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REPORT

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IPPC Secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

- [1] The COVID-19 Global Crisis caused many of the International Meetings and Events scheduled to be either postponed or simply cancelled. Thus, considering the different evaluations of the health situation in different countries, the travel restrictions, constraints related to the social distancing and probable quarantine of travellers, the IPPC Officer in Charge for daily matters, Mr. Avetik Nersysian was pleased to confirm arrangements for the 2021 IPPC Regional Workshop (RW) of which all the regions (Africa, Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America, Near East and North Africa and Southwest Pacific) would be organized virtually.
- [2] Accordingly, as a part of FAO and IPPC activities in NENA region, regional workshop is organised annually to bring all representatives of the National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPOs) to discuss about the main challenges that face phytosanitary authorities in the NENA countries and suggest ideas and solutions for managing such challenges. The 2021 Regional Workshop has been kindly hosted by the Republic of Iraq and was delivered virtually. All the meeting arrangements and other related documents have been formally and perfectly sent to the intended participants including all technical information to connect to the meeting.
- [3] The meeting was considered as a unique opportunity to updates member states on the current activities and achievements of FAO (update on FAO projects in the region), IPPC and NEPPO by gathering opinions from contacting parties on the activities including the standard setting and implementation and capacity development. In addition, the annual meeting is also used as a tool for capacity development to train IPPC Official Contact Points on specific tools like Online Comment System (OCS) and National Reporting Obligation (NRO), and other important related issues like evaluation of NPPO Different Activities.
- [4] This workshop was organized by the IPPC Secretariat, FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (FAO-RNE) with support of the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture and the Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO), and it has been decided to be delivered virtually on 3, 5 and 10th of August 2021, in Morning session (10:00-12:00) and Afternoon session (13:00- 15:00) (Rome Local Time). Forty-five representatives and observers from 16 IPPC contracting parties as well Representatives from Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Region of FAO (FAO-RNE), Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO), Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP) of FAO, Arab Society for Plant Protection (ASPP), West Bank and Gaza Strip and IPPC Secretariat, attended the Workshop. (Annex 1, list of participants).

The Objectives of the IPPC RW and Topics to be discussed were:

- [5] The purpose of the 2021 IPPC RW in the NENA region is to develop capacity in a range of areas related to the IPPC. The objectives of the IPPC regional Workshops are for attendees to acquire capacity on how to analyse draft International Standards for phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and to formulate productive comments for draft ISPMs and recommendations for consultations in 2021, to prepare topics for submission through the 2021 call for topics: standards and implementation, to build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on activities related to the IPPC and finally to exchange experiences at the regional level.
- [6] Draft ISPMs to be considered for comments have been announced on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) on the first of July 2021 at (those included first and second consultations):
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/member-consultation-draft-ispm/>
- [7] And on the Online Comment System (OCS) webpage at:
<https://ocs-new.ippc.int/>

- [8] And the IPPC Official Contact Points was also invited to consider the resource materials on the OCS at:

<https://ippc.int/en/online-comment-system>.

1. OPENING OF THE SESSIONS

1.1 Welcome Remarks

- [9] The workshop was officially opened by Mr. Arop Deng (FAO representative) the chair of the Regional Workshop Organizing Committee, he started his speech by welcoming all the participants and he has presented the gratefulness and appreciation to the Republic of Iraq/Ministry of agriculture for hosting that significant regional event IPPC Regional Workshop 2021. He also presented the appreciation to all whom kindly contributed to conducting that workshop and its success. Then he presented the video record of the IPPC Officer in Charge for daily matters, Mr. Avetik Nersisyan.
- [10] Mr. Nersisyan – in his opening speech – has repeated the gratitude for Ministry of Agriculture in Iraq and has explained the particular importance of the annual IPPC regional workshop for presenting a platform for discussions and experience exchanges, in addition to supporting cooperation initiatives in the region.
- [11] Mr. Nersisyan has emphasized that one of the potentials about this workshop is the NPPOs training on National Reporting Obligations (NROs) and Online Comment System (OCS) and other related issues since those important issues are effectively contributed to forming one of the core activities of IPPC. The data collection and management in standardised way will help to control the pest while enhancing and facilitating the trade among the contracting parties. He also added the importance of the investing properly in the digital environment (adoption of e-Phyto solutions), the challenging of COVID19, the good practicing of plant health, since protecting the plant means protecting life, and yet to facilitate safety and secure trade.
- [12] Mr. Avetik Nersisyan has expressed his expectations and hope that this workshop will help in finding better approaches for implementation of IPPC requirements and ISPMs within the IPPC strategic framework 2020-2030. In addition, feedback from participants will greatly help in planning for the activities for the International Year of Plant Health legacies and establishment of the International Day for Plant Health. He also mentioned the importance of the special session on facing transboundary (invasive) plant pests and diseases in general and Fall Armyworm specifically, together with other pests which have recently appeared within some countries of the region, and finally, to work together against those pests to make our World Blue.
- [13] Mr. Thaer Yaseen Regional Plant Protection Officer, in his intervention has expressed thanks to the participants and he left the floor to Mr. Abdul Hakim Elwaer, FAO Assistant Director General, Regional Representative for Near East and North Africa:
- [14] After presenting his warm greetings and his high appreciation to the entire regional workshops' participants and to all who contributed (FAO regional office) in the preparations of the proposed "Ministerial Regional Congress" that would be held in Iraq/Baghdad in January 2022.
- [15] Mr. Elwaer has emphasized the important of that event since it would be effectively contribute in providing, sharing and exchanging information about plant health, update quarantine measures, invasive pests, control and management. Further information relates to how to overcome challenges caused by COVID-19 and how to sustain the legacies of the 2020-2021 international year plant health (IYPH).
- [16] Mr. Elwaer has acknowledged that FAO will continue to support member countries technically and financially, all the regional countries (at the national or the regional level) to face any challenges of the invasive pests. Finally, he wished the success to this workshop and promised to raise all its' outputs (the conclusions and recommendations) and translate them as vital components of the future project proposals.

- [17] Mr. Mekki Chouibani, the Executive Director of the Regional Organization for Plant Protection (NEPPO) presented his acknowledgment and appreciations to the Republic of Iraq for their kind hosting this workshop, FAO regional office, and all the participants.
- [18] Mr. Chouibani raised the importance of: I) the plant quarantine issue, opinions, knowledge, and information sharing and exchanging within the regional countries, II) International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures in particular the standards for exporting and re-exporting ISPM4, III) regional countries participation in ISPMs draft reviewing on (OCS), IV) the application of e-Phyto solutions (e-Phyto certification), update of the Fall Armyworm challenges FAW (its fast distribution within the regional countries and the necessity for “The Global Action Against this pest), (V) and other dangerous pests like *Xylella fastidiosa* and Red Palm Weevil. He also stressed the need to enhancing the role of the monitoring and scouting of the regional invasive pests.
- [19] He also emphasized the importance of having collaborative efforts as plant pest challenge cannot be addressed by national efforts only, but there is a need for regional strategic plan. He also explained the role of NEPPO as a forum for exchanging opinions and experiences which increase cooperation and coordination of phytosanitary actions.
- [20] Finally, Mr. Chouibani highlighted the crucial and significant importance of the adopting and use of OCS Tool by the regional countries, since this Tool can effectively and positively contribute to producing important and key ISPMs and for time to come.
- [21] The video record speech of the Republic of Iraq/Minister of Agriculture has been announced by Mr. Thaer Yaseen, in his speech the Minister started by saying “On behalf of the Government of Iraq, I greatly welcome you all and I am honored to inaugurate this workshop.
- [22] His Excellency added that during the past year, the COVID-19 caused many changes in our lives and prevented us from doing many of the usual things, yet we have learned how to overcome this suffering with flexibility, hard work and cooperation between all parties, we have learned how to break natural and geographical barriers and to work together through the digital environment for the sake of healthy plants and our beautiful land on which we live in order to achieve food security and the safe trade of plants and plant products.
- [23] His Excellency explained that through our work, we ensured the right for all to obtain food especially for small farmers whose livelihoods depend mainly on agriculture. Plant pests and diseases are transmitted quickly and on a large scale like any other virus resulting in devastating threats to plant health. Prevention of these threats is the main way to stopping the outbreak or eliminating these potential threats before they become real, that would explained why we must work together in Application of ISPMs and the capacity development in this field,
- [24] His Excellency concluded his speech by saying: I am sure that this regional workshop will provide appropriate atmosphere for the exchange of ideas and opinions and enhance cooperation by working together to make plant health solid in all countries; through the revisions that will be conducted on the draft ISPMs, capacity building and exchange of experiences at the regional level.

2. Meeting Arrangements

2.1 Election of Chair & the Rapporteur

- [25] Mr. Hasan M. Lilo - Iraq NPPO Director General, was elected as Chairperson of the workshop and Mr. Sadek J. Abbas - IPPC/Iraq Page Editor, was elected as rapporteur of the workshop.

