
4.2 Audits to maintain authorization					
111	The NPPO should determine the ongoing frequency of the audits to maintain authorization, based on the level of risk and risk <u>risk and</u> complexity associated with the phytosanitary actions, the performance and the conformance of the entity.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (357) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:57 AM)	O	
5.1 Critical nonconformity					
120	Critical nonconformity is nonconformity that immediately impacts the integrity of and of <u>of and</u> trust in the NPPO's phytosanitary system and that requires an immediate corrective action to <u>action to</u> be identified and implemented.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (358) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:58 AM)	O	
121	If the authorized entity does not immediately <u>not immediately</u> implement the mutually agreed corrective action or the corrective action is <u>action is</u> not implemented to the satisfaction of the NPPO (or the entity authorized to audit or supervise), the authorization of the entity should be suspended or revoked by the NPPO.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (359) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 11:59 AM)	O	
6. Suspension, Revocation and Reinstatement of Authorization					

124	6. Suspension, Revocation and Reinstatement and Reinstatement of Authorization	P	Category : EDITORIAL (360) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 12:00 PM)	O	
127	Reinstatement. An entity whose authorization has been suspended or revoked <u>and</u> revoked <u>and</u> that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should apply to the NPPO for reinstatement.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (361) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 12:04 PM)	O	
128	An entity that has voluntarily withdrawn from an authorization programme and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated <u>should be reinstated</u> should also apply to the NPPO for reinstatement.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (362) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 12:04 PM)	O	

Reconciliation report for 2014-004_DraftISPM_Fumigation _En_2018-06-28.docx (2014-004_DraftISPM_Fumigation _En_2018-06-28.docx)

Summary

Title	2018 Second Consultation: Draft ISPM Requirements for the use of Fumigation (2014-004) (Id 475)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2018 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
NEPPO	In Progress	Reviewer		10	18 Sep 2018 3:13 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
 S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT					
51	Historically, fumigation has been widely applied to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests and has, therefore, been beneficial to biodiversity. However, fumigant gases, such as methyl bromide, sulphuryl fluoride, phosphine and ethyl formate, may have negative impacts on the environment. For example, the emission of methyl bromide into the atmosphere is known to deplete the ozone layer and sulphuryl fluoride is a recognized greenhouse gas. The IPPC Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) has been adopted in relation to this issue. It encourages Contracting Parties to choose other fumigantschemical agents, where possible. Environmental impacts of fumigants-chemical agents can be mitigated through the use of destruction (chemical breakdown) or recapture technology to reduce gas emissions.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (16) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:21 PM)	O	
51	Historically, fumigation has been widely applied to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests and has, therefore, been beneficial to biodiversity. However, fumigant gaseschemical agents, such as methyl bromide, sulphuryl fluoride, phosphine and ethyl formate, may have negative impacts on the environment. For example, the emission of methyl bromide into the atmosphere is known to deplete the ozone layer and sulphuryl fluoride is a recognized greenhouse gas. The IPPC Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) has been adopted in relation to this issue. It encourages Contracting Parties to choose other fumigants, where possible. Environmental impacts	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (15) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:19 PM) glossary: Definition of fumigation	O	

	of fumigants can be mitigated through the use of destruction (chemical breakdown) or recapture technology to reduce gas emissions.				
51	Historically, fumigation has been widely applied to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests and has, therefore, been beneficial to biodiversity. However, fumigant gases, such as methyl bromide, sulphuryl fluoride, phosphine and ethyl formate, may have negative impacts on the environment. For example, the emission of methyl bromide into the atmosphere is known to deplete the ozone layer and sulphuryl fluoride is a recognized greenhouse gas. The IPPC Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) has been adopted in relation to this issue. It encourages Contracting Parties to choose other fumigantschemicals , where possible. Environmental impacts of fumigants can be mitigated through the use of destruction (chemical breakdown) or recapture technology to reduce gas emissions.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (14) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:06 PM) to be on line with the recommendation	O	
2. Fumigation Application					
65	Fumigation efficacy may be affected by factors such as the moisture content of the commodity and, within the enclosure used for the fumigation, the humidity, pressure, and changes in the atmospheric gas composition created by the packaging or by the commodity. Other factors to consider during fumigation are the penetration of the fumigantchemical agent , sorption of the fumigantchemical agent by the packaging or the commodity, and circulation of the fumigantchemical agent . For circulation of fumigantschemical agents , NPPOs should take into account differences in the loading configuration between the commodity loaded in boxes with spacing and the commodity loaded in bulk.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (17) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:22 PM)	O	
67	Some fumigants-chemical agents react with certain commodities or materials and this needs to be taken into consideration before fumigation (e.g. phosphine reacts strongly with copper and may affect electronics).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (18) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:23 PM)	O	
4.1	Single fumigant treatments				
70	4.1 Single fumigant-chemical agent treatments	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (19) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:24 PM)	O	

