



Regional IPPC Workshop For the Near East & North Africa



27-30 October, 2014, Cairo, Egypt

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INTRODUCTION

The Regional IPPC Workshop for the Near East & North Africa Region was convened in Cairo, Egypt during the period 27-30 October, 2014. The workshop was organized by the FAO Regional Office for the Near East (RNE) with support of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

The main objective of the workshop was to review and comment on the new draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) and agree on the regional comments that should be considered before the adoption of the draft standards. The workshop also aimed at updating the participants on the development on the other IPPC related topics and raising the awareness of the participants on some emerging pests pose imminent threat to the region (workshop agenda, annex 1).

The workshop as well provided the participants with a forum for discussion and information exchange on different the phytosanitary and plant protection issues, and to discuss the challenges and support needed to build the capacities of the countries of the region for better implementation of the ISPMs.

OPENING SESSION

The workshop was officially inaugurated by the Regional Crop Protection Officer for the Near East & North Africa Region, Mr. Shoki AlDobai, on behalf of the FAO Assistant Director General and Regional Representative (ADG/RR) for the Near East & North Africa; Mr. Refaat Rasmy, the Head of the Central Administration of Plant Quarantine (CA PQ) in Egypt, on behalf of the MoA in Egypt and Ms. Ana Maria Peralta, IPPC Secretariat Representative.

The meeting was opened by introductory remarks of Mr. AlDobai, who welcomed the participants and introduced to them the objectives of the workshop. Mr. Al Dobai thanked Egypt for hosting the workshop and acknowledged the tangible continuous support of the IPPC Secretariat for holding this workshop and usual support for the phytosanitary activities in the region. He also pointed out to the cooperative efforts between FAO Regional Office for the Near East & North Africa (RNE), FAO Sub-Regional Office for North Africa (SNE), IPPC and NEPPPO to promote the IPPC and the implementation of the ISPMs in the region.

Mr. Rasmy welcomed the representatives of the FAO, IPPC, NEPPPO and all participants. He expressed his appreciation to the FAO, IPPC, NEPPPO for their continuous support provide to the countries to strengthen their phytosanitary capacities. Mr. Rasmy also as an IPPC-bureau member pointed out to the importance of the regional workshop and the efforts of the RNE and IPPC to organize such consultation workshops on annual basis to ensure the full involvement of the countries in the region in the standard setting process. He emphasized that the participation in regional workshops is an important platform for discussion and preparing comments on draft ISPMs. He also drew the attention to the

importance of the topics of the ISPMs to be discussed during this workshop for the NE region.

Mr. Mekki Chouibani (Executive Director of NEPPO) thanked FAO, IPPC for the organization and urged all participants for positive discussions.

The workshop was facilitated by Ms. Ana Peralta-IPPC Representative and the Regional Crop Protection Officer for NENA Region, Mr. Shoki AlDobai. The workshop was attended by 16 participants representing 11 countries in addition to the NEPPO Executive Secretary and FAO, IPPC Representatives (list of participants Annex 2).

PROGRAMME OF THE WORKSHOP AND LOGISTICS INFORMATION

Purpose of the workshop - local and logistical information:

The purpose of the workshop, draft standards to be discussed during the workshop and other topics to be addressed by the workshop were introduced by the Regional Crop Protection Officer Mr. Shoki Al Dobai. He outlined that the main purpose of this workshop is to provide participants with a regional forum to discuss the draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) approved by Standards Committee (SC) for member consultation for this year. This forum would help the participants to gain a better understanding of the national and regional impact of these proposed standards and provide bases for the development and submission of national comments.

Local and logistical information and other workshop arrangements were presented by Ms. Heba Tokali (Technical Programme Assistant, FAO RNE).

The programme of the workshop included the below topics:

1- IPPC overview presentations

- IPPC overview presentation
- Standards Setting Process overview presentation

2- Review and discussion of new draft ISPMs:

- Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001),
- Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004),
- Draft ISPM: International movement of seeds (2009-003).

3- Discussion on IPPC-related topics

- Agreement on Trade Facilitation
- National Report Obligations
- PRA advocacy material

- E-phyto
- Phytosanitary resources page.

