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Plant Protection
Convention

REPORT

IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East and North Africa Region

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21-24 August, 2017

IPPC Secretariat



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Contents

INTRODUCTION	4
OPENING SESSION.....	4
Programme of the IPPC Regional Workshop and Logistical information	5
Election of the Chairperson and Rapporteur	5
SESSION 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards	5
New Online Commenting System (OCS)	5
Standard Setting Process	5
Draft ISPMs analysis and discussion	6
SESSION 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC/FAO/RPPOs ...	6
ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, and the beyond compliance tool	6
FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health: discussion on conclusions for the region.....	6
Presentation on the Secretariat Call for Phytosanitary Treatments	7
FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities.....	7
Demonstration of the IPP and of the phytosanitary.info webpage: facilitated exercise	7
IPPC Social Media	7
SESSION 3: Moving together from ideas to action.....	7
Benefits of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE): experiences from trainees of the 401 project and case studies.....	7
The International Year of Plant Health 2020: updates and latest achievements and follow up from 2016 Regional Workshop.....	8
IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: aggregated information and plans: <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> , <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> complex, invasive ants or other species (at the discretion of each region)	8
Success stories of implementation of pests control or management from CPs	8
SESSION 4: Seminar on emerging pests and plant protection concerns for NENA Region.....	9
Fall Army Worm: threat, economic impact, surveillance and management by Sina W.S. Luchen – Regional Agronomist – Resilience FAO SFS Resilience Hub, Johannesburg, South Africa	9
Countries’ Progress Reports of TCP/RAB/3601 on the preventive measure of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> spread and introduction.....	9
Conclusions of the session and follow up actions:	10
Conclusion and Recommendation of the workshop.....	11
Proposed date and venue for the IPPC workshop 2018	11
Comments of OCS:	11
Annex 1: List of Participants	12
Annex 2: Provisional Agenda	17
Annex 3: Comments on draft ISPMs	20
Annex 4: Photos.....	45

INTRODUCTION

- [1] The 2017 IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East and North Africa region was held on 21-24 August in Tunis, Tunisia. Forty participants from 14 contracting parties and West Bank and Gaza Strip participated in the workshop. The workshop was organized by the IPPC Secretariat, FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (FAO-RNE) with support of the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture and the Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO). The workshop was funded by FAO-RNE and the IPPC Secretariat. (*Annex 1, list of participants*).
- [2] **The objectives of the workshop were:**
- To reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties in analyzing draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and to formulate productive comments on these ISPMs using examples of draft ISPMs for consultation in 2017,
 - To build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all activities related to the IPPC and Plant Health issues on the agenda of this year workshop (*Annex 2*),
 - To exchange experiences and information about the phytosanitary capacity development activities of IPPC, FAO and NEPPO and success stories of pests control and other emerging plant health issues of joint interest at the regional level.
- [3] The meeting was a great opportunity to update the participants on the new developments of the IPPC activities, new emerging issues in plant health, and to exchange and share the experiences and the updates between the participants in the field of plant protection in general.

OPENING SESSION

- [4] The workshop was officially opened by the General Director of Plant Protection and Quality Control of Agriculture Products, Ministry of Agriculture Tunisia, Mr. Tarek Chiboub, who welcomed the participants on behalf of H.E. the Tunisian Minister of Agriculture Mr. Samir Tayeb. Mr. Chiboub highlighted in his speech the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture in Tunisia to develop the plant health service and upgrade the technical staff capacity to face the emerging challenges. He also pointed out the importance of this workshop for Tunisia as great opportunity for the NPPPO staff to be updated about the IPPC developments, and wished all participants a fruitful discussion at this workshop.
- [5] The Sub Director of the Phytosanitary Control and Quarantine at the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture, Ms. Fethia Helali, welcomed the participants and emphasized the importance of the implementation of ISPMs.
- [6] The Head of Division of Food Security Directorate of the Arab Maghreb Union, Ms. Faouzia Chakri, thanked all the workshop organizers. She emphasized on the efforts of the FAO and thanked them for their continuous support to the Arab Maghreb Union especially regarding major quarantine pests such as *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* and *Xylella fastidiosa*, she finally wished the participants a fruitful workshop.
- [7] In his turn, the IPPC Integration and Support Team Leader, Mr. Shoki Al Dobai, welcomed all the participants on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat and the Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa Region, highlighting the importance of this annual workshop, and emphasized on the importance of engagement and active participation of contracting parties in reviewing and commenting on ISPMs.
- [8] Mr. Mohamed Amrani, the FAO-SNE Senior Policy Officer welcomed all the workshop participants on behalf of the Coordinator of the FAO Sub-Regional Office for North Africa Mr. Michael Hage. He emphasized on the importance of this workshop and thanked all the workshop organizers.
- [9] A video message by the IPPC Secretary Mr. Jingyuan Xia was projected, where he emphasized in his message on the theme of year 2017 “Plant Health and Trade Facilitation” which aims to raise awareness on the importance of plant health in promoting safe and efficient trade. He finally mentioned that the IPPC Regional workshops are one of the core activities of the convention and wished the participants a successful and fruitful workshop.

- [10] The Workshop was facilitated by the IPPC Integration and Support Team Leader, Mr. Shoki Al Dobai, Ms. Shaza Rouchdy Omar, SC Member, the FAO-RNE Crop Protection Consultant Mr. Maged Elkahky and the IPPC Implementation Facilitation Officer, Ms. Sarah Brunel.

Programme of the IPPC Regional Workshop and Logistical information

- [11] Local and logistical information and other workshop arrangements were presented by Mr. Shoki Al Dobai (Integration and Support Team Leader, IPPC).

Election of the Chairperson and Rapporteur

- [12] Mr. Ali Kafu, IPPC Focal Point in Libya, was elected as Chair of the workshop and Ms. Pauline Eid, IYPH Steering Committee member for NENA, was elected as rapporteur of the workshop.

- [13] Participants adopted the agenda of the workshop presented by the Chair.

- [14] The opening session was concluded with the IPPC update presentations, as follows:

- Introductory presentation on objectives of the workshop
- Update on CPM12 (2017) and current projects (e.g. e-Phyto)
- Update on FAO regional activities

SESSION 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards

- [15] The session started with a brief presentation about the new Online Commenting System (OCS) highlighting the improvements made to the system and how to comment by using this new system. Second presentation was about an overview on the Standard Setting process and its updates.

New Online Commenting System (OCS)

- [16] The Secretariat highlighted the changes to the OCS noting that it is a faster and a more solid system. It has a new simplified layout and new license scheme. It is compatible with all major browsers and mobile devices and provides direct access to documents under review. It is easier to use and provides the possibility to navigate through the document, add comments and proposed changes all on the same window, in addition to an improved search function for users and reviewers.

- [17] The new feature which was highlighted is the external sharing. Changes in some used terminologies were mentioned, the system's structure was explained, and screenshots of the "login page", the "reviews page", and the "comment screen" were shown, in addition to an explanation on how to add general comments, and add comments to paragraphs.

Standard Setting Process

- [18] The Secretariat explained the changes to the Standard Setting Process. It was highlighted that contracting parties can participate in all stages of the Standard Setting process, starting from submitting a topic, providing comments during consultations, reading compiled comments and understanding SC responses to them, nominating experts, reading SC reports and discussing issues with SC members, participating in the DP Expert Consultations, and submitting discussion papers.