2.2 Adoption of the Agenda

- [26] Participants adopted the agenda that was presented by the Session Chairman

3. Administrative Matters

3.1 Participants list (*Annex 1*)

4. Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues

4.1 Governance and strategy (*CPM, CPM Bureau*)

- [27] Mr. Nader El Badry /Standards Committee member/ IPPC Secretariat started his presentation that included three important outlines.
- [28] An overview of the IPPC that included historical evolution from 1881 to 2018. He presented the: Vision as its content of Protecting the global plant resources and facilitate safe trade, Mission that is to ensure that the spreading of plant pests is minimized and their impacts within countries are effectively managed and finally he pointed out the Objectives” that to make all countries have the capacity to implement harmonized measures to reduce pest spread and minimize the impact of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, and the environment.
- [29] He also presented other related issues those include IPPC core activities; standards, implementation and capacity development, communication and international cooperation, trade facilitation/e-Phyto, Governance and Community; that included all the related committees and commissions and groups under the IPPC governance.
- [30] ElBadry also pointed out all the Governance and Strategy 2021 Achievements such as: (Meetings and Decisions including *Adoption of: IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030, 11 standards (4 ISPMs, 7 PTs) and 1 CPM Recommendation on Food aid, Establishment of three CPM Focus Groups, Implementation of IPPC SF 2020-2030 development agenda, Climate change and plant pests,*
- [31] Concerning the Communications Mr. ElBadry added; *Development of a new IPPC Communications Strategy 2022–2030 under the supports of the CPM Focus Group on Communications and Encourage contracting parties to continuously report on national level activities, which may be advertised via the IPPC Secretariat’s communication channels.*
- [32] Finally, he showed the future plans and areas of focus such as organizing meetings of governing bodies (CPM Bureau, 2021 SPG, initiate organization of CPM-16), and establishment of the three CPM Focus Groups and developing new IPPC communication strategy.

4.2 Update from SC

- [33] Mr. Nader ElBadry / SC Member/ IPPC Secretariat continued to present SC up to date information. The main information with regards to the standards Committee were; SC has agreed to allow additional representatives from NPPOs to observe SC virtual meetings as “Silent Observers” (that was noted by CPM Bureau), The New Specifications (70, 71, TP6) would effectively lay the ground work for the development of ISPMs and the way of working for the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS), and inclusion in future specifications for the development of ISPMs, IC Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) subgroup and Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF.).
- [34] The SC member added the SC reviewing achievements, and he pointed out that the SC has agreed for the participation of IC representations at Expert Working Group (EWG) meetings and including this in future specifications for the development of ISPM, finally he mentioned the future for SC considered, *resuming the oversight of the current four IPPC Technical Panels. discussing and monitoring the IPPC SF 2020-2030, collaborations with IC and its subgroups, continue discussions, revisions for draft ISPMs and decisions electronically via OCS to ensure the high quality and finally reviewing TFT recommendations from the 2021 Call for topics.’*

4.3 Update from IC

- [35] Mr. Ahmed Abdelmottaleb /IC Member/ IPPC Secretariat has occupied the floor to present IC update. He started his presentation by providing a quick overview on the establishment, membership and roles of IC committee, including the IC subgroups and teams. Mr. Ahmed referred to the IC meetings that

were prepared and done virtually. He provided an update on Implementation and Capacity Development list of topics and IPPC Guides and Training Materials including: the risk-based inspection, the authorization of entities for phytosanitary measurements performance, PCE facilitators training kit, Surveillance of *Xylella fastidiosa* and Inspection of consignments for *Xylella fastidiosa* at points of entry and assessing the risk of introduction of pests with seeds.

- [36] Mr. Abdelmottaleb also presented update on Phytosanitary Systems – component pages focusing on its importance to support the NPPOs to find all the relevant standards, implementation materials and resources on one page.
- [37] Update on some programmes was presented, such as NROs, PCE, SCTF, E-commerce, IRSS and Global plant health surveillance programme.
- [38] Finally, Mr. Abdelmottaleb stressed on the vital role of NPPOs to contribute in the implementation of IPPC activities and encourage the region countries to support or volunteer to host the first international conference on plant health in addition to support Zambia on the way to adopt the International Day of Plant health.
- [39] The most important recommendations pointed out by IC Member during his presentation are included within the Conclusions and Recommendations Table (Section 8)

5. Section 1: Discuss Substantive Comments on Draft Standards and Recommendations

5.1 – 5.8 Revision of the Required Reviewing ISPMs

- [40] The standards were presented as power points by Mr. Nader ElBadry, SC Member/ IPPC Secretariat and part of them have been presented by Mr. Ahmed Abdelmottaleb.
- [41] It was agreed to let the floor to Mr. Nader ElBadry and Mr. Ahmed Abdelmottaleb to present the following ISPMs (first and Second consultation related revisions) and leaving the comments on them by the participants. Those comments were done by using OCS tool and were presented by Mr. Mekki Chouibani. (The reviewed ISPMs and their comments are provided in (Annex 3). This paragraph covers **agenda items 5.1 to 5.8.**

5.1 2021 **First Consultation**: Draft Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002) [Sub-review].

5.2 2021 **First Consultation**: Draft Annex to ISPM 20: (Use of Specific Import Authorizations) (2008-006) [Sub-review]. (*Annex to ISPM 20: Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).

5.3 2021 **First Consultation**: Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 18 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure) (2014-007) [Sub-review].

5.4 2021 **First Consultation**: 2019-2020, Draft Amendments of ISPM 5 (Glossary on phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) [Sub-review].

5.5 2021 **First Consultation**: 2021, Draft Amendments of ISPM 5 (Glossary on phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) [Sub-review].

5.6 2021 **Second Consultation**: Focused Revision of ISPM 12 (“re-export”) (2015-011) [Sub-review].

5.7 2021 **Second Consultation**: (Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures) (2019-008) [Sub-review].

5.8 2021 **Second Consultation**: Audit in the Phytosanitary context (2015-014) [Sub-review].

- [42] In general, Mr. ElBadry presented the chronological evolution of the ISPMs mentioned previously. SC and IC were the most committees being involved in setting up that standard in all their producing phases.
- [43] Mr. ElBadry also pointed out the importance of those standards since they are offering enormous and enriching information about different topics, like: “how to *establish a certain pest area* and all the mechanization of that establishment, the guidelines of how to *Use of Specific Import Authorizations, Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system, Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure, re-export different materials, and yet to focus on the most important and unique reference that being presented by ISPM5 with its own updates.*
- [44] There were some important points raised by the participants during discussion within the dedicated time of the session for each topic, as the following.
- It is important and quite possible to combine or to integrate the most relevant standards as far as they include the same purposes and have the same circumstances, however there are such a mechanisms to be followed to achieve that effort,
 - All the standards terms should be based on ISPM5, since that standard is considered as the most trustworthy reference to be depended upon,
 - Most of the comments on the above-mentioned ISPMs by using OCS tool were presented by NEPPO, Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Region, Egypt, Iraq and Qatar.
- Mr. Mekki Chouibani started presenting the OCS collected comments by the regional countries for discussion, in order to get the consensus approval on them.

Mr. Chouibani has highlighted the following notes to be recognized and followed by the ISPMs drafts reviewers through OCS:

- The most important category within the fourth OCS reviewing tool (editorial, substantive, technical, translation) are the Substantive and Technical comments since those comments should be based on the ISPM5 as a key reference, the scientific justification, and experts' opinions where it is needed, and should have effective and subjective influence in the whole content of the context of the standard,
- The Editorial and Translation category within the OCS should be corrected later by the skilled and professional linguistics and related experts,
- It is necessary sharing the ISPMs drafts within the NPPO different officers, and within the specialists in the scientific centers and institutes, and even within other public services related buildings under the authority of the involved NPPO.
- Mr. Chouibani, the session chair and Mr. Thaer Yaseen strongly encouraged the participants to be more involved in the ISPMs draft revisions and in presenting the OCS different criteria comments, since the participation level was poor. The summary of OCS conducting for the required ISPMs drafts is well arranged and provided in (Annex 3).

5.9 CPM Recommendation: Contaminating Pests

- [45] Mr. Nader ElBadry and Mr. Ahmed Abdelmottaleb, SC and IC Members, respectively, showed that the CPM is strongly involved in i) Addressing the important issues related to plant health, either to promote action on a specific phytosanitary issue or to address a more generalized issue, ii) Covering issues or actions that CPs/NPPOs/RPPOs have some influence, authority or competence to address, and yet iii) Providing practical guidance and support for improving the implementation of the convention, a specific ISPM or set of ISPMs.
- [46] There were nine recommendations (from R-01- to R-09) adopted by CPM. These Recommendations are dedicated to cover very wide and various topics related to the section 5.9 of this report. Some of those recommendations are **R-01** living modified organisms (LMOs) and invasive alien species (IAS,)

R-02 Threats to biodiversity posed by alien species: actions within the framework of the IPPC, **R-03** Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure, **R-04** IPPC coverage of aquatic plants, **R-05** Internet trade (e-commerce) in plants and other regulated articles...etc.

[47] With regards to reducing the incidence of the contaminating pests (2021 03) CPM 15 has approved the draft CPM Recommendations to consultation period.

[48] The SC and IC members have shown the fact that IPPC supports actions taken by contracting parties to significantly reduce the international movement of plant pests associated with plants and plant products. However, the scope of the Convention also provides for managing the contaminating pests associated with goods and places capable of harboring or spreading contaminating pests, which pose a risk to global plant health Contracting parties have been working to reduce the spread of contaminating pests independently or through bilateral negotiations for several years.