4- **Emerging pests**

- Threat of Panama disease - Fusarium wilt disease (*Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* (Foc) on banana plantations.
- Alwizam disease (phytoplasma) on Date Palms.
- Al Bayoud disease (*Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *albedinis*) on Date Palms.

Election of the chairpersons and rapporteur

Chairpersons:

- *First day:* Mr. Mohamed Refaat Rasmy, (Egypt)
- *Second day:* Mr. Mekki Chouibani, (NEPPO ~~Morocco~~)
- *Third day:* Ms. Mariam El Akel (Morocco)
- *Forth day:* Ms. Fida'a Al-Rawabdeh (Jordan)

Rapporteur

- Mr. Ahmed Saeed Eid, (Bahrain)

IPPC OVERVIEW PRESENTATIONS

IPPC overview presentation

After the opening statements, Ms. Ana Maria Peralta, the IPPC Secretariat Representative presented an overview presentation about the IPPC and its activities. She highlighted the mission and vision of the IPPC, the strategic objectives, the administrative framework of the IPPC and the CPM role and structure. The presentation also included the NPPOs roles in frame work of IPPC, as well their benefits and obligations.

After the presentation many inquiries were raised regarding the following issues:

- NPPOs obligations in framework of IPPC,
- Whether the ISPMs are mandatory and what in case of non-compliance
- If is there a need to submit the comments on the draft ISPMs by individual countries after the workshop, or it is just appropriate to consider the comments of the IPPC workshop instead?
- The cases of when the importing countries request the exporting countries to issue a phyto certificate for non-regulated articles, such as sugar and different types of oils. Issuing such certificates is done by some countries to facilitate trade, but also could create dispute to the countries that refuse to issue such certificates. This issue needs more clarification?

Ms. Peralta clarified some issues related to the above queries as following:

- The standards come mandatory in the case of dispute settlement to judge between members who have the right.
- There is no mechanism in the IPPC to measure the compliance of members to the application of the ISPMs and added that there would be no action taken against any member. Although, in dispute settlement an action can be taken in case of a member country violated an ISPM rules and regulations.
- The importance of the Online Comment System and the necessity of sending the country comments in addition to regional comments that will be shared through this workshop.
- In relation to the non-regulated articles, reference should be made to the ISPM 32 on the Categorization of Commodities According to their Pest Risk.

Standard setting process

A presentation about the standard setting process overview was delivered by Mr. Shoki Al Dobai. The presentation described the structure and the role of the SC and its Technical Panels (TPs) and Expert Working Groups (EWGs); the stages and steps of the process of the development of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs); and the ISPMs developed including the Diagnostic Protocols and Phytosanitary Treatments. Mr. Al Dobai raised some questions to the participants to measure their awareness on the standard setting process and the stages where members can contribute to.

The participants raised the issue of the translation of the ISPMs into Arabic language and the serious mistakes done in Arabic text. It was proposed to have an Arabic language professional team from different Arab countries for review the translated text of ISPMs before the publication to avoid such mistakes.

REVIEW AND DISCUSSION OF NEW DRAFT ISPMs

Three drafts ISPMs were reviewed as follows:

- Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001),
- Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004),
- Draft ISPM: International movement of seeds (2009-003).

The comments on draft ISPMs were discussed and inserted into the Online Comment System (OCS) through the account of the Near East IPPC Workshop and were shared later on by Mr. Al Dobai, the workshop organizer with the IPPC Contact Points of the NPPOs in the Near East & North Africa and the NEPPO.

Below are the tables with agreed comments on each draft ISPMs imported from the OCS.

1994-001: Draft ISPM - Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) 2014

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Author | Status |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|-------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | G | Substantive | I support the document as it is and I have no comments | | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 2. | G | Substantive | I support the document as it is and I have no comments | | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |

2006-004: Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Author | Status |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | G | Substantive | <u>The Regional IPPC Workshop for the Near East recommends to have guidelines developed includes a protocol for cleaning/disinfection measures instead of ISPM.</u> <u>From paragraph 44 to 90 there are basic data a could be used for developing the protocol.</u> | The Regional IPPC Workshop for the Near East noticed the complexity of having this ISPM approved due to the difficulties associated with conducting PRA for the regulated articles covered by the ISPM. | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 2. | 7 | Editorial | This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture , earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. | Horticulture is part of agriculture and no need to put it again separately | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 3. | 8 | Technical | This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders. | 1- More clarification is required about why the conveyances with motive power are excluded from the standard 2- We suggest to add to the standard the vehicles transporting the agricultural goods used in international trade | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 4. | 21 | Editorial | This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural and , forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated. | - Horticulture removed, because it's included under agriculture term. | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 5. | 21 | Technical | This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants as contaminant for planting . Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry | For consistency with the other paragraphs of the ISPM | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |

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|-----|----|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|----------|
| | | | contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated. | | | |
| 6. | 28 | Technical | Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as <u>contaminant pests</u> , and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas. | For consistency of other paragraphs | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 7. | 32 | Substantive | The cleaning or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than pests. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species)- human health and animal health . | Not relevant to the IPPC scope | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 8. | 35 | Substantive | The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. | This paragraph contains confusing use of terms and concepts that need to be discussed and harmonized all over the text of the ISPM | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 9. | 36 | Substantive | 1.1 Elements of risk categorization <u>We propose to have a protocol for cleaning/ disinfection measures</u> | The pest risk analysis is not realistic for the potential lack of information and the mean of its verification in this case. | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 10. | 65 | Editorial | After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate: | Editorial correction | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 11. | 86 | Substantive | Cleaning of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may be verified by military authorities <u>under the IPPC approved protocol and being duly authorized by the NPPO.</u> | For consistency with paragraph 84 | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 12. | 91 | Substantive | APPENDIX 1: Guidance for the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>To remove the whole appendix 1.</u> | The scope of the appendix 1 is already addressed in the protocol and no need for duplication | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |

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| 13. | 130 | Substantive | <p>APPENDIX 3: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk together with possible phytosanitary cleaning/disinfection measures</p> <p>The two last columns of the table should be revised after developing the protocol for cleaning/desinfection as a replacement to the draft ISPM-</p> | - For consistency with the previous comments in the draft ISPM - For the consistency of the measures in the appendix and the protocol | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
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2009-003: Draft ISPM - International movement of seeds

| Comment no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Author | Status |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|--|--|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | G | Substantive | <p>1. <u>The term of intended use of seeds should be modified in the all over the document to comply with the agreed new definition of Seeds in the ISPM5, which is (seeds for planting)</u></p> <p>2. <u>Delete the paragraphs 57-72</u></p> <p>3. <u>Replace paragraph 56 by the Intended Use of seeds is planting. Seeds to be used under specific conditions should be submitted to specific phytosanitary measures according to the results of PRA</u></p> | For consistency with the intended use definition | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 2. | G | Technical | <p>1. <u>Use agreed terminology for mentioning phytosanitary import requirements all over the text of the ISPM. Do not use import requirements only, since it's not defined concept</u></p> <p>2- <u>To remove paragraphs (77-80)</u></p> | The resistance is not relevant to phytosanitary measures | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 3. | 9 | Technical | This standard applies to seed in the botanical sense. The standard <u>also</u> covers seeds <u>used</u> for laboratory testing or destructive analysis, and seeds for planting under <u>contained restrictive</u> conditions. This standard does not apply to grain. | More clarity of the purpose of the draft ISPM | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 4. | 38 | Technical | NPPOs face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other forms of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing, testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations over an extended period of time. At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its import requirements may not be known, especially if there are a number of years between production and export to the final destination. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds is conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to | Use of term phytosanitary issues is confusing | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |

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| | | | a range of environments and conditions. As a result, seeds moved internationally may be subject to various phytosanitary issues, including: Use More clarification on the meaning of term phytosanitary issues required | | | |
| 5. | 40 | Technical | contradictory phytosanitary measures, unnecessary measures and measures that cannot be fulfilled retrospectively (e.g. field inspections). | No technical justification for this affirmation | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 6. | 50 | Substantive | A distinction should be made between seed-borne pests and seed-transmitted pests. | No need to make distinctions, because the decisions are made by PRA | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 7. | 52 | Substantive | If it has been determined that the particular seed may carry a potential quarantine pest, care should be taken to determine whether the pest in question can actually establish in the PRA area, so as to avoid any unjustified phytosanitary import requirement. | This paragraph is not needed, this considerations are taken in account in the ISPM-11 | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 8. | 53 | Substantive | Many studies have documented cases in which transfer by seed of seed-borne pests occurs under laboratory conditions but then such transferral has never been observed under field conditions, adding to the uncertainty of PRA judgements on seeds as pathways. | This paragraph is not needed, this consideration are taken in account in the ISPM-11 | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 9. | 56 | Substantive | The intended use of seeds (e.g. breeding, multiplication, testing, field planting, growing under NPPO control) moved internationally may impact the probability of establishment. Seeds may be moved for purposes other than planting (i.e. trans-shipment) or may be planted under special conditions. The intended use should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32:2009). This paragraph needs to be reviewed and modified according to our general comment | For the consistency with the text of the draft ISPM | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 10. | 58 | Substantive | 1. Seeds with no potential to germinate or generate plants. | Not in consistency with the intended use definition | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 11. | 74 | Technical | Phytosanitary measures should be used to prevent the introduction of regulated quarantine pests identified during the PRA and in accordance with the requirements outlined in section 1 of this standard. | More comprehensive and to be in consistency with the other paragraphs of the draft ISPM (para 47) | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 12. | 76 | Technical | Certain elements of a seed certification scheme may already include measures procedures that may be recognized by NPPO as phytosanitary measures, including testing for the presence of weed seeds. | To clarify the roles and responsibilities | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 13. | 82 | Technical | Pest free areas, pest free places of production and pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 29:2007 , ISPM 4:1995 and ISPM 10:1999. | The ISPM dealing with recognition (ISPM 29) was missing | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |

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| 14. | 85 | Substantive | Some seed treatments should may be used as phytosanitary measures. | Should is more suitable term and gives more emphasis to phytosanitary measures | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 15. | 89 | Substantive | <p>2.6 Measures for seed production</p> <p><u>1. The Measures for seed production are not clear and create a lot of confusion from language and technical points of views, therefore paragraphs (89-115) should be revised to be in consistency with the phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary terms.</u></p> <p><u>2. "Measures of seed production" suggested here they are part of the practices in the seed certification scheme that should be recognized as phytosanitary measures by NPPOs.</u></p> <p><u>3. The word measures should be restricted for phytosanitary measure and be differentiated from other measures by using term practices/procedures in the draft ISPM.</u></p> | Consistency with phytosanitary measures and terms | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 16. | 118 | Technical | The NPPO of the importing country may consider, based on the findings of a PRA, that the risk of a regulated pest introduction can be sufficiently managed by requiring the imported seeds to be planted in a designated planting area. The planting area should provide isolation from other host plants, and weed control and <u>sanitation and disinfection procedures hygiene measures</u> for people, machinery and tools should be used as needed. | To be in consistency with the ISPM 34 | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 17. | 119 | Substantive | Isolation may be considered, for example, for importation of a large amount of high risk seeds (requiring post-entry quarantine) from an area with limited pest incidence. Regulated pests for which isolation may be appropriate include symptomatic viruses that are not known to be vectored by insects. Isolation may not be appropriate for symptomless pathogens or pathogens with insect vectors capable of spreading from the isolation area. | These issues to be considered in the PRA | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 18. | 121 | Substantive | NPPOs may prohibit importation of seeds of certain species or origins considered high risk if they have no <u>appropriate suitable</u> phytosanitary measures. Further guidance on prohibition can be found in ISPM 20:2004. The decision to prohibit import should be based on a PRA. | Consistency with ISPMs terms | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 19. | 123 | Substantive | Importers may request the NPPO of the importing country to permit seeds for research or specialized commercial purposes. The NPPO may allow the entry of such seeds under a permit, which should include specific conditions to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests. When a PRA determines | No need, prohibition should be based only on PRA results and not generalization | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |

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| | | | that the seeds pose a high risk of becoming plants as pests, prohibition may be considered as a phytosanitary measure. | | | |
| 20. | 126 | Technical | For seeds, an example of an equivalent phytosanitary measure is substituting a requirement for field inspection of plants for a regulated target pest in the country of origin with an appropriate seed test or an effective seed treatment for the regulated target pest. | To use the right concept | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 21. | 127 | Substantive | 4. Specific Requirements | No need for this paragraph, because the inspection under this paragraph is a phytosanitary measures and should be under section 2. | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 22. | 132 | Technical | Visual examination can be done manually or using devices that automatically sort seeds based on visual physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with other testing methods if screening for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. Visual examination can be useful for small seed lots but may need to be combined with other methods for larger lots. | 1. to be compatible with the definition of inspection 2. there is no scientific bases to support this affirmation | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 23. | 133 | Technical | Certain pests (e.g. nematodes) are not detectable by simple inspection and may require a more specialized laboratory examination. | For consistency with the term inspection in the glossary | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 24. | 139 | Substantive | Because it is difficult to inspect a seed consignment, inspection for the detection of pests is usually based on some type of sampling. Sampling for inspection may be statistically based or dictated by operational feasibility. Sampling implies a threshold for the level of detection of infestation, infection or contamination. | No need for this paragraph. It is enough to point out to the Guidance on sampling of consignments for inspection in ISPM 31 | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 25. | 141 | Substantive | 4.2.1 Sampling of small lots <u>Paragraphs (141-147) should be deleted</u> | The sampling procedures are elaborated in the ISPM 31 | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 26. | 148 | Substantive | 4.3 Testing Detection | compatibility with the glossary | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 27. | 149 | Substantive | In certain cases, inspection may not be sufficient to determine if a regulated pest is present and other phytosanitary measure forms of detection may be needed; for example, laboratory testing. Pests such as viruses, bacteria, fungi and some nematodes may not be detected by inspection of seeds. These pests may instead be detected by specific laboratory tests. developed and validated for regulated pests in seeds. | For compatibility with the term Testing used in the glossary | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 28. | 150 | Technical | For detecting pests in or on seeds, particular attention should be paid to the performance criteria (sensitivity, specificity, repeatability and reproducibility) of the diagnostic protocols used. These criteria may be affected by, for example, low titre (the lowest concentration of an organism that can be detected in the test) of the pest in the seed or inhibition by seed components or | More flexibility | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |

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| | | | seed microflora. In order to guarantee performance of the diagnostic protocols, NPPOs are encouraged to apply protocols that have been reviewed by experts <u>and</u> or validated. | | | |
| 29. | 151 | Technical | Further information on available <u>adopted/validated/ and</u> reviewed diagnostic protocols can be found in Appendix 1 of this standard. The general principles of diagnostic protocols <u>and specific diagnostic protocols</u> are described in ISPM 27:2006. | For the consistency with the ISPMs | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 30. | 152 | Substantive | 4.3.1 Serological and molecular diagnostic protocols <u>Delete entire paragraph</u> | The decision on testing methodology is part of PRA and needs to be established on case by case basis. | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 31. | 154 | Substantive | 4.3.2 Treated seeds <u>To remove whole section (paragraphs 154-160)</u> | Information of details of detection methods should not be part of the body of this ISPM | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 32. | 161 | Substantive | 4.4 Importation of small seed lots <u>To remove entire section (para 161-162)</u> | To be in consistency with other comments on this draft ISPM about the intended use and the amount of the imported lots without differentiation between the quantity | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 33. | 167 | Substantive | In some cases, the phytosanitary import requirement for a field inspection is not known at the time of production. NPPOs of the exporting country should consider additional field inspections on the request of the producer to allow future re-export. NPPOs of the importing country should consider equivalent phytosanitary measures as options to fulfil phytosanitary import requirements when seed is already harvested. | Confusing and contradictory with the ISPM 12 | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 34. | 170 | Substantive | Mixing and blending of seeds may occur for various reasons. | No need for separate para for this | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 35. | 171 | Substantive | Mixing of seeds combines different species, varieties or cultivars of seeds into a single lot (e.g. grasses, ornamentals). <u>The para (171-174) to be removed</u> | The seed certification is elaborated in the ISPM 12 mentioned in the following para 175 | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 36. | 172 | Substantive | Blending of seeds combines different seed lots of the same variety. | No need for such para | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 37. | 173 | Substantive | Seeds from the same country of origin may be mixed and blended, as may seeds from various origins. | No need such para (the seed certification is elaborated in the ISPM 12 mentioned in the following para 175) | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 38. | 174 | Substantive | Traceability for export and re-export of all original seed lots comprising the mixture or blend should be guaranteed to meet the requirements of the importing country. | No need such para (the seed certification is elaborated in the ISPM 12 mentioned in the following para 175) | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 39. | 179 | Editorial | This <u>appendix</u> annex is <u>not</u> a prescriptive part of the standard | For consistency with the purpose on the appendix | IPPC Regional Workshop | Verified |