71	The most common fumigations used are those that apply a single <u>fumigant-chemical agent</u> . General-use <u>fumigants-chemical agents</u> such as phosphine or sulphuryl fluoride rely on a mode of action that is generally effective against all pest groups or against one particular group (e.g. arthropods, fungi, nematodes) and all or most life stages. Treatment schedules for single fumigants are generally simple, requiring a single application to achieve a required minimum concentration over a required duration to achieve the specified efficacy. A list of commonly used fumigants and their chemical properties is provided in Appendix 1.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (20) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:24 PM)	O	
4.2	Combination treatments				
73	Where a single <u>fumigant-chemical agent</u> may not achieve the required efficacy without rendering the commodity unmarketable, or for reasons of economy or logistics, another <u>fumigant-chemical agent</u> or treatment may be included in the treatment schedule.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (21) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:25 PM)	O	
74	Another treatment may be applied sequentially immediately before or after fumigation to increase the effectiveness of the combination treatment. For example, <u>fumigant-chemical agent</u> and temperature treatments applied sequentially may be necessary where the commodity is vulnerable to damage from the increased severity required of either treatment alone, or where the most tolerant life stage of the target pest is different for the different treatments.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (22) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:26 PM)	O	
75	Concurrent combinations of a <u>fumigant-chemical agent</u> with other <u>fumigants-chemical agents</u> or other type of treatments may also be beneficial in terms of effectiveness, commodity tolerance, economics or logistics, compared to treatment with a single fumigant alone.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (23) NEPPO (17 Jul 2018 9:26 PM)	O	

Reconciliation report for 2014-006_DraftISPM_ModifiedAtmosphere_En_2018-05-30.docx (2014-006_DraftISPM_ModifiedAtmosphere_En_2018-05-30.docx)

Summary

Title	2018 First Consultation: Draft ISPM Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-0 (Id 483)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2018 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
NEPPO	In Progress	Reviewer		11	18 Sep 2018 3:09 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (235) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 9:35 AM) To extend this standard to the use of other gas.	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (226) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 8:07 AM) Technical protocols are needed for the treatments of certain pests and certain hosts.	O	
Scope					
34	This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures in different countries. This standard specifically does not include use of modified atmospheres for other purposes, such as minimizing the perishability of foodstuffs or other quality related uses of modified atmospheres. This standard does not provide details on specific modified atmosphere treatments.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (227) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 8:16 AM) Harmonization between standards	O	
Outline of Requirements					
42	The main requirements for enclosures used for the treatments, application of modified atmosphere treatment, measuring of treatment parameters, and treatment procedures should be followed. Treatment facilities entities should implement systems which includes preventing the contamination of the treated commodity. Record keeping and	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (156) NEPPO (10 Sep 2018 11:32 AM) to be aligned with ISPM 15	O	

	documentation requirements should be followed to enable auditing, verification or trace back.				
3. Enclosures Used for Modified Atmosphere Treatments					
72	Enclosures that are fixed structures (e.g. vacuum chambers, freight containers, warehouses, cargo ship holds <u>are holds</u>) are specifically designed and constructed to maintain the parameters of the treatment. Features of specifically designed and constructed enclosures include:	P	Category : EDITORIAL (154) NEPPO (9 Sep 2018 12:31 PM)	O	
4. Measuring Treatment Parameters					
82	Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure. <u>These crucial parameters should be recorded and archived.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (231) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 8:44 AM)	O	
4.2 Measuring and mapping temperature					
86	Treatment providers should verify that sensors used to measure temperature are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions <u>instructions following the international standards.</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (232) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 9:27 AM) Calibration should be done according to international standards.	O	
5.6 Monitoring and auditing					
105	5.64 Monitoring and auditing	P	Category : EDITORIAL (229) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 8:28 AM)	O	
106	The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted is responsible for monitoring and auditing the facilities and providers. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided there is a system for continuous monitoring of the treatment parameters, and treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly. <u>The auditing should be done at least one time a year.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (230) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 8:32 AM)	O	
6.3 Documentation by the NPPO					
136	All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records <u>recorded</u> , including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon	P	Category : EDITORIAL (233) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 9:30 AM)	O	

	request as described in ISPM 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>).				
7. Inspection					
138	Inspection is carried out to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements <i>phytosanitary requirements of imported country</i> . Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, the NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (234) NEPPO (18 Sep 2018 9:32 AM)	O	

Appendix 04: Photos