[49] The adopted IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and the associated five-year investment plan approved by the CPM has identified the management of contaminating pests directly and indirectly to protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade. By reducing the occurrence of contaminating pests specifically occurring in regulated and unregulated articles, goods and places, that would lead to the appropriate ways to protect plant health, biodiversity, food security and facilitate trade.

6. SECTION 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO

6.1 Regional FAO Phytosanitary Capacity Development Activities.

[50] Mr. Thaer Yaseen – Regional FAO Office/Cairo, RNE – started his presentation on the capacity development activities performed or planned to be executed during 2021. The presentation also contained information on the regional programs on Red Palm Weevil, Fall Armyworm, Transboundary Plant Pests and Diseases, and Pesticides Management. He also presented the regional status of *Xylella fastidiosa*. He declared more about the significant achievements being obtained in 2020 like issuing of the Compendiums, a glossary of biotechnology terms in food and agriculture.

[51] Mr. Yaseen pointed out the projects at the national levels like those being conducted in Sudan (Development of palm products and by-product value chains to enhance food security), Lebanon (extension of the Good Agricultural Practices project, Urgent safe disposal of old pesticide stocks), Yemen (Enhanced seed production capabilities). He also mentioned the main issues needed and required for those related to the policies, surveillance, capacity building, biology of *Xylella fastidiosa* vectors, climate changes, flexibility and laboratories.

6.2 NEPPO phytosanitary capacity development activities

[52] Mr. Chouibani, the executive director of NEPPO highlighted activities of NEPPO including conducting the 32 programs on Technical Consultancy, Executive committee meeting, administrative meeting, Evaluation of the risk of *Xylella fastidiosa*, and production of an update version that is yet to be adopted

[53] Moreover, the convening of a regional virtual workshop on Beyond Compliance, Virtual meeting on *Xylella fastidiosa*, Collecting and publishing of the information related to the phytosanitary standards, measurements, legislations, decisions and recommendations at the national, regional and international levels.

[54] Also Mr. Chouibani pointed out the role of NEPPO in assisting Tunisia within the requirements of the project “Beyond Compliance” that based on the System Approach in reducing risk of importing commodities infected by *Xylella fastidiosa*. Mr. Chouibani has concluded his presentation by recommending improving the engagement of member countries in data exchange and encouraging member countries to share their data with NEPPO.

6.3 Topics of Interest for the countries in the region

[55] The Regional Workshop 2021 Organizing Committee Members agreed earlier on the following topics as they are representing the challenges: These are The Phytosanitary Systems Approach (Beyond compliance, ISPM 14), which was prepared and PPT presented by Mr. Sadek Abbas/Mekki Chouibani, the Invasive pests; Green Pit Scale by (Mr. Ibraheem Al-Juboori), Greening by (Mr. Khalid Djelouah), ToBRFV by (Mr. Ahmed Al-Attar), Citrus Black spot fungi by (Mr. Ben Jamaa).

- [56] Technical requirements for diagnostic laboratories of quarantine pest, was prepared and presented by Ms. Yosra Ahmed. The output of those topics (conclusions and recommendations) was well received by the participants and are included in the table of Conclusions & Recommendations, which is presented as Section 8 of this report.

7. Section 3: Moving Together from Ideas to Actions

- [57] This section consisted of presentations which were prepared and presented by the IPPC officers involved in each relevant topic. The presentations were followed by discussion and questions from the participants, and it included the followings.

7.1 IYPH Legacy

- [58] Mr. Thaer Yaseen begun his presentation by quoting Mr Qu Dongyu, FAO Director-General, December 2nd, 2019 “As with human or animal health, prevention in plant health is better than cure. Much still needs to be done to secure plant health”, since the main objectives of that year are *Raising public awareness of the importance of plant health to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and for daily life, increase resources dedicated to plant health, and yet Promote good practices, knowledge, research and partnerships.*
- [59] Mr. Yaseen also mentioned the declared Global Extension of the International Year of Plant Health to 2021, and its’ key initiatives were: IYPH launch event (2 Dec 2019), Plant Health & Right to Food (Oct 2020 – Feb 2021), CPM-15 (16 March – 1 Apr 2021), Plant Health and Climate Change Review 1 June 2021, IYPH webinars (29-30 June 2021), and finally IYPH closing ceremony (1 July 2021). Accordingly, there were more activities being conducted on IYPH at the national and international levels.
- [60] He also emphasized that there were so many valuable publications produced, meetings, conferences, and symposiums conducted successfully online. He also pointed out the key role of the digital and social media, websites in advocating that great and vital matter of IYPH globally.
- [61] He summarised the following IYPH different activities at the national and regional levels:
- The International Day of Plant Health (In December 2020, the FAO Council endorsed Zambia’s proposal to proclaim 12 May as the International Day of Plant Health).
 - First International Plant Health Conference (In the week of 12 May 2022, host country being identified).
 - Identification of a country to host the First International Plant Health Conference (In the week of 12 May 2022).
 - Scientific Review of Impact of climate change on plant pests (Publication and Summary for Policy Makers planned on (1 June), high-level presentation with FAO DG on 1 June, subsequent IYPH webinar on 30 June).
 - IYPH Final Report (To be published in all FAO languages, planned for August/September 2021, to include IYPH youth declaration. Contributions are welcome).

- [62] Finally he mentioned to the participants how they can make their own contributions to be sustained by activating their connections, use of the IYPH logo and materials (www.fao.org/iypth), Propose, promote and attend IYPH activities and webinars, Suggest online events for the IYPH calendar and contents for the IYPH final report, Interact with the IYPH Secretariat, To be active on social media! Use the hashtags #PlantHealth and #IYPH.

7.2 Preparation for 2021 Call for topics: Standards and Implementation,

- [63] Mr. Ahmed Abdelmottaleb as IC member/ IPPC Secretariat pointed out the main purposes of “the call for topics” as it is a tool to identify phytosanitary problems of global relevance, and to address the gaps in phytosanitary systems with the development of international standards or implementation resources,

and eventually to shape the Standards and Implementation work of the CPM in alignment with the Strategic Objectives outlined in the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

[64] Then he presented the main processes to convert the call from just a call to internationally adopted standards, those processes are included: Call is made every 2 years, CPs and RPPOs are invited to submit proposals to Secretariat, Proposals are reviewed by Task Force on Topics (TFT) with SC and IC inputs, TFT prepares final recommendations to CPM for adoption, CPM adopts topics and adds to List of Topics for IPPC Standards (LOT), eventually the standards to be adopted and to publish.

[65] Then he explained in detail each one of those main seven processes' contents. He declared that the Previous Call for topics was at the year (2018). Its' main contents included 36 submissions from 10 CPs and 4 RPPOs received, and 26 topics adopted by CPM-14 (2019). Mr. Ahmed determined the main challenges to those processes as: A lack of global relevance and of clarity on issues and a lack of Draft specification of standards or Draft outline of implementation resources. Other challenges those related to the call for topics incorrect form filling, human factors, time loss.

[66] Mr. Abdelmottaleb also pointed out the correct practical ways to apply the call for topics on one hand; on the other hand, he gives the key elements of a successful proposals being submitted by NPPOs. Those key elements included the clear identification of the problem and solution, the consideration of the following materials, the availability of those materials and the Submission must be supported by other CPs or RPPOs.

7.3 e-Phyto Solutions

[67] Mr. Chouibani explained that "e-Phyto" is short for electronic phytosanitary certificate. In simple terms, it is the data contained in a phytosanitary certificate in digital form. The 2019 UNESCAP/ADB Innovation Award-winning IPPC e-Phyto Solution helps countries comply with the Trade Facilitation Agreement of the World Trade Organization.

[68] He added that the e-Phyto solution: meets the requirements of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 12 Annex 1, allows countries to electronically exchange e-Phyto with each other through a central hub, quickly, accurately and at no purchase cost.

[69] He pointed out that the countries can join the system for free once they meet the necessary requirements. The risk of loss, damage or fraud to the certificate is greatly reduced, as is the administrative burden on both border agencies and business. Special thanks to the STDF for providing the resources to start the project.

[70] Mr. Abdelmottaleb showed the three practical components of the e-Phyto solutions are (Hub "system to facilitate exchange e-Phyto among the NPPOs", Generic e-Phyto National System (GeNS) "centralized web-based system to allow countries without their own system to produce, send, and receive e-Phyto through the hub, and harmonized messages "uniform format, structure and accompanying codes and lists where applicable".

[71] As example for the previous explanation Mr. Abdelmottaleb gave example for that; Argentina, Australia and United States of America represent the countries with national systems meanwhile Ghana, Sri Lanka and Myanmar represent the GeNS countries through the UNICC of which the main goals of the e-Phyto solutions (systems) being effectively and perfectly achieved.

[72] The participants have been advised by Mr. Abdelmottaleb to visit the e-Phyto website for more details. It has been clarified that the e-Phyto system does not require bilateral agreements since countries registered to the system have agreed on a set of standardized approaches. Indeed, one of the core objectives of the e-Phyto system was to remove the need for bilateral agreements. Nonetheless, countries are free to enter into bilateral agreements if they wish to do so.

[73] The IC member presentation has also included the process on how the countries can get involved with the e-Phyto solutions and how to facilitate the international trade, since that was the most urgent issue the participants were focused on. The presentation was 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.