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| | | | | | Near East** | |
| 40. | 180 | Technical | Appendix ANNEX 1: Guidance on the likelihood for pest groups to be present in the seed pathway and their potential to establish and spread | The ISPM is dealing with pest and not with pest groups | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 41. | 223 | Substantive | This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard | There is no substantial need for this annex | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 42. | 224 | Substantive | ANNEX 2: Forest tree seeds | There is no text provided under this title and there is no reference exist in the body of the draft ISPM to this proposed annex | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 43. | 228 | Technical | The references included in this appendix are <u>freely available</u> easily accessible and generally recognized as authoritative. The list is neither comprehensive nor static. | References into the ISPMs should be available for everybody and free of cost | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 44. | 252 | Substantive | This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard. | No substantial need for this paragraph | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |
| 45. | 253 | Substantive | APPENDIX 2: General classification of seed treatments <u>The whole appendix to be removed</u> | No need for the appendix, because the information in the appendix are not relevant | IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** | Verified |

DISCUSSION ON IPPC-RELATED TOPICS

Agreement on Trade Facilitation

Ms. Peralta presented some information regarding the history of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization "WTO". She underlined the developmental stages of the Agreement from initiation till the current situation. She pointed out to the fact that the IPPC was not included in the initiation stage of the Agreement although the Agreement accentuated responsibilities of the NPPOs. Moreover, she clarified the relation between the Agreement and the IPPC secretary and the communication mechanism. Ms. Peralta emphasized on the phytosanitary obligations for the countries in the framework of this agreement and asked the participating NPPOs about their participation in the national steering committees of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Egypt and Oman confirmed their participation in the National Steering Committee within their Ministries of Trade, in the consultation and initiation stages. Other countries representatives showed a lack of knowledge of the agreement and process.

E-phyto

A presentation on the e-phyto system was presented by Ms. Peralta. The presentation explained that the electronic certificate is a secured data set using XML for transmission securely and electronically between an exporting and an importing NPPO. Furthermore, it is the equivalent of a paper phytosanitary certificate and may be used if accepted by the NPPO of the importing country.

There was discussion on the application of this system at the national levels. Egypt shared some information about pilot project for system resembling e-phyto that was between Egypt and Italy for certain commodity.

Lessons learned from this experience (as explained by Egypt) were the challenges to achieve the sustainability in addition to establishment of the system.

There was reference to lack of national infrastructure for such systems in the region countries.

Phytosanitary resource page

A presentation was delivered by Ms. Peralta on the Phytosanitary resource page to familiarize the participants with content, access and latest updates. The content of the page related to the training, awareness raising materials, PRA e-learning tool, and data bases of the projects, events and experts was introduced. The participants were informed about the project on the training of the PCE facilitators from all regions. Participants were invited to use and contribute to this page, and to give feedback on the functionality and content of the page.

National Reporting Obligations

A presentation was delivered on the national reporting obligations. The presentation reviewed national reporting system, its purpose and objectives and expected improvement of the communication and exchange of information between parties. The presentation also highlighted the importance of the national reports and having updated data of the IPPC National Contact Points in the IPP to ensure rapid exchange of information and trade facilitation. The consequences of non-compliance were also presented. It was brought to the attention that from March 2015, the non-compliance measure will be applied to the countries that do not meet their obligations related to National Reporting.

PRA Training session

Information about IPPC-PRA advocacy material was presented by Ms. Peralta and the participants were divided to three groups and each group was asked to prepare a presentation on PRA in relation to specific topics (Agriculture – Environment - Food security). Ms. Peralta requested the participants to play the role of the head of NPPO who trying to convince the respective minister to support the establishment of a Pest Risk Analysis "PRA" unit, justifying the benefit and impact of the PRA on the Agriculture, Environment and Food Security.

After the preparation, each group presented its scene. The presentation of each group was evaluated in terms of the structure, context, strength of the justifications and the presentation skills.

The participants were so active in this session; and it was good chance to focus on the importance of PRA, in addition to enhance the communication and presentation skills.