- [19] The IPPC calls for topics every two years, the last call for topics was in 2015. The 2017 call for topics is delayed pending joint call for topics and other phytosanitary issues. The IPPC Contact Points and the Regional Plant Protection Organizations can submit topics. Consultation periods consist of drafting specifications (60 days), first consultation (90 days) and second consultation (90 days). If all Contracting Parties support the adoption of the draft ISPM, the CPM should adopt the ISPM without discussion, while objections must be accompanied by technical justification and suggestions for improvement.

- [20] All participants were requested to contact their official IPPC Contact Point to:

- let him/her know that the comments from the workshop are available for his/her review in the OCS.
- collaborate with experts in the region, organization and/or country to develop and finalize comments.
- encourage submission of country's comments to the IPPC Secretariat before the end of the consultation period i.e. prior to 30 September 2017.

Draft ISPMs analysis and discussion

[21] The following documents of new draft ISPMs were reviewed:

- Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (2017) Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms
- International movement of cut flowers and foliage
- Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure

[22] The participants discussed and commented on the draft ISPMs and the comments were generated through OCS via the account "IPPC Regional Workshop" for NENA. Comments were revisited for final verification and validation at the end of the workshop. All IPPC Contact Points in NENA countries were requested to check the comments after the workshop and do their individual country comments or accept the generated comments through the regional workshop.

[23] Agreed comments on each draft ISPM imported from the OCS are presented in *Annex 3*.

SESSION 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC/FAO/RPPOs

ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, and the beyond compliance tool

[24] The presentation familiarized the participants on the approaches to safe international trade through allowing the movement of goods and people while preventing the introduction and spread of pests. These approaches could be achieved through harmonized justified phytosanitary measures and developed phytosanitary capacity. The PRA is considered as a key element to success in achieving the safe trade. Additionally, ISPM 14 on the use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management provides an option for pest risk management under the relevant international standards for pest risk analysis (PRA) to meet phytosanitary import requirements for plants, plant products and other regulated articles. It provides an equivalent alternative to procedures/single measures such as treatments or replace more restrictive measures; or develop integrated measures when no single measure is available.

[25] The participants were briefed about the Beyond Compliance as a production chain framework for plant health risk management in trade and its five steps and tools.

[26] The participants were also briefed on the STDF/WTO Beyond Compliance (BC) project (2011-2014) implemented in South East Asia; and on the new proposal for the Beyond Compliance Global: integrated systems approach for pest risk management with its aims, partner selection, benefits for NPPOs and how to participate have been presented to the participants. Participants showed great interest to this topic and to join this new Beyond Compliance Global Project.

FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health: discussion on conclusions for the region

[27] The Secretariat presented the IRSS project which scans for emerging issues in relation to implementation of the Convention and ISPMs. The IPPC work will continue under the IRSS to identify and analyze plant health emerging issues and develop resources to assist contracting party preparedness to respond to issues. Findings of the NENA regions responses to the 2016 Questionnaire concerning "Emerging issues in plant health" were presented.

- [28] In accordance with CPM 12 decisions, the IPPC Secretariat will develop a framework for information sharing in five areas to support contracting parties to prepare and respond to emerging pests, including: Intelligence, Analysis, Awareness, Information sharing and Response action.

Presentation on the Secretariat Call for Phytosanitary Treatments

- [29] The Secretariat presented about the importance of IPPC phytosanitary treatments noting that they are critically important to protect plants and plant products while greatly facilitating safe trade. Currently there are 31 internationally adopted phytosanitary treatments (Annexes to ISPM 28). Additional phytosanitary treatments are needed to enhance the “treatment tool box” for contracting parties to use to facilitate trade thus, the IPPC Secretariat is soliciting submissions for Phytosanitary treatments.
- [30] The steps related to the review of the treatments and the ways for contribution were explained, noting that the deadline is 30 January 2018.

FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities

- [31] A presentation has been delivered by Mr. Al-Dobai summarized the plant protection activities, projects, and phytosanitary capacity development activities carried out in the region by the FAO Regional Officer for NENA Region, since the 2017 IPPC workshop.
- [32] Participants actively reacted to the presentation and proposed some activities to be carried out with support of FAO and IPPC. (*proposed activities are listed in Conclusions and Recommendations Section of this report*).

Demonstration of the IPP and of the phytosanitary.info webpage: facilitated exercise

- [33] A demonstration of the IPP and phytosanitary.info webpage has been done by the Secretariat with detailed explanation of the content, orientation and the search tools of the webpages.

IPPC Social Media

- [34] The Secretariat presented the following IPPC social media accounts:
- IPPC Twitter Account: <https://twitter.com/ippcnews>
 - IPPC Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/ippcheadlines/>
 - LinkedIn professional groups:
 - IPPC: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3175642>
 - IYPH: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8313761>
 - IPPC YouTube account: <https://www.youtube.com/user/IPPCnews>

The hashtags: #IPPC, #2017RW, #PlantHealth was also presented.

SESSION 3: Moving together from ideas to action

Benefits of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE): experiences from trainees of the 401 project and case studies.

- [35] The Secretariat presented the PCE, its purpose, scope, description and benefits. Ms Shaza Omar who was trained to become a PCE facilitator under the STDF project 401 training for PCE facilitators provided to the attendees an idea about the gained skills and knowledge through this two weeks intensive training. Discussions were held concerning the benefits of conducting PCE in each of the countries of the region as well as the financing of the PCE.

The International Year of Plant Health 2020: updates and latest achievements and follow up from 2016 Regional Workshop

[36] The IYPH Steering Committee (StC) Member for NENA, Ms. Pauline Eid, presented the most recent updates and latest achievements related to IYPH 2020. A short awareness video about IYPH was projected.

[37] A brainstorming was done for the recommendations of IYPH 2020 international conference topics, resulting in the below three main topics and sub topics:

Conference main topics	Sub topics
Plant Health and Food Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal health and human health • Pesticide alternatives • Biocontrol
Plant Health and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosafety/biotechnology - pressures for GMOs
Plant Health and Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet trade • Trade • Small Holder Farming

[38] Later a brainstorming was done on main activities towards IYPH, resulting in the following:

- Ensure that each Minister is aware of and supports the IYPH
- Establish a national activity programme for IYPH 2020
- Use mass media such as TV, radio, newspapers, magazines
- Plant health bus

[39] The IYPH StC Member for NENA informed the IPPC focal points that their involvement is crucial at this stage by identifying partners for the national IYPH activities, creating a national IYPH planning committee and planning for national IYPH activities, and to secure funding for the plan and that they need to inform the IPPC Secretariat and IYPH Steering Committee of the plan.

IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: aggregated information and plans: *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex, invasive ants or other species (at the discretion of each region)

[40] The Secretariat presented findings on pest surveillance from past Capacity Development Committee and the Technical Consultation of Regional Plant Protection Organizations, noting that the results will be considered when the IPPC formulates a proposal to access funding from environmental-related resource mobilization partners and for planning different capacity development activities.