7.4 Specifications on Guides and Training Materials – how to submit topics

[74] The presenter was Mr. Ahmed Abdelmottaleb, the presentation has focused in detail on the Process for the development of IPPC Guides and Training Materials, (2021) Call for Topics (2021), Consultation on draft Specifications, Other ways to get involved. During the presentation, it was shown that there are Six Specifications drafts for IPPC Guides and training materials.

- Three guides that included (Contingency Planning, Guide (2019-012), Development and implementation of regulations and legislation to manage phytosanitary risks on regulated articles for NPPOs, Guide (2018-008), Developing phytosanitary security procedures, Guide (2018-028).
- Two e-learning courses that contained inspection and diagnostics, e-Learning course (2020-011), Surveillance and reporting obligations, e-Learning course (2020-012).
- One set of training curricula involving plant health officer (2017-054).

[75] As IC member focused on the need to have sufficient and available human and financial resources as most of the missions and tasks being perfectly and completely achieved and work may continue to such as Establishing of the Working Group, Developing the Product, Preparing an Implementation Plans, Publishing the Product, Publishing in additional language Versions.

7.5 National Reporting Obligation NROs – Focused session on pest reporting

[76] Mr. Ahmed Abdelmottaleb as IC member, briefed participants about the National Reporting Obligations' Summary of pest report submitted by CPs from (2017-2021). Other statistics related to the same issue for the seven FAO regions. The presentation has also contributed to inform the participants about the past reporting main issues such as the guide to the NRO, the available NRO e-learning courses, the NRO new webpage and pest reporting bulletin.

[77] He also presented in detail to the three NROs work plan in 2021 including activation of the IC Subgroup on NROs. Participants have expressed their interest in the NRO tool since it is significantly important to share and exchange information at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

8. Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

NO	Topics	Conclusions & Recommendations
1	Comments on Draft ISPMs, OCS	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>The participation level in both applying of OCS and the discussion; is significantly poor.</p> <p>Recognising of the OCS fourth categories needs to be addressed</p> <p>Virtual meetings still not active than the physical meetings with regards to OCS discussions.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Urgent determination acts should be prepared by NEPPPO to figure out the causes behind that poor level in participation</p> <p>Better define and direct responsibilities at the country level</p> <p>Encouraging and following up the NPPOs on whether the comments were made or not.</p>

		<p>the necessity for conducting training workshops at the national level.</p> <p>Sharing other stakeholders in OCS tool and activate the e-learning within the regional countries (Mr. Ben Jamaa from Tunisia suggestion).</p> <p>Proposal of (Nader ElBadry) to schedule a meeting with the Regional Plant Protection Organization to participate in the consultation on the comments / Approved by Tunisia and approved by Mr. Chouibani from NEPPO.</p> <p>Maryam suggested sending correspondence to people who had nothing to do with the meeting. Unfortunately, she has received the invitation on the same day of the RW conducting time.</p> <p>Ms Heba Replays: Invitation was sent by IPPC and follow up was made by RNE on time. Ms. Maryam acknowledged receipt of all correspondence. Delay was due to internal affair.</p> <p>Urging countries to positively participate in the use of the electronic comment system for all drafts submitted for consultation and to respond to calls for submission of topics and response and to nominate experts to participate in IPPC working groups and committees.</p>
2	Regional FAO Office activities	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Although the area of FAO regional activities is pretty wide, there were enormous range of required activities being perfectly achieved</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Extend the projects related to the invasive and transboundary pests to support and help other countries.</p> <p>Nominating the most qualified individual to be as national coordinators.</p> <p>Extend the field learning projects (farm schools, field farms...etc.</p> <p>There is a need to the remote sensing tool training programs.</p> <p>Update the most recent status of FAW, Xf, RPW, and other pests within the region countries.</p>

		<p>Supporting and helping the countries whom on the defensive line of the pests controlling programs.</p> <p>Developing programs on: contingency plans, the safety disposal of the pesticides, providing the specific laboratories (infrastructure) to produce the biological agents (natural enemies), the pesticides management, agricultural quarantine systems, overcome the climate changes, capacity building..etc.</p>
3	NEPPO Activities	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>The NEPPO activities almost being done with full coordination with FAO regional office, however still some activities being accomplished and achieved by the NEPPO own resources.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Extend the establishing of regional team to include more qualified members and in different trends.</p> <p>Encouraging the regional countries to increase their contribution to sustain the next year in the International Day of Plant Health (2022).</p> <p>Focusing on the activation of the regional countries' contribution in OCS tool.</p> <p>Road map to the regional countries for the next two years in particular implementing of the NPPO performance evaluation and capacity building.</p> <p>To figure out the possibility of the coherent ISPMs combination.</p> <p>Emphasize the need to PRA training programs at the national level.</p>
4	<p>Topics of Interest for The Region.</p> <p>(Beyond Compliance)</p> <p>Technical Requirements for</p>	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Beyond compliance has taken short space than it actual needed PRA has been addressed many times in different positions. Technical Requirements for Diagnostic Laboratories of Quarantine pests is significantly important to the regional countries.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>There is a need to beyond compliance training program at the NEPPO or NPPOs level.</p>

	Diagnostic Laboratories of Quarantine pests	<p>The topic of Technical Requirements for Diagnostic Laboratories of Quarantine pests should be addressed and eventually to be put in the next training programs, moreover, to be adopted at the projects level to include other countries.</p> <p>Other topics of interest should not be neglected since they are presenting up to date information about certain pests within the region countries.</p>
5	IYPH Legacy	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>The regional countries are still needed to be more involved with IYPH at the national level.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Countries should share their programs with the IPPC Secretariat and NEPPO.</p>
6	Call for Topics	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>The regional countries contributions are not the active to present their topics in concerns.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>There is an urgent need to prepare training and workshops at the national and regional levels to support call for topics.</p>

7	e-Phyto Solutions	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>This topic is fully in concerns at the previous regional workshops and at this regional workshop as well</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>There is an urgent need to prepare training and workshops at the national and regional levels to encourage the regional countries to be involved with others in e-Phyto solutions.</p>
8	NRO	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>This topic is fully in concerns at the previous regional workshops and at this regional workshop as well, since it is representing the key role of the successful communication at the national and regional levels.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Countries are encouraged to meet their obligations regarding notifications. Many countries in the NENA region have not committed to meeting this obligation.</p>

7.6 Sea Containers: procedure and requirement for inspection

- [78] The presenter (IC member), Mr. Ahmed Abdelmottaleb emphasized that the Sea Containers (empty and loaded) is such a crucial and significant issue (high risk level), it is as an old and new issue. He pointed out that sea containers as major transport unit in international trade, are considered the most suitable pathway for plant pest movements.
- [79] 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. All of these may pose plant pest and biosecurity risks to importing countries. Here there was an intervention of one of the participants by asking whether the iron or wooden vessels are considered as a sea container or not? The answer was it is not.
- [80] Mr. Abdelmottaleb explained also that managing and controlling the movement of the sea containers is very complex and involves the sea containers 'owners, shipping companies, port authorities, shipping terminals, depots, custom authorities, NPPOs and others.
- [81] The sea container industry and related organizations have worked collaboratively to develop guidelines to manage and control sea container operations. For example, the Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU) Code, which covers cleaning sea containers before new shipments, refers to pests.
- [82] Finally, and as an important part of his presentation Mr. Abdelmottaleb gave the Sea Container Task Force (SCTF) background that included its establishment by the CPM as a subgroup of the IPPC IC, its purpose, objectives, action plan and activities.

7.7 Standard Setting Process including Diagnosis Protocols and Phytosanitary Treatments

- [83] In his power point presentation Mr. Nader ElBadry, SC member showed in details the ISPMs development process. He has described the ISPMs production road map, that included four stages starting with the list of topics (being prepared by CPs and RPPOs) getting through drafting of standards,

followed by reviewing and consulting (by SC) within the first and second consultancy rounds and until it is finally adopted and published (by CPM) as a n international phytosanitary standard.

[84] He also added that all the contracting parties have the right to get involve in that mechanization and processes and have the right to submit any objections. The first and second consultations take 90 days each. He also clarified the processes of diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments and how they are considered and adopted as annexes within the ISPMs. Mr. Abdelmottaleb highly recommended the participants to take the advantages of producing ISPMs different phases by submitting topics in need.

8. Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

Proposed date for the IPPC workshop 2022	October 2022
Proposed venue for the IPPC workshop 2022	Tunisia is the first candidate

9. Online survey: go to the following link

https://forms.office.com/pages/responsepage.aspx?id=aMQ6Frir0ESB_dnbFeOvlnGRcZb_NU5BpWqY3hXZC2hUN1ILWIRNTFVHVVcwRDlaTEJaN0pSNEIITC4u

10 Adoption of the Report (Procedure to be decided)

11. Closing of the meeting

Annex 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**BAHRAIN**

Ahmed Eid
Chief, Plant Protection Quarantine
IPPC Contact Point
Agriculture and Marine
Resources Affairs
Bodayia, Kingdom of Bahrain
Tel: +973 179 87200
Mobile: +973 3633 6255
Email: asahmed@MUN.GOV.BH

Essa Ahmed Ghanim
Senior Entomologist
Bodayia, Kingdom of Bahrain
Agriculture and Marine
Resources Affairs
Email: essaahmed@MUN.GOV.BH

Mohammed Al Sawi
Senior Plant Protection
Bodayia, Kingdom of Bahrain
Agriculture and Marine
Resources Affairs
Email: meahmed@MUN.GOV.BH

Ali Shaaban Balah
Senior Plant Protection
Bodayia, Kingdom of Bahrain
Agriculture and Marine
Resources Affairs
Email: abalah@MUN.GOV.BH

EGYPT

Ahmed El Attar
Head of the Central Administration of Plant
Quarantine, CAPQm NPPO of Egypt
Central Administration of Plant Quarantine,
CAPQ, NPPO of Egypt
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: +202 376 08575
Mobile: +202 010 066 02373
E.mail: ahmadkamal-arc@hotmail.com

Islam Aboeela
Pest Risk Analysis Supervisor,
Phytosanitary Expert
Central Administration of Plant Quarantine,
NPPO of Egypt
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: +2 0237608575
Mobile: +20 100 705 4480
Email: islam.gene@gmail.com

Iman Selim
Phytosanitary Specialist
Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
(NPPO) of Egypt
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: +2 0237608575
Mobile: +20 102 329 2951
Email: iman.m.selim@gmail.com

Nader ELBadry
Phytosanitary Specialist,
Standards Committee (SC7) for the Near East
& North Africa Region (RNE)
Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
(NPPO) of Egypt
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: +2 0237608575
Mobile: +20 10 96799493
Email: nader.badry@gmail.com

Mohamed Magdy
Phytosanitary Unit Supervisor
IPPC Expert in Working Group of ISPM15
Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
(NPPO) of Egypt
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: +2 0237608575
Mobile: +20 112 947 7767
Email: moazsps2020@gmail.com

Shaimaa Ibrahim
Phytosanitary Specialist
Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
(NPPO) of Egypt
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: +2 0237608575
Mobile: +20 106 164 1404
Email: shaimaaphyto@gmail.com

IRAN

Maryam Jalili
 Head of Plant Quarantine Directorate
 Plant Protection Directorate
 Tehran, Iran
 Tel: +989 212 309 1110
 Mobile: +989 126 049 255
 Email: marypaya@yahoo.com

IRAQ

Hasan AlSaedi
 Chief Agricultural Engineer/Researcher
 Plant Protection Directorate
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Baghdad, Iraq
 Mobile: +771 292 7838
 Email: HasaanMoomiu@gmail.com

Nazar Merzah
 Senior Agricultural Engineer/Researcher
 Plant Protection Directorate
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Baghdad, Iraq
 Mobile: +964 750 6181490
 Email: Nazar.rashid@yahoo.com

JORDAN

Imad Alawad
 Director Assistant of Plant Protection
 & Phytosanitary Directorate
 IPPC Focal Point Jordan
 Head of Phytosanitary Measures Division
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Amman, Jordan
 Tel. + 96265686151 Ext. 309
 Mobile: +962795363297
 Email: alawademad@yahoo.com

Iama Abu Hassan
 Member in Phytosanitary Measures Division
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Amman, Jordan
 Email: lama_abuhassan@yahoo.com

Ahmad Jarah/member
 in Phytosanitary Measures Division
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Amman, Jordan
 Email: ahgar2003@yahoo.com

LEBANON

Sylvana Samy Gerges
 Head of plant protection service.
 Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture
 Tel: +9613810377
 +9611849639
 +9619231377
 Email: sylvana_gerges@hotmail.com
sgerges@agriculture.gov.lb

LIBYA

Fathi Taher Abdulhamed
 IPPC Focal Point
 Agriculture Research Center
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Tripoli, Libya
 Mobile: +218 926 947743
 +218 918 792975
 Email: ncfppq@gmail.com

MAURITANIA

Khatar Breika
 Email : khattarahmed2016@gmail.com

MOROCCO

Issam Sbahi
 Head of Plant Protection Service
 National Office of Food Safety (ONSSA)
 Rabat – Morocco
 Tel: +212 537676500
 Email: sbahi.issam@gmail.com

OMAN

Waleed Al – Maamari
 Director of the Plant Quarantine Department
 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Water
 Resources
 Muscat, Sultanate of Oman
 Tel: +96824952560
 Mobile: +96897778838
 Email: almaamariwalid@gmail.com

Said Al-Hashmi
 Head of Pest Risk Analysis and Permits
 Department
 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Water
 Resources
 Muscat, Sultanate of Oman
 Tel: +96824952560
 Mobile: +96896915333
 Email said.alhashmi@maf.gov.om

PALESTINE

Shadi Darweesh
 Director of Plant Quarantine and
 Phytosanitary Measures – MoA
 Ramallah, Palestine
 Email: shadi.darweesh@moa.pna.ps

QATAR

Jawaher Al-Ajji
 Biological Expert , IPPC Official Contact Point
 Ministry of Municipality and Environment, Plant
 Protection and Quarantine Section
 Doha, Qatar
 Tel: +97444263768
 Mobile: +97466891414
 Email: jaalajji@mme.gov.qa

Alyafei Mohammed
 Head of Plant Protection and Quarantine Section
 Ministry of Municipality and Environment,
 Agricultural Affairs Department
 Doha, Qatar
 Tel: +97444263437
 Mobile: +97455556871
 Email: makhallaqi@mme.gov.qa

Abdelrahman Kotb
 Agricultural Engineer
 Ministry of Municipality and Environment,
 Agricultural Affairs Department
 Plant Protection and Quarantine Section
 Doha, Qatar
 Tel: +97444263437
 Mobile: +97466401038
 Email: akotb@mme.gov.qa

SAUDI ARABIA

Talal Al-Mutairi
 Deputy Director General of the Plant Health
 Department
 Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
 Tel: +966 11 203 8888/3104
 Mobile: +966 562 227 324
 Email: talmutairi1@mewa.gov.sa

Maha Alsubaie
 Plant Pathologist
 MEWA, Palladium
 Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 Mobile: +966 565968625
 Email: maha.majed@thepalladiumgroup.com

SUDAN

AbdelMoneim Ismail
 Plant Protection Directorate
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
 Mobile: +2499 1388 8683
 Email: ppdsudan@hotmail.com

SYRIA

Eyad Mohammad
 IPPC Contact Point
 Damascus, Syria
 Email: eyadm2009@gmail.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 : +216 717 88979
 Mobile : +216 982 65525
 Email : benjamaaml@gmail.com

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Hamda Mahmood Bulshawareb
 Agricultural Engineer
 Ministry of Climate Change and Environment
 Dubai, United Arab Emirates
 Email : bulshawareb@moccae.gov.ae

YEMEN

Ali Al-Shaibani
 General Director of Plant Protection
 Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
 Aden, Yemen
 Tel: +967 235 9129
 Mobile: +967 770 256737
 Email: binsaif2009@hotmail.com

NEPPO

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

IC MEMBER

Ahmed Abdelmottaleb
 IPPC - IC member (NENA Representative)
 Plant health Officer - MME, Qatar
 Mobile : +97433262779
 Email: bidoeng@yahoo.com
ahmed.abdelmottaleb@outlook.com

SPEAKERS

Ibraheem Al-Juboori
 ASPP, President
 Professor, Consultant
 Amman, Jordan
 Tel: +96265545938
 Mobile +962(0)795815543
 Email: ijboory@yahoo.com

Khaled Djelouah
 Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (CIHEAM BARI) Bari, Italy
 Email: djelouah@iamb.it

Yosra Ahmed
 Agricultural Research Center
 Cairo, Egypt
 Email: yosra242@yahoo.com

FAO

Thaer Yaseen	Plant	Protection	Officer
Regional			
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 Zeraï	St.,	Dokki, Cairo,	Egypt
Tel: +202 333 16000 Ext. 2811			
Mobil: +20	101	062	6888
Email: Thaer.Yaseen@fao.org			

Arop Deng
 Agricultural Officer
 NSPD
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 Rome, Italy
 Tel: ++ 390657051324
 Email: Arop.Deng@fao.org

Annex 2: Agenda**2021 IPPC VIRTUAL REGIONAL WORKSHOP****FOR NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA****2021 THEME: INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH (IYPH) LEGACY****3 & 5 and 10 August 2021****From 10.00 am to 12.00 pm - afternoon 1.00 pm to 3.00 pm****Rome**<https://fao.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJ0vd-2opz4vGdzvp1Fyn154yONXaCX4LwoW>**Meeting ID: 992 0409 5538****Password: 26664782****PROVISIONAL AGENDA****(Updated 20/07/2021)**

No	Item	Time (min.)	Document	Preparing presentation	Presenter / Facilitator
Day 1, morning					
Opening session: (120 minutes)					
1	Opening of the Session	20			
1.1	Welcome remarks: IPPC Secretariat ADG of Regional Office / FAOR - NEPPPO (Director) - High Level Authority from Iraq		Video Live		IPPC Secretary (OiC)
2	Meeting Arrangements	5			Chair
2.1	Election of Chair Election of the Rapporteur				
2.2	Adoption of the Agenda		Doc		