EMERGING PESTS

Threat of Panama disease - Fusarium wilt disease (*Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense* (Foc) on banana plantations.

(Dr. Altus Viljoen, Department of Pathology, Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

A presentation on the Banana Fusarium Wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense* (Foc), TR4 was presented by Mr. Viljoen. Two questions were raised at the beginning of the presentation on the banana production countries in the region and their knowledge about this disease. The presentation included a history and first recorded of the disease, its further spread, introduction to Africa and how it became epidemic; life cycle, symptoms and damage; management practices, the spread of the disease in Asia and the record in Near East Region (Jordan and Oman).

After the presentation, the floor was opened for the discussion. Some questions were raised about the other potential hosts, any bio-control measures and usefulness of tissue culture. The answers were that banana is the only host of this disease, biological control would work efficiently in green houses, but it's less efficient in the open field. To get resistant strains, there is a need for breeding of many generations and select those resistant strains by the emergence of mutations. Preferable to selected strains from infected farms to be bred for resistance.

A question was raised by Ms. Peralta on the preparedness of the participating countries to deal with the potential entry of the disease and what are the measures that will be applied by the NPPOs on the banana propagative material? Participants agreed on the need to be prepared locally and at the regional level to deal with the disease and prevent its entry and spread. The participants urge the NEPPO to communicate with authorities in Africa for coordination and assistance to tackle this disease.

Question was raised about the possibility to have and maintain a Pest Free Area (PFA) of this disease. It was mentioned that such PFA was successfully established in Australia, due to successful eradication of the disease in some areas.

Mr. Al Dobai thanked Mr. Viljoen for his useful presentation and stressed on the need for the countries' preparedness to prevent the introduction of this disease to their territories. He also emphasized on the need for resource mobilization and cooperation between RNE and NEPPO to develop an action plan and provide the technical assistance to the countries to prevent the introduction and spread of this disease in the region.

Alwijam disease (phytoplasma) on Date Palms

(Mr. Khalid Alhudaieb King Faisal University, KSA)

The presentation on Alwijam disease on Date Palms caused by *phytoplasma* was presented by Mr. Al Hudaieb from the Plant Protection Dept. at King Faisal University in KSA. The

presentation was launched with a map and an overview on the importance and distribution of date palm in the world, followed by the distribution of the date palm in KSA and the history of discovering the symptoms of the disease and stages undergone to its accurate diagnosis. The presentation provided information on the pathogen (phytoplasma), vector of the disease (leaf hopper), diagnostic methods (mainly molecular technology), damage of the disease and management practices.

Some topics were raised for discussion as follows:

- If there is any efficient management practices could be applied and if there is a possibility to use antibiotic to control this disease? The presenter clarified that the only way to fight against this disease is through application of the phytosanitary procedures and enforcement of the agricultural practices and extension service to prevent the spread and eradicate and safe disposal of infected trees. The antibiotic are usually used on ornamental trees such Washingtonia palms and cannot be applied on the date palms due to the residues in the dates. Regarding the tissue culture, it could be trustful if there will be a certificate of PCR analysis for the breeding source.
- Ms. Peralta proposed to have a roundtable of market place for discussion on the date palm pests during the next CPM. (Al Dobai, FAO-RNE & Chouibani, NEPPO to take the initiative).

Al Bayoud disease (*Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. albedinis*) on Date Palms

(Ms. Mariam El Akel, Office National de Sécurité Sanitaire des produits Alimentaires (ONSSA), Rabat, Morocco).

A presentation on Al Bayoud disease (*Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. albedinis*) on date palms was presented by Ms. El Akel, The presentation included a brief history of the disease, pathogen, geographical distribution, symptoms, damage and economic impact of the disease. Ms. El Akel explained the means of the transmission and spread of the disease and the management programme.

A discussion on this disease was open. There was an emphasis on the enforcement of the phytosanitary procedures to prevent the movement of the infected offshoots, and on using the PCR for early detection and diagnosis of this disease.

ADOPTION OF REPORT

At the end of the workshop, the regional comments on the discussed draft ISPMs were presented by Mr. Al Dobai and adopted by the participants.

EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

The participants undertook the online evaluation survey of the workshop.