[41] Updates about the revision of ISPM6 Guidelines for surveillance were projected noting that ISPM6 is currently under 2nd consultation.

[42] Progress of the IPPC pilot programme on surveillance was presented with a focus on the advances on the three example pests: (1) *Xylella fastidiosa*, (2) *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex and (3) Invasive ants.

Success stories of implementation of pests control or management from CPs

Cochineal scale Dactylopius opuntiae status, control strategy and action plan in Morocco by Ms. Kadija Ouardi - TCP/MOR/3604 National project coordinator

[43] The presentation provided an overview of the production and the value chain of cactus in Morocco. The first record of *Dactylopius opuntiae* in Morocco was at the end of 2014. The biology and means of dispersal of *Dactylopius opuntiae* was explained and photos showing its symptoms were projected.

[44] The main management techniques for *Dactylopius opuntiae* adopted in Morocco consisted of: (a) destruction of highly infested plants, (b) application of insecticides in areas showing low levels of infection, (c) testing the resistance of new varieties, (d) release of the natural enemy *Cryptolaemus*, and (e) implementation of internal quarantine measures.

- [45] A briefing of the main activities of TCP/MOR/3604 was presented noting that it is an emergency project aiming to provide technical support to the surveillance and management of *Dactylopius opuntiae* in Morocco.

Management of Rhynchophorus ferrugineus in Mauritania by Mr. Mohamed Ould Kneyta – Head of Plant Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture in Mauritania

- [46] The presentation briefed about the history of the introduction and production of palm trees in Mauritania, noting that the first records of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* in Mauritania were in December 2015.
- [47] The main management techniques for *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* adopted in Mauritania consisted of: (a) use of pheromone traps, (b) insecticides application as prevention, (c) enforcement of related legislations, (d) and eradication of infested plants.

Management of Erwinia amylovora in Algeria by Ms. Hana Daoud - Head of the Plant Quarantine Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries in Algeria

- [48] The presentation briefed about the history of *Erwinia amylovora* in Algeria noting that the first records were in 2011.
- [49] The main measures related to the management of *Erwinia amylovora* in Algeria consisted of (a) updating all related legislations, (b) allocation of needed financial and human resources, (c) implementation of nation-wide surveillance, (d) implementation of internal quarantine, (e) removal and destruction of infected plants, and (f) awareness sessions to farmers.

SESSION 4: Seminar on emerging pests and plant protection concerns for NENA Region

Fall Army Worm: threat, economic impact, surveillance and management by Sina W.S. Luchen – Regional Agronomist – Resilience FAO SFS Resilience Hub, Johannesburg, South Africa

- [50] The presentation provided an overview about Fall Army Worm *Spodoptera frugiperda*, its presence around the globe, host plants, lifecycle, socioeconomic impact and its means of spread.
- [51] Emphasis was made on the resistance of the Fall Army Worm to some common pesticides including pyrethroids highlighting that the most sustainable way to manage it is through an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach limiting the use of pesticides as a last recourse.
- [52] Maps showing the quick spread of the Fall Army Worm and the areas affected in Africa were presented, where maize was recorded as the preferred host plant in Africa.
- [53] FAO's coordination role in the management of Fall Army Worms in the affected areas was detailed as well as the actions which will be done during the remainder of 2017 workplan.
- [54] The presentation was concluded by highlighting the importance of: (a) strengthening surveillance and monitoring systems for Fall Army Worms, (b) developing sustainable management options based on an integrated pest management approach, (c) investment in coordinated research on the Fall Army Worms, (d) strengthening coordination and information sharing, and (e) exchanging expertise and lessons learned from other regions (Americas) on Fall Army Worm management.

Countries' Progress Reports of TCP/RAB/3601 on the preventive measure of *Xylella fastidiosa* spread and introduction

- [55] Progress reports of the TCP/RAB/3601 on the preventive measures of *Xylella fastidiosa* spread and introduction, were presented by the national consultants from Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Palestine, Morocco, and Egypt.

[56] The following recommendations for the TCP/RAB/3601 were drawn:

All recommendations
LEBANON:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToT to be organized by the international expert on insect vectors Improving regional coordination (exchange of experiences, network, ...)
LYBIA:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One year extension to the <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> TCP/RAB/3601 (or at least continue regional coordination)
TUNISIA:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of regional working groups is important to facilitate the exchange of information Improved funding (resource allocation) for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> related activities diagnostic and surveillance ToT on Insect vectors Regional awareness workshop for media experts about <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
ALGERIA:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing the resistance of local olive varieties to <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> Coordination and networking and access to scientific research related to <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
PALESTINE:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking with international organizations and neighboring countries, to exchange the information regarding the development and spread of the disease. Additional ToT: Diagnostic and surveillance
MOROCCO:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking for additional funds: prospection and surveillance Enforcement of regional laboratories for mass diagnosis Develop an adequate communication system: media To validate that all labs are properly working: Apply ring test Testing the resistance of olive varieties: in the region of Puglia Focus on the import of ornamental plants Request of project extension
EGYPT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct efficient supervision and control of olive planting material Finalization of PRA Surveillance of potential insect vectors in Egypt
CIHEAM:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of identifying hotspots, and narrowing down the points of entry to the minimum. The terminology LAMP Real Time is to be corrected in all presentations Request of Certificate of origin is highly important. Benefit from the Cure XF project (3 years mobility and training project) to tackle capacity building needs (e.g. insect vectors). Networking to share experiences and lessons learned under the umbrella of FAO/IPPC/CIHEAM: Networks and meetings

Conclusions of the session and follow up actions:

- It was agreed to extend the TCP/RAB/3601 up to the end of February 2018 to complete the rest of the work plans activities, without any additional cost.
- Due to the limitation of the remaining project budget, National Consultants and Coordinators should review and prioritize their workplans for the coming period to effectively use the remaining budget.
- There is a need to engage stakeholders, such as Journalists, NGOs, private sector and donors organizations in the coming activities (seminars/workshops) through to raise their awareness about the problem and preventive measure and solicit their support and contribution to the project activities.
- In regard of enhancing the networking and exchange the information between the participated countries a Facebook group was created (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/117060195686967/>). All of you are all welcome to actively participate in this group by sharing your activities and all related news to the *Xylella fastidiosa*.
- A final report should be prepared by each National Consultant with the activities, results/outcomes, numbers of the beneficiary of project (farmers, technical staff, ..etc

(male/female)), gaps/shortcomings, lessons learned and recommendations for the post project actions. This report to be prepared towards the end of the project.

Conclusions and Recommendations of the workshop

[57] The following conclusions and recommendations were mentioned by the countries of the region:

Suggestions/proposal for IPPC topics for the coming IPPC workshops and meetings	Electronic Trade
	Presentation about specific adopted ISPMs
	Updates about the progress of E-Phyto
	Update on ISPM 6 through Specific Case Studies
	Dispute Settlement and dispute avoidance through Specific Case Studies
Suggestions/proposals for phytosanitary capacity development activities	Clarification of the ISPM 32
	Sub-Regional workshop on PCE for North Africa Countries
Suggestions for topics for emerging pests for NENA Region workshop 2018	Capacity development on use of the OCS (can be online)
	Citrus greening and its vectors
	Bayoud disease: <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>
	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>
General recommendations for FAO	Green scale insects on dates
	Water hyacinth - <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
	Sub Regional TCP on Fruit Flies for the Maghreb countries to be coordinated with Union of Arab Maghreb Countries (UMA) and NEPPO.
	A workshop on management of Water Hyacinth with participation of all NENA countries.