3	Administrative Matters	5			Organizer
3.1	Participants list		Doc		
4.	Updates on Governance and Strategic issues				
4.1	Governance and strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)	15	Doc	DENG/ MONTUORI	Bureau Member/ IPPC Secretariat
4.2	Update from SC	15	Doc	NERSISYAN	SC Member/ IPPC Secretariat
4.3	Update from IC	15	Doc	LARSON	IC Member/ IPPC Secretariat
5	Section 1: Discuss substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations (this will involve presentations, discussion and questions from workshop's participants)				
5.1	Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002)	45	Doc	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member
Day 1, afternoon					
Session 1: (120 minutes)					
5.2	Use of specific import authorizations (Annex to ISPM 20: Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006)	30	Doc	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member
5.3	Revision of ISPM 18 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure) (2014-007)	30	Doc	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member
5.4	2021 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary on phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)	30	Doc	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member
5.5	Draft 2019-2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary on	30	Doc	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member

	phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)				
<p style="text-align: center;">Day 2, morning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Session 2: (120 minutes)</p>					
5.6	Focused Revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re- export (2015-011)	30	Doc	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member
5.7	Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008)	30	Doc	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member
5.8	Audits in the Phytosanitary context (2015-014)	30	DC	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member
5.9	CPM recommendation on contaminating pests	30	DC	SHAMILOV/NERSISYAN	SC Member Nader ElBadry

<p style="text-align: center;">Day 2, afternoon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Session 3: (120 minutes)</p>					
6	<p>Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/ RPPOs</p> <p>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants</p>				
6.1	Regional FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities	15	Doc	FAO Regional office	FAO regional office
6.2	RPPOs activities	15	Doc	RPPO	NENA
6.3	<p>Topics of interest for the region</p> <p>1. Phytosanitary system approach (Beyond compliance)</p> <p>2. Invasive pests (green pit scale, CBS, greening, ToBRFV virus.</p> <p>3. Technical requirements for diagnostic laboratories of quarantine pests</p>	<p>90</p> <p>15</p> <p>15 (green pit scale)</p> <p>15 (greening)</p> <p>15 (CBS) (ToBRFV)</p> <p>15</p>	Doc	ALLEX	<p>Mekki and Sadik</p> <p>I. Al-Juboori, K. Djelouah, M. Ben Jamaa, A. ElAttar Yosra Ahmed</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Day 3, morning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Session 4: (120 minutes)</p>					
7	<p>Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (facilitated session)</p> <p>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants</p>				
7.1	IYPH Legacy	15	Doc	MONTUORI/ DENG	NENA
7.2	Preparation for 2021 Call for topics: Standards and Implementation	60	Doc	YAMAMOTO	SC/ IC member/ IPPC Secretariat
7.3	ePhyto Solutions	15	Doc	FEDCHOCK/ ALEX	IPPC Secretariat
7.4	Specifications on Guides and Training	30	Doc	PETERSON	IC member

	Materials – how to submit topics				
<p style="text-align: center;">Day 3, afternoon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Session 5: Closing (120 minutes)</p>					
7.5	National Reporting Obligation – Focused session on pest reporting	15	Doc	YANG	IPPC Secretariat Lead/ IC member
7.6	Sea Containers: procedure and requirement for inspection	15	Doc	SHAMILOV	IC member
7.7	Standard setting process including DPs and PTs	30	Doc	MOREIRA, CASSIN, MANGILIANDRE	SSU/SC member
8	Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting	5			Chair
9	Online survey of the workshop	10			All participants
10	Adoption of the Report (Procedure to be decided)	10			All participants
11	Close of the meeting	5			By the host country DG

Annex 3: Comments on Draft ISPMs

Reconciliation report for 1994-001_Draft_2019_2020_Amendments_to_ISPM5_2021-06-15.docx (1994-001_Draft_2019_2020_Amendments_to_ISPM5_2021-06-15.docx)

Summary

Title	2021 Second Consultation: 2019 & 2020 Amendments of ISPM 5 (1994-001) [Sub-review] (Id
Description	
End Date	13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM; Started: 12 Jul 2021 12:01 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		1	3 Aug 2021 12:41 AM
Iraq	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		2	7 Aug 2021 9:39 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
NEPPO	Review Owner	Owner		0	19 Aug 2021 9:59 AM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Region	In Progress	Author		1	3 Aug 2021 12:36 PM
Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Yemen	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

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
2.1 “emergency action” (2018-044)					
60	A prompt phytosanitary official action operation undertaken to prevent entry, establishment or spread of a pest in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures	P	Category : TECHNICAL Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (5 Aug 2021 10:31 AM)	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 9:58 : ed
60	A prompt phytosanitary official action operation undertaken to prevent entry, establishment or spread of a pest in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation situation has not been addressed by existing phytosanitary measures	P	Category : TECHNICAL Iraq (1 Aug 2021 9:34 PM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 9:58 : d
60	A prompt phytosanitary official action operation undertaken to prevent entry introduction, establishment or spread of a pest in a new or expected phytosanitary situation not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures	P	Category : TECHNICAL Egypt (3 Aug 2021 12:39 AM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 9:58 : d
2.2 “detection survey” (consequential to 2015-013 “survey”)					

Reconciliation report for 1994-001_Draft_2021_AmendmentsISPM5_En.docx (1994-001_Draft_2021_AmendmentsISPM5_En.docx)

Summary

Title	2021 First Consultation: 2021 Draft Amendments of ISPM 5 (1994-001) [Sub-review] (Id 1147)
Description	
End Date	13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM; Started: 12 Jul 2021 11:56 AM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	Completed	Reviewer		14	3 Aug 2021 1:03 AM
Iraq	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		12	7 Aug 2021 9:48 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
NEPPO	Review Owner	Owner		4	19 Aug 2021 10:10 AM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Completed	Reviewer		2	3 Aug 2021 9:58 AM
Regional Office for the Near East North Africa Region	In Progress	Author		0	3 Aug 2021 12:33 PM

Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Yemen	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

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 Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Qatar (3 Aug 2021 9:58 AM) ment with all draft expect one specific comment.	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:10 : ed
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE NEPPO (26 Jul 2021 12:03 PM) ment. Agree on the amendments	A	NEPPO (26 Jul 2021 12:03 : ed
1.1. "Identity (of a consignment)" (2011-001)					
43	The components of a consignment as covered by its <u>own phytosanitary</u> ificate and described in the sections "name of <u>produce-product</u> and quantity red", "botanical name of plants " and "place of origin"	P	Category : TECHNICAL Iraq (28 Jul 2021 5:08 PM) he word product is more common	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:13 : d
43	The components of a consignment as covered by its phytosanitary ificate and described in the sections "name of produce and quantity red", "botanical name of plants " and "place of origin"	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE NEPPO (26 Jul 2021 11:57 AM) ing to ISPM 12, we should keep "produce" instead ucer.	A	NEPPO (26 Jul 2021 11:57 : ed
1.2. "general surveillance" (2018-046)					

57	An <u>A confidential official and/or non official</u> process whereby data on in an area are collected from various sources other than surveys , sed and verified.	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 5:06 PM) imes we get that process done by non official as far confidential and trust worthy.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:17 : d
1.3. "specific surveillance" (2018-047)					
68	An official process whereby information on <u>specific pests</u> pest(s) in an is obtained through surveys .	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> Egypt (31 Jul 2021 8:46 PM)	A	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:18 : ed
68	An <u>confidential official and/or non official</u> process whereby information ests in an area is obtained through surveys .	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 5:03 PM) imes we get that process done by non official as far confidential and trust worthy.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:17 : d
2.1. "surveillance" (2020-009)					
77	An <u>A confidential official and/or non official</u> process which collects and ds data on pest presence or absence by survey, monitoring or other edures [CEPM, 1996; revised CPM, 2015]	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 5:09 PM) imes we get that process done by non official as far confidential and trust worthy.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:18 : d
80	General surveillance <u>surveillance or, specific surveillance</u> or a ination of both An official process which collects and records data on pest nee or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 5:12 PM) or is perfectly gives the write meaning.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:18 : d
2.2. "integrity (of a consignment)" (consequential)					
95	<u>The</u> Composition of a consignment as described by its <u>own</u> osanitary certificate or other officially and/or non officially acceptable ment, maintained without loss, addition <u>addition, change</u> or substitution [1, 2007]	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 5:25 PM) more clearance to the composition of a ment.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:21 : d
2.3. "phytosanitary security (of a consignment)" (2013-008)					