CLOSING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants agreed on the following topics to be as recommendations:

- The urgent need to establish a language working group from different countries for review the translated ISPMs into Arabic language.
- To have side event during the next CPM on the application of phyto-certificate to non-regulated articles such as different oils, sugar, etc. with emphases of the importance of the ISPM 32 for NPPOs.
- To organize a roundtable of market place for discussion on the date palm pests during the next CPM.
- The workshop encourages NPPOs and experts to visit the Phytosanitary resources page, use the awareness/training materials, upload any training materials, CVs of experts and provide feedback/suggestions on the function and content of the pages.

ANNEXES

Annex 1:



**Regional IPPC Workshop for the Near East & North
Africa
27-30 October, 2014, Cairo, Egypt
Provisional Agenda**
















| Monday 27 October 2014 | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------|
| Morning Session: 9:00 – 13:00 | | | |
| Item | Time | | Facilitator |
| | 8:00-9:00 | Registration of the participants | |
| 1. | 9 -9:30 | Opening of the session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcoming remarks of the organizer and introduction to the workshop - purpose and programme of the workshop (FAO RNE) - Host country opening statement (MoA Egypt) - FAO opening statement (FAO RNE) | |
| 2. | 9:30-10:00 | - IPPC overview presentation | IPPC Secretariat |
| 3. | 10:00–10:30 | Group photo Coffee break | |
| 4. | 10:30-10:40 | Local and logistical information and arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - election of chair - election of rapporteur - Adoption of agenda | |
| 5. | 10:40-11:00 | - Standard setting process | RNE/IPPC Secretariat |
| 6. | Review and discussion on draft ISPMs | | |
| 6. | 11:00-13:00 | - Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001) | RNE/IPPC Secretariat |
| | 13:00-14:00 | Lunch break | |
| Afternoon Session: 14:00 – 17:00 | | | |
| 6. | 14:00-15:30 | - Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004) | RNE/IPPC Secretariat |
| | 15:30-15:45 | Coffee break | |
| | 15:45-17:00 | - Continue: Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004) | |
| Tuesday 28 October 2014 | | | |
| 6. | 9:00-10:30 | - Draft ISPM: International movement of seeds (2009-003) | RNE/IPPC Secretariat |
| | 10:30-11:00 | Coffee break | |
| 6. | 11:00-12:00 | - Continue: <i>Draft ISPM: International movement of seeds (2009-003)</i> | |
| 7. | Discussion on IPPC-related topics | | |








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|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 7 | 12:00-13:00 | - Agreement on Trade Facilitation | IPPC Secretariat |
| | 13:00-14:00 | Lunch break | |
| 7 | 14:00 – 15:30 | - National Report Obligations | IPPC Secretariat |
| | 15:30-15:45 | Coffee break | |
| 7 | 15:45 – 16:30 | - STDF350 products | IPPC Secretariat |
| Wednesday 29 October 2014 | | | |
| 7. | 9:00-10:40 | - PRA advocacy material | RNE/IPPC Secretariat |
| | 10:30-11:00 | Coffee break | |
| 7. | 11:00-13:00 | - E-phyto | RNE/IPPC Secretariat |
| | 13:00-14:00 | Lunch break | |
| 7. | 14:00-15:00 | - Phytosanitary resources page | RNE/IPPC Secretariat |
| 8. | 15:00-15:30 | Online participant survey | |
| | 15:30-15:45 | Coffee break | |
| 9. | 15:45-17:00 | Adoption of report | |
| Thursday 30 October 2014 | | | |
| 10. | Emerging pests: | | |
| | 09:00-10:40 | - Threat of Panama disease - Fusarium wilt disease (Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense (Foc) on banana plantations | Mr. Altus Viljoen Stellenbosch University South Africa |
| | 10:40-11:00 | Coffee break | |
| | 11:00-12:30 | - Alwijam disease (phytoplasma) on Date Palms | Mr. Khalid Alhudaieb King Faisal University, KSA |
| | 12:30-12:45 | Coffee break | |
| | 12:45-14:00 | - Al Bayoud disease (Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. albedinis) on Date Palms | Ms. Mariam El Akel ONSSA, Rabat, Morocco |
| | 14:00 | Closing and lunch | |

Annex 2

List of Participants

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|  <p>Algeria</p> |  <p>Bahrain</p> |  <p>Egypt</p> |
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