Proposed date and venue for the IPPC workshop 2018

- Proposed date 10-13 September, 2018
- Proposed venue is Lebanon and Sudan as alternative venue

Comments of OCS:

[58] Some comments on the OCS were raised by some participants for Secretariat consideration, as follows:

- Difficulties in accessing OCS (Password not always accepted)
- Some documents i.e. documents in French were not accessible

Annex 1: List of Participants**IPPC Regional Workshop in the Near East and North Africa Region**

Tunis, Tunisia
21-24 August 2017
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Algeria**Ms Hana Daoud**

Chef de Bureau de la quarantaine vegetale
 Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries
 Directorate of Plant Protection and Techniques Controls.
 Algiers, Algeria
 Tel : 00 213 23 50 31 77
 Mobile : 00 213 05 55 29 38 41
 Email : daoud.hana16@gmail.com

Egypt**Ms Naglaa Balaabel**

Head of Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
 Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
 Cairo, Egypt
 Tel : 202 3760 8575
 Mobile : 010 151 53044
 Email : dr.naglaabalabel@pbrp.gov.eg

Iraq**Mr Mohammed J. Ali Al-Hashimi**

Assistant Head of Department Agricultural Quarantine.
 Plant Protection directorate
 Ministry of Agriculture, Baghdad, Iraq
 Mobile : 009647801860258
 Email : Mja_1981@yahoo.com

Jordan**Mr Natheer Al-Bdour**

Assistant director of plant Protection & Phytosanitary directorate
 Head of Pest Risk Assessment Division, MOA
 Amman, Jordan
 Tel : 00 962 799 66 8375
 Mobile : 00 962 799 66 8375
 Email : natheeralbdour@yahoo.com

Lebanon**Mr. Youssef Al Masri**

Head of Plant Protection Department
 IPPC Official Contact Point
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Beirut, Lebanon
 Mobile: 00 961 3 957 482
 Email: Yalmasri755@yahoo.com

Libya**Mr Ali Amin Kafu**

Researcher Entomologist
 National Center for Plant Protection Quarantine.
 National Consultant for TCP/RAB/3601
 P.O Box 2933
 Tripoli, Libya
 Tel: 00 218 91 324 3112
 Cell: 00 218 92 502 2980
 E-mail: benkafu@yahoo.com

Mauritania**Mr M. Mohamed Kneyta**

Chef Protection de Vegetaux
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Nouakchott, Mauritania
 Tel: 00 222 460 565 68
 Mobile: 00 222 460 565 68
 Email: Kkneyta@yahoo.fr

Oman**Mr Nasr Saif Alshamsi**

Director of Plant Quarantine
 Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
 Muscat, Oman
 Tel : 00 968 952 560
 Mobile : 00 968 99 206 543
 Email : nalshamsi74@gmail.com

Saudi Arabia**Mr. Abdulaziz Al tobaishi**

Agricultural Specialist
Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Tel: + 401 6666 7142
Mobile: + 505 422 086
Email: E771@mewa.gov.sa

Mr. Saude Alsaady

Agricultural Specialist
Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Mobile: + 050 109 1210
Email: E10806@moa.gov.sa

Sudan**Mr Khidir Gibril Musa Edrees**

Director General of the Plant Protection Directorate.
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Republic of
Sudan, Khartoum, Sudan
Tel: (+09) 121 38 939
+ 249912138939
Email: Khidirgme@gmail.com

Syria**Mr Fiher Al Moushref**

Plant protection Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture
Damascus, Syria
Tel : 00 963 11 222 0187
Mobile : 00 963 968 920 900
Email: fhrr955@hotmail.com

Tunisia**Fathia Helali**

Sub Director of Phytosanitary Control and Quarantine
General Directorate of Plant Protection and Quality
Control of Agricultural Products
Ministry of Agriculture
Tunis, Tunisia
Tel : 00 216 71 788 979
Mobile : 00 216 98 373 486
Email : fbh.nppo@gmail.com
fethiahelali@yahoo.fr

Mr Tarek Chiboub

General Director of Plant Protection and Quality Control
of Agricultural Products
General Directorate of Plant Protection and Quality
Control of Agricultural Products
Ministry of Agriculture
Tel: 00 216 71 788 979
Mobile: 00 216 98 923 549
Email: tarechib@yahoo.fr
Tarek.chiboub@iresa.agrinet.tn

Ms Ahlem Ben Haj Ali Gueddich,

Principal Engineer in Phytosanitary control
General Directorate of Plant Protection and Quality
Control of Agricultural Products
Ministry of Agriculture, Tunis, Tunisia
Mobile : 00 216 55 999 611
Email : ahlemgueddich@gmail.com

Mr Souad Mahmoud

Head of quarantine lab in Sub Directorate of
Phytosanitary Control and Quarantine
General Directorate of Plant Protection and Quality
Control of Agricultural Products
Ministry of Agriculture
Tunis, Tunisia
Mobile : 00 216 58 490 851
Email: souadmahmoud@yahoo.fr

Ms Ahlem Guermazi

Principal Engineer in Phytosanitary control
General Directorate of Plant Protection and Quality
Control of Agricultural Products
Ministry of Agriculture
Tunis, Tunisia
Mobile : 00 216 58 990 040
Email : quahlem@gmail.com

Mr. Imed Jaouadi

Head of Data base service
Principal Engineer in Phytosanitary control
General Directorate of Plant Protection and Quality
Control of Agricultural Products
Ministry of Agriculture
Tunis, Tunisia
Mobile : 00 216 98466099
Email : jaouadi_i@yahoo.fr

Mr. Lassaad Medhioub

Principal Engineer in Phytosanitary control
 General Directorate of Plant Protection and Quality
 Control of Agricultural Products
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Tunis, Tunisia
 Mobile : 00 216 58 462 936
 Email : medhioublassaad@gmail.com

UAE**Mr. Abdullah Al Mansoori**

Head, Plant Health Section
 Plant Health & Agriculture Development Department
 Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
 Tel. +97142148444
 Email : aaalmansoori@moccae.gov.ae

Palestine**Mr. Bader Al Hawamdeh**

Director General, Plant Protection & Inspection
 Services
 Ministry of Agriculture, Main Office
 Ramallah- Palestine
 Office (Telefax) : 00970 2 2403361
 Mobile : 00970 598 931059
 Email : balhamdi@hotmail.com

Yemen**Mr. Gamil Ramadhan**

IPPC Official Contact Point
 Director General of Plant Protection Department of
 Yemen
 Aden, Yemen
 Office: 009672359129
 Tel: 00 967 770 712 209
 Email: abuameerm21@gmail.com

Lecturers**Mr Sina Luchen**

Regional Agronomist, SFS Resilience Hub for
 Southern Africa
 (FAOZA)
 Johannesburg, South Africa
 Tel: 00 27 11 517 1627
 Mobile : 00 277 9704 7879
 Email : Sina.Luchen@fao.org