111	Maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its able infestation and/or contamination by regulated pest(s) , through the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures measure(s) [1, 2009]	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 5:31 PM) an accurate definition space for the phytosanitary y.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:23 : d
2.4. "germplasm" (2020-005)					
121	Plants Plant(s) or living genetically plant based materials –intended use in breeding or conservation programmes or other research purposes ams [FAO, 1990]	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 5:40 PM) important giving any definition that must be based on ific facts.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:23 : d
2.5. "emergency measure" (2020-004)					
144	A phytosanitary measure measure(s); action established could be as a matter state of urgency emergency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation situation in an area. An That emergency measure(s) may or may not be a provisional measure measure(s) [M, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005]	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 6:00 PM) r to make the definition more precise trend.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:23 : d
147	An phytosanitary measure official rule or procedure established as a er of urgency introduced to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of t in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures . An emergency measure may or may not be a visional measure	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> Qatar (3 Aug 2021 9:57 AM) measure because it has definition in the glossary and comprehensive.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:25 : d
147	An phytosanitary measure official rule or procedure established as a er of urgency introduced to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of t in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation not addressed by existing	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> NEPPO (26 Jul 2021 12:01 PM) ent entry, establishment or spread....	A	NEPPO (26 Jul 2021 12:01 : ed

	phytosanitary measures. An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure				
2.6. “provisional measure” (2020-008)					
2.7. “inspection” (2017-005)					
2.8. “test” (2021-XXX)					
198	Official <u>A confidential official and/or non official</u> examination of <u>plant(s)</u> , plant products or other regulated articles, other than visual, determine if pests <u>pest(s)</u> are present, identify pests <u>pest(s)</u> or to determine compliance with specific phytosanitary requirements [FAO, 1990; revised, 2018]	P	Category : TECHNICAL Iraq (28 Jul 2021 6:10 PM) more clearance to the definition.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:29 : d
2.9. “compliance procedure (for a consignment)” (2021-XXX)					
214	Official <u>A confidential official procedure—and/or non official</u> <u>procedure(s)</u> used to verify that a consignment complies with <u>the import phytosanitary import phytosanitary</u> requirements or <u>other</u> phytosanitary measures related to transit [CEPM, 1999; revised CPM, 2009]	P	Category : TRANSLATION Iraq (28 Jul 2021 6:14 PM)	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:29 : d
217	Official procedure used to verify that process of document checks, <u>cation of consignment integrity, and inspection or testing of plants, products or other regulated articles to check if a consignment complies phytosanitary import requirements or if phytosanitary measures d to transit have been applied</u>	C	Category : TECHNICAL Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Egypt (31 Jul 2021 9:10 PM) m description is too much explained, This change descriptive, if we can conclude the explanation, it be fine otherwise we keep the current definition ect the proposed revision!	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:09 : ed
2.10. “release (of a consignment)” (2021-XXX)					

225	Authorization for entry after clearance [FAO, 1995]	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (28 Jul 2021 6:15 PM) e going with that definition, than the proposed one.	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 3:33 : d
3.1. “clearance (of a consignment)” (2018-045)					
234	Definition to be deleted	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Egypt (3 Aug 2021 1:03 AM) pose to keep the definition	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:10 : ed

Reconciliation report for 2008-006_Draft_Annex2_ISPM20_import_authorisation_En.docx (2008-006_Draft_Annex2_ISPM20_import_authorisation_En.docx)

Summary

Title	2021 First Consultation: Draft Annex to ISPM 20: Use of Specific Import Authorizations (2008-sub-review] (Id 1148)
Description	
End Date	13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM; Started: 12 Jul 2021 11:58 AM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		5	2 Aug 2021 11:59 PM
Iraq	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		5	7 Aug 2021 9:49 AM

Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
NEPPO	Review Owner	Owner		3	19 Aug 2021 10:11 AM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Completed	Reviewer		1	3 Aug 2021 10:02 AM
Regional Office for the Near East North Africa Region	In Progress	Author		0	3 Aug 2021 12:35 PM
Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Yemen	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

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 : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> Qatar (3 Aug 2021 10:02 AM) ment with the draft.	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:11 : ed
ANNEX 2: Use of specific import authorizations					
25	Specific import authorizations (SIAs) as referred to in this standard on 4.2.2) provide official consent for the import of specific regulated es and specify phytosanitary import requirements for those articles.	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Egypt (2 Aug 2021 11:51 PM)	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:00 : d

	Specific import authorizations may be used when official consent for import is necessary, or when phytosanitary import requirements have not been established, or when import would otherwise be prohibited. Specific import authorizations do not replace the obligation of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country to communicate <u>verify</u> compliance of the phytosanitary import requirements to the NPPO of the exporting country.				
1. The types of specific import authorizations					
28	1. The types<u>form</u> of specific import authorizations	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Egypt (2 Aug 2021 11:53 PM) use the word (form) instead of types which we feel are comparable and accurate with the description of plant!	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:13 : ed
29	Specific import-importing authorizations may be provided in the form of import-importing permits, licences or other types of written <u>official</u> authorization <u>forms</u> as determined by the NPP <u>NPPO(s)</u> , and may be in either paper or electronic format.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (29 Jul 2021 11:35 PM)	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:15 : ed
2.2 Minimum information requirements					
37	description of commodity or commodities covered by the SIA; <u>- quantity of the commodity or commodities (number or weight):</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Egypt (2 Aug 2021 11:57 PM) transferred from point 2.3 to this point: this is because the relevant information to be categorized here	A	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:16 : ed
41	<u>validity status</u> period of validity.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (29 Jul 2021 11:41 PM)	A	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:17 : ed
2.3 Additional information that may be included					

45	quantity of the commodity or commodities (number or weight);	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Egypt (2 Aug 2021 11:55 PM) more reasonable to transfer this point: (- quantity of commodity or commodities (number or weight); from point of 2.3 to the above point 2.2 instead)	A	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:17 : ed
3. Possible uses of specific import authorizations					
54	The following examples of purposes, articles and situations related to it indicate the importing status are indicating where <u>the</u> use of SIAs may be appropriate:	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (29 Jul 2021 11:47 PM)	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:26 : d
54	The following examples of purposes, articles and situations related to it indicate where use of SIAs may be appropriate <u>appropriate for the following purposes:</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (29 Jul 2021 11:49 PM)	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:17 : d
4.2 Importers					
84	if required, notifying the NPPO of the importing country of the timing of import or other <u>related</u> information;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (30 Jul 2021 12:03 AM)	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:15 : d

Reconciliation report for 2014-007_Draft_Rev_ISPM_18_Irrad_En_2021-05-26.docx (2014-007_Draft_Rev_ISPM_18_Irrad_En_2021-05-26.docx)

Summary

Title	2021 First Consultation: Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 18 (2014-007) [Sub-review] (Id 1149)
Description	
End Date	13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM

Review Status	Overdue (Due: 13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM; Started: 12 Jul 2021 11:58 AM)
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Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	Completed	Reviewer		1	3 Aug 2021 12:30 AM
Iraq	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		2	7 Aug 2021 9:47 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
NEPPO	Review Owner	Owner		2	3 Aug 2021 2:44 PM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Completed	Reviewer		1	3 Aug 2021 10:04 AM
Regional Office for the Near East North Africa Region	In Progress	Author		1	3 Aug 2021 12:35 PM
Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Yemen	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

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
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G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> Qatar (3 Aug 2021 10:04 AM) nent with the draft.	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:12 : ed
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> NEPPO (27 Jul 2021 9:07 AM) s staff have no skills in implementing this ISPM ng use of irradiation as phytosanitary measures. g capacity should be needed	A	NEPPO (27 Jul 2021 9:07 : ed
Outline of requirements					
41	Application of the treatment requires dosimetry <u>dosimeter</u> and dose ing to ensure that the treatment is effective with specific commodity gurations <u>configurations for certain pest</u> .	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (30 Jul 2021 9:49 PM) metry” refers to the science by which radiation dose etermined by measurement, calculation, or a ation of measurement and calculation.	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:12 : ed
1. Irradiation objective					
51	1. Irradiation objective <u>objective(s)</u>	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Iraq (30 Jul 2021 10:06 PM)	C	NEPPO (3 Aug 2021 2:31 : d
3. Dosimetry					

Reconciliation report for 2015-011_Draft_ISPM_12_PCs_reexport_2021-06-07.docx (2015-011_Draft_ISPM_12_PCs_reexport_2021-06-07.docx)

Summary

Title	2021 Second Consultation: Focused Revision of ISPM 12 (“re-export”) (2015-011) [Sub- (Id 1155)]
Description	

End Date	13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM; Started: 12 Jul 2021 12:05 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		2	8 Aug 2021 11:25 AM
Iraq	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		6	7 Aug 2021 9:05 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
NEPPO	Review Owner	Owner		0	19 Aug 2021 10:06 AM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Regional Office for the Near East North Africa Region	In Progress	Author		2	3 Aug 2021 12:39 PM
Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Yemen	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

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					
40	<p>A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country where the plants, plant products or regulated articles were grown or processed. A phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued by the NPPO of the country of re-export (a country where the commodity has not been grown or processed to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation infested or contaminated by regulated pests-pests, complies with meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate (hereafter referred to as a “certified copy”) is available.</p>	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (5 Aug 2021 10:47 AM) Change by Egypt on 18 Jul 2021 1:58</p>	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:05 : ed
1.6 Duration of validity					
85	<p>The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the condition and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or covered), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A export phytosanitary certificate for export of that for which the duration of validity has expired may still be used after the period of validity after this period the time of issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided the once that the consignment meets all the requirements set out in</p>	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (7 Aug 2021 8:47 AM)</p>	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:05 : ed

	on 6.1. the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country.				
2.1 Certified copies of phytosanitary certificates					
89	A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate export or re-export that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by NPPO-NPPO. the certified copy is of the exporting or re-exporting <u>NPPO</u> , indicating <u>that</u> it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. It may be issued upon request by the exporter. It does not replace the original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (7 Aug 2021 8:49 AM)	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:05 : ed
4. Specific Considerations for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates					
132	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if <u>the NPPO is confident</u> confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met <u>in compliance</u> the importing country .	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Egypt (3 Aug 2021 1:13 AM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:06 : : Another change was accepted conflicts with this one
132	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if <u>the NPPO is confident</u> confirmed <u>and it is confirmed</u> it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (7 Aug 2021 8:51 AM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:05 : d
137	For re-export of consignments, <u>the NPPO of the country of re-export</u> need specific <u>and necessary</u> information from the country of origin <u>origin</u> may be necessary ; however, this may not be available on a phytosanitary certificate for export (e.g. lack of the specific information for the additional preparation of a phytosanitary certificate for export, or a phytosanitary certificate for export itself is not required by the country of re-export). In such cases, if the	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (7 Aug 2021 8:53 AM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:06 : d