Ms. Kadija Ouardi

National project coordinator of TCP/MOR/3604E
 Plant Protection
 ONSSA Rabat, Morocco
 Mobile: 212 662260193
 Email : khadijaouardipv@gmail.com

IPPC STANDARD COMMITTEE MEMBER / RESOURCE PERSON**Ms. Shaza Omar**

Phytosanitary Specialist
 Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
 Cairo, Egypt
 Tel : 00 202 3760 8576
 Mobile : 002 010 1400 0813
 Email : shaza.roshdy@gmail.com

IYPH STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBER**Ms. Pauline Eid Saad**

Agriculture Engineer (MS)
 Plant Protection Department
 Head of the Technical Organic Committee
 Ministry of Agriculture,
 Beirut, Lebanon
 Tel: 00 961-1-849600-610 Ext: 310
 Mobile : 00 961-3-862849
 Email : peid@agriculture.gov.lb

UMA**Ms. Faouzia Chakiri**

Ingénieur en Chef principal
 Chef de Division, Direction de la Sécurité Alimentaire
 Secrétariat Général de l'Union Maghreb Arabe
 Rabat, Morocco.
 Mobile : 00212661229461
 Email : sg.chakiri@gmail.com

FAO**Ms Sarah Brunel**

Capacity Development Officer
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla – 00153,
Rome, Italy
Tel. 00 39 06 570 53768
Email: Sarah.Brunel@fao.org

Mr Shoki Al-Dobai

Agricultural Officer
Integration & Support Team Leader
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla – 00153,
Rome, Italy
Tel: 00 39 06570 Ext. 52730
Mobile: 00 39 3345945405
Email : Shoki.AIDobai@fao.org

Mr. Noureddine Nasr

Fonctionnaire Technique
chargé de la production et la protection des végétaux
Bureau Sous-Région al de la FAO pour l'Afrique du Nord
Tunis, Tunisie
Tél. 00 216 70 145 700 ext : 316
Fax : 00 216 71 861 960
Email : noureddine.nasr@fao.org

Mr. Maged Elkahky

Plant Protection Consultant
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa
Cairo, Egypt.
Mobile : 00 2 012 222 24599
Email : maged.elkahky@fao.org

Sarra Baccouri

Expert Junior
Bureau Sous-Régional de la FAO pour l'Afrique du Nord
Tunis, Tunisie
Mob : 0021620573609
Email : sarra.baccouri@fao.org

Ms. Nejma Lazlem

Programme Assistant
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO/SNE
Tunis, Tunisia
Mobile: 00216 21 859 190
Email: Nejma.lazlem@fao.org

**TCP/RAB/3601 XF NATIONAL CONSULTANTS
Algeria****Ms. Saida Messgo-Moumene**

National Consultant of TCP/RAB/3601
Researcher teacher at Sciences of Nature and life
Faculty, Biotechnologies Department, University Saad
Dahlab Blida,
Algeria
Tel: 00213560423561
Email: moumene_saida@yahoo.fr

Egypt**Mr. Ahmed Hussein**

Plant Pest Control Specialist
Central Administration of Plant Quarantine NPPO
National Consultant for TCP/RAB/3601
Cairo, Egypt
Cell: 002 01117010507
Email: ahmedaboulmagd@hotmail.com

Lebanon**Mr. Elia Choueiri**

Ph.D. in Plant Protection / Plant Virology
Head Department of Plant Protection LARI
Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute
Zahle, Lebanon
National Consultant of TCP/RAB/3601
Tel: 00961 8 900037 (Ext 219)
Cell: 00961 3 833142
Email: echoueiri@lari.gov.lb

Morocco**Mr. M'Barek Fatmi**

Ph.D. Phytobacteriology
Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II,
Complexe Horticole d'Agadir,
Regional Consultant of TCP/RAB/3601
Agadir Morocco
Cell: 00212 661 206 688
Email: mbarek.fatmi@gmail.com

Palestine**Mr. Ahmad Fattum**

Director of plants pest control, Ministry of Agriculture,
Ramallah, Palestine
National Project Coordinator of TCP/RAB/3601
Tel: 0097092683696
Cell: 00970598949476
Email: ahmadfattum@yahoo.com

XF EXPERT**Mr. Thaeer Yaseen**

Ph.D. in Plant Pathology
C.I.H.E.A.M. International Center for Advanced
Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (IAMB) Integrated
Pest Management of Mediterranean fruit and
vegetable crop.
Bari, Italy
Cell: +39 3208557299
Tel: +39 0804606336
Email : y.thaer@iamb.it

Annex 2: Provisional Agenda

2017 IPPC Regional Workshop
2017 Theme: Plant health and trade facilitation

First Day		
Time		Presenter
8:00-9:00	Registration of the participants	
9:00 -9:40	Opening of the session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcoming remarks of the organizer - Host country opening statement - Other co-organizer's openings - Video message on annual theme from the Secretary of the IPPC 	
9:40-9:50	Local and logistical information and arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - election of the Chairperson - election of the Rapporteur - adoption of the Agenda 	
9:50-10:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objectives of the workshop - Updates from CPM-12 (2017) and current projects (e.g. e-Phyto) - Update on FAO regional activities - Update on RPPO activities 	IPPC Secretariat FAO regional office RPPO
10:50– 11:10	Group photo Coffee break	
Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards		
11:10-11:30	Online Comment System (OCS) and the latest developments	SC members of the region / IPPC Secretariat
11:30-11:45	Overview of the Standard Setting process	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
11:45-13:00	Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005) - Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004) - 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) 	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-15:30	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45-17:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat

Second Day		
9:00-11:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
11:00-11:20	Coffee break	
11:20-13:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
Section 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC/FAO/RPPOs		
14:00-15:00	ISPM 14 <i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i> , and the beyond compliance tool	IPPC Secretariat
15:00-15:30	FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health: discussion on conclusions for the region	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO /Participants
15:30-15:40	Presentation on the Secretariat Call for Phytosanitary Treatments	IPPC Secretariat
15:40-15:55	Coffee break	
15:55-16:30	FAO and RPPO phytosanitary capacity development activities	FAO regional office and RPPO
16:30-17:30	Demonstration of the IPP and of the phytosanitary.info webpage: facilitated exercise	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO /Participants
Third Day		
Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions)		
9:00-10:10	Benefits of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE): experiences from trainees of the 401 project and case studies.	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO /Participants
10:10-11:00	2020 International Year of Plant Health: updates and latest achievements and follow up from last year Regional Workshop from countries	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO /Participants
11:00-11:20	Coffee break	
11:20-12:20	IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: aggregated information and plans: <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> , <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> complex, invasive ants or other species (at the discretion of each region)	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants
12:20-13:00	Success stories of implementation of pests control or management from CPs	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-15:30	Cochineal scale (<i>Dactylopius opuntiae</i>): status and control strategy and action plan in Morocco, and contingency plan to prevent the introduction to other countries	Ms Khadija Ouardi - NPC of TCP/MOR/3604E, ONSSA
15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 – 16:45	Conclusions of the workshop	Chair
16:45-17:10	Adoption of the report	Chair