	<p>fic phytosanitary import requirements <u>of the country of final destination</u> not be met within the country of re-export, ne a a phytosanitary certificate for port may should not be issued. However, <u>the NPPO of the country of n may, upon request by the NPPO of the re-exporting country or by rters, support any subsequent re-export process as follows:</u> the wing may apply:</p>				
6. Considerations for Re-Export Situations and Transit					
225	<p>6. Considerations for Re-Export Situations <u>and Transit and sit</u></p>	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (7 Aug 2021 8:57 AM)</p>	C	<p>NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:06 : d</p>
6.1 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export					
227	<p>The phytosanitary certificate for re-export (<u>see model in Annex 2</u>) is the as the phytosanitary certificate for export (<u>see model in Annex 1</u>) except e text covering the certifying statement. In the certifying statement on the osanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO of the country of re-export ates, by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes, whether <u>the phytosanitary icate for re-export is accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate for re- t is aecompanied by</u> the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified <u>copy s attached to the phytosanitary certificate for re-export,</u> whether the gnment has been repacked or not, whether the containers are original or and whether an additional inspection has been done.</p>	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (7 Aug 2021 9:02 AM)</p>	C	<p>NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:06 : d</p>

Reconciliation report for 2015-014_Draft_ISPM_Audit_2021-06-29.docx (2015-014_Draft_ISPM_Audit_2021-06-29.docx)**Summary**

Title	2021 Second Consultation: Audit in the Phytosanitary context (2015-014) [Sub-review] (Id
Description	
End Date	13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM; Started: 12 Jul 2021 12:01 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		1	3 Aug 2021 2:09 AM
Iraq	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		9	7 Aug 2021 9:38 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
NEPPO	Review Owner	Owner		0	19 Aug 2021 10:03 AM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Regional Office for the Near East North Africa Region	In Progress	Author		1	3 Aug 2021 12:37 PM
Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Yemen	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

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
Scope					
Outline of requirements					
40	This standard also provides guidance on selecting auditors, establishing audit frequency, settling disputes over audit findings, and <u>agreeing financial arrangements between the parties involved</u> . The roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in an audit are also described.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (7 Aug 2021 9:14 AM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:00 : d
40	This standard also provides guidance on selecting auditors, establishing audit frequency, settling disputes over audit findings, and <u>agreeing financial arrangements between the parties involved</u> . The roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in an audit are also described.	P	Category : TECHNICAL Iraq (7 Aug 2021 9:17 AM) ISPMs have no relation with the financial elements between the involved parties...!!!	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:00 : ed
Background					
1. Purpose of an audit					
51	An audit should objectively evaluate whether a specific phytosanitary measure or procedure <u>conforms in a conformity</u> with the requirements set by the implementing NPPO. An audit should provide an opportunity to identify findings,	P	Category : TRANSLATION Egypt (3 Aug 2021 2:03 AM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:00 : d

	ding nonconformities, regarding the effectiveness of the phytosanitary m or procedure being audited.				
53	verify the conformity of the NPPO's own systems <u>systems, auditing staff</u> procedure s;	P	Category : Iraq (7 Aug 2021 9:24 AM)	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:01 : ed
4.1 Roles					
4.2 Responsibilities of the NPPO					
77	establish an audit framework and requirements for the audit process <u>process</u> <u>der to</u> ;	P	Category : Iraq (7 Aug 2021 9:30 AM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:01 : d
4.3 Responsibilities of the auditor					
88	The following are general responsibilities of an auditor that should <u>apply be</u> <u>wed</u> , regardless of whether the auditor is an NPPO or an authorized entity. auditor should:	P	Category : Iraq (7 Aug 2021 9:33 AM)	C	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:01 : d
12. Types of nonconformity					

Reconciliation report for 2019-002_Draft_CPM_Rec_Contaminating pests_En_2020-12-25.docx (2019-002_Draft_CPM_Rec_Contaminating pests_En_2020-12-25.docx)

Summary

Title	2021 First Consultation: Draft CPM Recommendation: Reduce the incidence of contaminating 2019-002) [Sub-review] (Id 1156)
Description	

End Date	13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM; Started: 12 Jul 2021 12:07 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		1	3 Aug 2021 9:46 PM
Iraq	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		5	7 Aug 2021 8:39 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
NEPPO	Review Owner	Owner		0	19 Aug 2021 10:12 AM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Regional Office for the Near East North Africa Region	In Progress	Author		0	3 Aug 2021 4:35 PM
Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Yemen	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

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

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
47	<i>e.</i> record and share information about the <u>experiences</u> (ons to be learned), <u>different</u> case studies and effective <u>measures, phytosanitary</u> <u>ure(s) might</u> implemented by contracting parties in order to prevent the <u>luce, establish and</u> spread of contaminating pests, including effective practices <u>est interception data</u> .	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (28 Jul 2021 9:04 PM)	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:12 : ed
48	<i>f.</i> agree <u>on the</u> actions between countries to reduce exposure of <u>ated and unregulated goods and places to contaminating pests, with supporting</u> <u>ation as necessary</u> .	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (28 Jul 2021 9:06 PM)	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:12 : ed
49	<i>g.</i> build capacity to detect and respond to contaminating pests and <u>to</u> <u>tools and technologies</u> <u>different trends</u> to support this <u>this aim</u> .	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE Iraq (28 Jul 2021 9:08 PM)	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:12 : ed

Reconciliation report for 2019-008_DraftISPM_CommodityStandard_En_2021-06-10.docx (2019-008_DraftISPM_CommodityStandard_En_2021-06-10.docx)

Summary

Title	2021 Second Consultation: Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008) [view] (Id 1153)
Description	
End Date	13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 13 Aug 2021 11:45 PM; Started: 12 Jul 2021 12:03 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	Completed	Reviewer		6	3 Aug 2021 1:53 AM
Iraq	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		0	7 Aug 2021 9:09 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
NEPPO	Review Owner	Owner		2	28 Jul 2021 9:00 AM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Regional Office for the Near East North Africa Region	In Progress	Author		3	3 Aug 2021 12:40 PM
Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Yemen	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

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</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> NEPPO (28 Jul 2021 8:44 AM) aims to prevent the entry, dissemination and spread of	A	NEPPO (28 Jul 2021 8:44 AM) : ed

			ed articles. The intended use (deviation) can not hide of introduction of pests. We should remove intended d keep the main goal: prevent the introduction and of pests.		
1	DRAFT ISPM: Commodity-based <u>overarching</u> standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008)	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Egypt (3 Aug 2021 1:23 AM) his draft is proposed to be an overarching standard so it nable to add the word to the title	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:22 : ed
1	DRAFT ISPM: Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008)	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (5 Aug 2021 11:35 AM) d change by Egypt on 3 Aug 2021 1:23	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:22 : ed
Scope					
35	This standard provides <u>guidance-direction</u> on the purpose, use, content, cation and review of commodity-based standards (hereafter referred to as modity standards”) for phytosanitary measures. Such standards, presented as kes to this overarching concept standard, apply to commodities being moved in national trade and identify pests associated with these commodities and options levant phytosanitary measures to be considered by contracting parties. The pests neasures identified are not intended to be exhaustive.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Region Egypt (3 Aug 2021 1:24 AM) rd may be more precise than guidance in place	O	
1. Purpose and use of commodity standards					
2.3 List of pests associated with the commodity					

90	<u>Inclusion of a pest in a commodity standard should be specified only to the traders and does not constitute technical justification for its regulation. The determination of whether to regulate these pests is at the discretion of the importing country, based on technical justification using either a PRA or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.</u> Inclusion of a pest in a commodity standard does not constitute technical justification for its regulation. The determination of whether to regulate these pests is at the discretion of the importing country, based on technical justification using either a PRA or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.	P	Category : TECHNICAL Egypt (3 Aug 2021 1:51 AM)	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:22 AM) ed
90	Inclusion of a pest in a commodity standard does not constitute technical justification for its regulation. The determination of whether to regulate these pests is at the discretion of the importing country, based on technical justification using either a PRA or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.	P	Category : TECHNICAL Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (5 Aug 2021 11:41 AM)	A	NEPPO (19 Aug 2021 10:22 AM) ed
3. Criteria for inclusion of measures in commodity standards					
114	The practicality and feasibility of the measure is also taken into account (by <u>WHO</u> ?) when a measure is being considered for inclusion in a commodity standard. The factors and cost should also be considered by contracting parties when evaluating an option as a phytosanitary measure.	P	Category : TECHNICAL NEPPO (28 Jul 2021 8:57 AM)	A	NEPPO (28 Jul 2021 8:57 AM) : ed

Annex 4: Photos