17:10-17:30	Online survey of the workshop	All participants
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Fourth Day : Seminar on emerging pests and plant protection concerns for NENA Region		
Section 4: Regional issues organized by RPPOs and/or FAO regional offices		
9:00-10:00	Fall Army Worm: threat, economic impact, surveillance and management	Invited expert
10:00-10:50	Countries' Progress Reports of TCP/RAB/3601 on the preventive measure of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> spread and introduction	Tunisia and Libya
10:50-11:10	Discussion (Q&A)	
11:10-11:30	Coffee break	
11:30-12:45	Continue: Countries' Progress Reports of TCP/RAB/3601 on the preventive measure of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> spread and introduction	Egypt, Lebanon, Algeria
12:45-13:00	Discussion (Q&A)	
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-14:50	Continue: Countries' Progress Reports of TCP/RAB/3601 on the preventive measure of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> spread and introduction	Palestine, Morocco
14:50-15:20	Discussion (Q&A)	
15:20-15:40	Coffee break	
15:40-16:30	Conclusions, recommendations and closing of the seminar	

Annex 3: Comments on draft ISPMs

Reconciliation report for 2014-004_DraftISPM_RequirementsFumigation_En_2017-06-28.docx (2014-004_DraftISPM_RequirementsFumigation_En_2017-06-28.docx)

Summary

Title	2017 First Consultation: Draft ISPM Requirements for Fumigation (Id 347)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM
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Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		1	18 Aug 2017 7:17 PM
Bahrain	In Progress	Reviewer		1	15 Aug 2017 10:22 AM
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		1	21 Aug 2017 10:15 AM
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	Completed	Reviewer		10	22 Aug 2017 4:16 PM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		1	17 Aug 2017 9:53 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	In Progress	Reviewer		0	9 Aug 2017 10:34 AM
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Oman	In Progress	Reviewer		3	20 Aug 2017 10:28 PM
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saudi Arabia	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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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (356) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 4:15 PM)</p> <p>The standard is useful.</p> <p>we are agreement to keep the appendices</p> <p>Potential Implementation issues: we acknowledge that the labelling is optional, however, there is a concern that applying the labelling can be challenging as the text s not very clear as well it is not easy to access the commodity after treatment to add the label</p>	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (343) Egypt (21 Aug 2017 10:15 AM)</p> <p>Egypt agrees to move forward with draft standards. No comment</p>	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (215) Algeria (18 Aug 2017 7:17 PM)</p> <p>No Comment</p>	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (214) Iraq (17 Aug 2017 9:51 AM)</p> <p>No comments</p>	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (172) Bahrain (15 Aug 2017 10:20 AM)</p> <p>There is no comment</p>	O	
IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT					
47	<p>The IPPC Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) has been adopted in relation to this issue.</p> <p>Historically, fumigation has been widely applied to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and has, therefore, been beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. However, fumigant gases, such as methyl bromide, sulphuryl fluoride, phosphine and ethyl formate, may be toxic to people and have negative impacts on the environment. For example, the emission of methyl bromide into the atmosphere is known to deplete the ozone layer and sulphuryl fluoride is a recognized greenhouse gas. The IPPC Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) has been adopted in relation to this issue.</p> <p>Environmental impacts of fumigants can be proportionally mitigated through the use of recapture technology to reduce emissions.</p>	P	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (347) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 12:16 PM)</p> <p>To emphasise that the recommendation of the IPPC is to replace the use of methyl bromide and to avoid confusion that the standard is addressing fumigation while the recommendation is to replace the use of certain fumigant.</p>	O	

4.2.2 Concurrent combination treatments				
73	4.2.2 Concurrent combination treatments	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (334) Oman (20 Aug 2017 10:12 PM) Need to give examples of such treatments that are currently used.	O
5.2.7 Instruments to measure temperatures				
101	Sufficiently reliable thermometers should be used to measure either continuously or at suitable intervals the temperature in the enclosure space and, as appropriate, the external surfaces and inside the commodity before and during fumigation. The number of temperature sensors required will depend on the size of the treatment enclosure (see section 6.4). The accuracy of the temperature measurement should be within 0.5 °C of the actual temperature.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (349) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 1:19 PM) An annex can be added including detailed information or guidance for all safety equipment. For example, respirator types for different fumigants.	O
101	Sufficiently reliable thermometers should be used to measure either continuously or at suitable intervals the temperature in the enclosure space and, as appropriate, the external surfaces and inside the commodity before and during fumigation. The number of temperature sensors required will depend on the size of the treatment enclosure (see section 6.4). The accuracy of the temperature measurement should be within ± 0.5 °C of the actual temperature.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (348) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 1:14 PM) Adds clarity to the text.	O
5.2.9 Safety equipment				
104	5.2.9 Safety equipment	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (335) Oman (20 Aug 2017 10:18 PM) Need to include detailed information or guidance for all safety equipment. For example, respirator types for different fumigants. This can be added as an annex to this standard	O
5.2.10 Equipment to capture or recycle fumigant emissions				
106	5.2.10 Equipment to capture or recycle fumigant emissions	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (336) Oman (20 Aug 2017 10:22 PM) Need to include detailed information or description about recapturing the fumigants or provide guidance to links that can provide more technical and descriptive information.	O
107	The use of equipment that can capture the fumigant gas for recycling, reuse or safe disposal is encouraged for safety and environmental reasons. Release of fumigant gas (e.g. methyl bromide) to the atmosphere should be minimised where it is possible to do so.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (351) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 1:27 PM) Need to include detailed information or description about recapturing the fumigants or provide guidance to links that can provide more technical and descriptive information.	O

107	The use of equipment that can capture the fumigant gas for recycling, reuse or safe disposal is encouraged-recommended for safety and environmental reasons. Release of fumigant gas (e.g. methyl bromide) to the atmosphere should be minimised where it is possible to do so.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (350) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 1:26 PM) proposal to replace encouraged with "recommended" it is a stronger term in order to emphasise how favorable this process can be to the safety of environment.	O	
6.3 Sorption					
115	Sorption is the process of chemically or physically binding free fumigant on or within the fumigated commodity, packaging or enclosure. Sorption makes the fumigant unavailable to kill the plant pest. The sorption rate is high at the start of the fumigation, then gradually reduces to a slow rate. Sorption increases the time required for aeration. Commodities or packaging known or believed to be highly sorptive should not be fumigated unless concentration readings can be taken to ensure that the required minimum concentration is achieved.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (352) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 1:36 PM) A list of highly sorptive commodities and packaging materials can be identified to avoid the use of unneeded doses of fumigation.	O	
6.8 Completion of the fumigation					
164	Indications of fumigation success can be obtained by inspection to verify target pest mortality. For many fumigations an extended post-fumigation period may be required before full pest mortality is achieved. Required treatment effects should not necessarily be expected on non-target pests on the fumigated commodity.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (353) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 1:49 PM) More information can be added on what kind of fumigants/pest/commodity that an extended post-fumigation period may be required.	O	
8.2 Record keeping					
205	Appropriate records for fumigation as a phytosanitary measure should be kept by the fumigation entity for at least one year to enable the trace-back of treated lots. The fumigation entity should keep all records for every treatment treatment on each commodity . Information that should be recorded includes:	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (354) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 3:42 PM) the addition is to keep the record on each treatment or combined treatments that are applied on the commodity to be consistent with previous notion that more than one treatment can be applied on the same commodity (i.e. concurrent combination treatments)	O	
10. Authority					
225	The NPPO of the country in which the fumigation is conducted or initiated is responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of fumigation as a phytosanitary measures measure , including those performed by authorized fumigation entities. However, when treatments are conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the treatment requirement has been met.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (355) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 3:50 PM) Better english	O	

Reconciliation report for 2014-004_DraftISPM_RequirementsFumigation_Es_2017-06-28.docx (2014-004_DraftISPM_RequirementsFumigation_Es_2017-06-28.docx)

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Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	18 Aug 2017 7:17 PM
Bahrain	In Progress	Reviewer		0	15 Aug 2017 10:22 AM
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		0	21 Aug 2017 10:15 AM
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	Completed	Reviewer		0	22 Aug 2017 4:16 PM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		0	17 Aug 2017 9:53 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	In Progress	Reviewer		0	9 Aug 2017 10:34 AM
NEPPO	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Oman	In Progress	Reviewer		0	20 Aug 2017 10:28 PM
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saudi Arabia	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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no comments to show.

Reconciliation report for 2014-004_DraftISPM_RequirementsFumigation_Fr_2017-06-28_NotEditableImages.docx (2014-004_DraftISPM_RequirementsFumigation_Fr_2017-06-28_NotEditableImages.docx)

Summary

Title	2017 First Consultation: Draft ISPM Requirements for Fumigation (Id 347)
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End Date	30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM
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Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	18 Aug 2017 7:17 PM
Bahrain	In Progress	Reviewer		0	15 Aug 2017 10:22 AM
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		0	21 Aug 2017 10:15 AM
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	Completed	Reviewer		0	22 Aug 2017 4:16 PM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		0	17 Aug 2017 9:53 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	In Progress	Reviewer		0	9 Aug 2017 10:34 AM
NEPPO	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Oman	In Progress	Reviewer		0	20 Aug 2017 10:28 PM
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saudi Arabia	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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no comments to show**Reconciliation report for 1994-001_2017_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2017-05-17.docx (1994-001_2017_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2017-05-17.docx)****Summary**

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Participants

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Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	1 Jul 2017 8:07 PM
Bahrain	Completed	Reviewer		1	15 Aug 2017 9:54 AM
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		1	15 Aug 2017 11:40 AM
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	Completed	Reviewer		5	22 Aug 2017 4:22 PM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		1	17 Aug 2017 9:49 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	In Progress	Reviewer		0	6 Aug 2017 7:58 PM
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	In Progress	Reviewer		0	9 Aug 2017 10:28 AM
NEPPO	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saudi Arabia	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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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (22) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 4:22 PM) There were no consus on the deletion of the term.	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (21) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 4:22 PM) Agree on deletion	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (20) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 4:21 PM) Agree on deletion	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (19) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 4:21 PM) agree on the revision	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (18) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 4:21 PM) Agree on the revision	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (15) Iraq (17 Aug 2017 9:48 AM) No comments	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (6) Egypt (31 Jul 2017 2:06 PM) we are in agreement with the current proposals of revision and deletion	O	
1.2 "survey" (2013-015)					
49	<u>survey (of pests)</u>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (14) Bahrain (15 Aug 2017 9:34 AM) 1- The target of ISPM No. 5 is to assist NPPOs and other Parties in exchanging information and harmonizing the vocabulary used in official data and legislation related to phytosanitary measures. new update of The agricultural quarantine law of the GCC countries has been prepared and is now in its	O	

		<p>final stages to implementation and has been based on the definition of survey according to the definition of the survey in ISPM 5 before 2015, from 2015 to 2017 the definition was amended twice and we suggest that such the definition should be amended every 5 years because its they relate to our legislation related to phytosanitary measures</p> <p>2- Objection to the addition (determine the presence or absence of pests in an area,) because they overlap with the more comprehensive definition of surveillance, which is defined as an official process for collecting and recording data on the presence or absence of a pest by survey or Monitoring or any other procedures. Therefore, the process of determining whether the pest is present or not exists is subject to the control procedures, which can be used to determine this or any other procedure. The survey is not a condition to prove the absence of the pest</p>	
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Reconciliation report for 1994-001_2017_AmendmentsISPM5_Fr_2017-06-26.docx (1994-001_2017_AmendmentsISPM5_Fr_2017-06-26.docx)
Summary

Title	2017 First Consultation: Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (Id 337)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	1 Jul 2017 8:07 PM
Bahrain	Completed	Reviewer		0	15 Aug 2017 9:54 AM
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		0	15 Aug 2017 11:40 AM
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	Completed	Reviewer		0	22 Aug 2017 4:22 PM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		0	17 Aug 2017 9:49 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	In Progress	Reviewer		0	6 Aug 2017 7:58 PM
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	In Progress	Reviewer		0	9 Aug 2017 10:28 AM
NEPPO	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saudi Arabia	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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no comments to show.

Reconciliation report for 1994-001_2017_AmendmentsISPM5_Es_2017-06-26.docx (1994-001_2017_AmendmentsISPM5_Es_2017-06-26.docx)**Summary**

Title	2017 First Consultation: Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (Id 337)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	1 Jul 2017 8:07 PM
Bahrain	Completed	Reviewer		0	15 Aug 2017 9:54 AM
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		0	15 Aug 2017 11:40 AM
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	Completed	Reviewer		0	22 Aug 2017 4:22 PM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		0	17 Aug 2017 9:49 AM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Libya	In Progress	Reviewer		0	6 Aug 2017 7:58 PM
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Morocco	In Progress	Reviewer		0	9 Aug 2017 10:28 AM
NEPPO	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saudi Arabia	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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no comments to show.

Reconciliation report for 2008-005_Draft ISPMCutFlowersFoliage_En_2017-06-26.docx (2008-005_Draft ISPMCutFlowersFoliage_En_2017-06-26.docx)

Summary

Title	2017 First consultation: Draft ISPM on cut flowers and foliage (Id 362)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	7 Aug 2017 3:45 PM
Bahrain	In Progress	Reviewer		1	15 Aug 2017 10:16 AM
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		12	21 Aug 2017 10:16 AM
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	Completed	Reviewer		19	22 Aug 2017 4:17 PM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		1	17 Aug 2017 10:13 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	In Progress	Reviewer		0	9 Aug 2017 10:34 AM
NEPPO	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Oman	In Progress	Reviewer		1	20 Aug 2017 11:21 PM
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
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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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
August 2017	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East and North Africa Region <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (207) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 10:32 AM) - It is recommended that the table would be an annex not a part of the text standard.	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (179) Oman (20 Aug 2017 11:21 PM) Since this is a specific standard about a specific type of commodity I believe it should include more detailed information about the current implemented practices or methods that are used for phytosanitary inspection, testing or pest diagnosis and treatment. This should at least cover the higher-risk pest group.	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (121) Iraq (17 Aug 2017 10:12 AM) No comments	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (119) Bahrain (15 Aug 2017 8:44 AM) there is no comment	O	
Scope					
40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of <u>quarantine</u> pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (192) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (21 Aug 2017 5:49 PM) Phytosanitary measures should be applied only to Regulated pests but as the cut flowers are not intended for planting then it is better to add quarantine pest not pest in general.	O	
40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of <u>regulated</u> pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (189) Egypt (21 Aug 2017 10:02 AM) Consistent with ISPM 5. phytosanitary Measures are applied only to quarantine or regulated non quarantine pests(according to glossary definition) which are referred to as regulated pest by (glossary definition) and not applied to pests in general.	O	
Outline of Requirements					

47	This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, <u>requiring</u> cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk analysis.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (193) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (21 Aug 2017 6:01 PM) Better text	O	
47	This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account <u>when conducting pest risk analysis when conducting pest risk analysis.</u>	P	Category : TRANSLATION (191) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (21 Aug 2017 5:44 PM) There is no consistency between the english version and the french translation (when conducting pest risk analysis)	O	
47	This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, <u>requiring</u> cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk analysis.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (90) Egypt (10 Aug 2017 11:21 AM) More clear text	O	
49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account <u>that several the</u> ISPMs <u>that</u> provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (<i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>), ISPM 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>)).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (194) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (21 Aug 2017 6:07 PM) The original text may cause confusion on he presence of more standards addressing the Pest Risk analysis the standards of the pest risk analysis are highlighted in the example.	O	
49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account <u>that several the</u> ISPMs <u>that</u> provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (<i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>), ISPM 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>)).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (91) Egypt (10 Aug 2017 11:25 AM) a better wording as there are no several ISPMs and they are specified in the example provided in the paragraph.	O	
BACKGROUND					
51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (195) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (21 Aug 2017 6:18 PM) Agree with the comment of Egypt	O	
51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although <u>this may not always it may</u> lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (92) Egypt (10 Aug 2017 11:29 AM) According definition Entry doesn't include establishment thus we can't exclude Establishment as it is not included in the term. we can also suggest to change entry to introduction and keep the sentence as it was.	O	

52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. <u>Treatment may be required on imports of cut flower if pests were detected, which may cause delay in entry affecting the commodity as it perishable.</u> Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays at points of entry.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (93) Egypt (10 Aug 2017 11:35 AM) more clear sentence highlighting the effect of the commodity being perishable. the original phrase doesn't capture the core of the scope of the sentence.	O	
1.1 Specific factors to consider when conducting a PRA for cut flowers					
66	the presence of fruit or other propagules. <u>The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (201) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 9:55 AM)	O	
66	the presence of fruit or other propagules. <u>It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (199) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 9:54 AM)	O	
1.2 Risk ranking of major pest groups for cut flowers					
67	1.2 Risk ranking of major pest groups for cut flowers	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (197) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (21 Aug 2017 7:07 PM) More clarity on the criteria that are used to determine the higher and lower risk pest categories. the Examples can be both endless and very relative as they may vary from country to country according their perception of Risk	O	
1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)					
72	Aphids (Aphididae). Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate	P	Category : EDITORIAL (94) Egypt (10 Aug 2017 11:43 AM)	O	

	long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not no mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.			
73	Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae). Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (196) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (21 Aug 2017 6:55 PM) More clarity is needed to elaborate the technical justification of specifying the presence of adults leafminers in consignments of cutflower, if there is not strong evidence of this information we recommend to remove to avoid confusion.	O
1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers				
82	1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers	P	Category : EDITORIAL (203) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 9:58 AM) Moving the whole paragraph under section 1.1 more relevant place in text as it was redundant but the explanation is important in the context.	O
83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (198) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 9:53 AM)	O
83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (190) Egypt (21 Aug 2017 10:07 AM) The hole paragraph should be removed. it is not adding any new text and is redundant to paragraph 1.1 Specific factors to consider when conducting q PRA for cut flowers.	O
84	The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (200) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 9:55 AM) Adding to 1.1 more relevant as it was redundant but the explanation is important in the context	O

85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (202) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 9:56 AM)	O	
85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	C	Category : EDITORIAL (188) Egypt (21 Aug 2017 9:43 AM) More proper use - better english. Consistent with the presence of the term conditions in other standards. (The) is redundant.	O	
85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition <u>conditions</u> from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (96) Egypt (11 Aug 2017 5:30 PM)	O	
2.1 Options to be considered as part of pest risk management					
93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) <u>of</u> the cut flowers, ease of detection, <u>and</u> identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or <u>detection of</u> containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (<i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i>).	P	Category : EDITORIAL (97) Egypt (11 Aug 2017 5:34 PM) adds more clarity to the text.	O	
2.1.1 Production and pre-harvest options					
100	- physical control (e.g. bagging).	C	Category : TRANSLATION (204) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 10:05 AM) Wrong translation in French	O	
2.1.2 Harvest and post-harvest options					

103	inspection for presence of quarantine pests or <u>their</u> symptoms (e.g. at timed intervals)	P	Category : EDITORIAL (205) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 10:08 AM) More clear sentence. enhance the meaning	O	
103	inspection for presence of quarantine pests or <u>their</u> symptoms (e.g. at timed intervals)	P	Category : EDITORIAL (98) Egypt (11 Aug 2017 5:36 PM) Add more clarity to the text; as symptoms to be detected should be related to those of quarantine pest.	O	
107	harvesting at certain times of the year or growing <u>season-period</u> (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (99) Egypt (11 Aug 2017 6:04 PM) - Growing period is more consistent to the meaning proposed by the text is the active growth of the plant. - the first part of the sentence (certain times of the year) implies the same meaning of growing season. - first part can be Growing season so the proposal would read: "Harvesting at certain growing season or growing period".	O	
3. Records					
126	Table 1. Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut <u>flowers and other fresh plant parts:flowers</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (206) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 10:27 AM) To be consistent with the title of the standard	O	
127	Examples of cut flowers <u>and other fresh parts and</u> by scientific name (common name or names), family name	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (208) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 10:33 AM)	O	
128	Organisms that affect the cut flowers <u>and other fresh parts</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (209) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (22 Aug 2017 10:33 AM)	O	

Reconciliation report for 2008-005_Draft ISPMCutFlowersFoliage_Es_2017-06-28.docx (2008-005_Draft ISPMCutFlowersFoliage_Es_2017-06-28.docx)

Summary

Title	2017 First consultation: Draft ISPM on cut flowers and foliage (Id 362)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	7 Aug 2017 3:45 PM
Bahrain	In Progress	Reviewer		0	15 Aug 2017 10:16 AM
Egypt	In Progress	Reviewer		0	21 Aug 2017 10:16 AM
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	Completed	Reviewer		0	22 Aug 2017 4:17 PM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer		0	17 Aug 2017 10:13 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	In Progress	Reviewer		0	9 Aug 2017 10:34 AM
NEPPO	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Oman	In Progress	Reviewer		0	20 Aug 2017 11:21 PM
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
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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Reconciliation report for 2008-005_Draft ISPMCutFlowersFoliage_Fr_2017-06-28.docx (2008-005_Draft ISPMCutFlowersFoliage_Fr_2017-06-28.docx)

Summary

Title	2017 First consultation: Draft ISPM on cut flowers and foliage (Id 362)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	7 Aug 2017 3:45 PM
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Libya	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
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Oman	In Progress	Reviewer		0	20 Aug 2017 11:21 PM
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
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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Annex 4: Photos



