

Regional Workshop for the Review of Draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
FAO Regional Office for the Near East
Cairo, Egypt

10 – 14 September 2011

A. Opening of the session:

The meeting was opened by Mr. Shoki AlDobai FAO Regional Plant Protection Officer for the Near East on behalf of Mr. Saad AlOtaibi FAO ADG and Regional Representative for the Near East Region, expressing his thanks to all participants from the Region. Ms. Stephanie Dubon, the IPPC secretariat representative remarked that the IPPC wants to encourage the full participation of all the 177 member countries in developing ISPMs, she emphasized that participation in Regional workshops is an important venue for discussion and preparing comments on ISPMs. It was emphasized that member countries may adopt regional workshop comments, but each country must submit their comments to the secretariat through the national contact point.

The meeting was attended by 17 participants (three standards committee members) representing 12 countries in addition to the NEPPO Executive Secretary (list of participants Appendix 2) and was facilitated by the FAO and the IPPC Secretariat. The Regional plant Protection Officer presented the workshop arrangements and the Draft standards to be discussed during the workshop on the light of the new procedure of submitting comments online.

B. Purpose of the workshop:

The Regional Plant Protection Officer Shoki AlDobai outlined that the main purpose of this workshop was to provide participants with a regional forum to discuss the draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). This forum would help Participants 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.

The standards approved for Member Consultation 2011 are listed below:

1. Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)
2. Draft revision to Supplement no. 1: Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests (Not widely distributed) of ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (2005-008)
3. Draft annex 4 to ISPM 11: 2004. Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests and consequential changes in core text of ISPM 11: 2004 (2005-001) NOTE this draft was revised on 2 August 2011. Paragraph 113, 2nd bullet has been corrected.
4. Draft revision to Annex 1 of ISPM 15: 2009. Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material (2006-011)
5. Draft Annex to ISPM 27: 2006: *Trogoderma granarium* (2004-006)

6. Draft Annex to ISPM 28:2007.Vapour heat treatment of *Cucumis melo var.reticulatus* for *Bactrocera cucurbitae*(2006-110)
7. . Draft Annex to ISPM 28:2007.Heat treatment of wood packaging material using dielectric heat(2007-114)

C. Overview of the IPPC:

The IPPC representative Stephanie Dubon gave an overview of the IPPC, ISPMs and the Standards Setting process beginning from call for topics to standards adoption. She mentioned that Standards setting is a flexible and transparent process, there are 12 opportunities to participate in the standards setting process, and one of them is the member's consultation. During the discussion following the IPPC Secretariat presentation questions were asked about why it takes so long to develop standards, why only few standards are presented to CPM each year, with regard to the length of time for developing standards, it was explained that multiple levels of review and revision are required to ensure that standards are technically accurate, clearly written and globally acceptable and that development time also depends on the priority accord a standard by CPM. In recent years a maximum of five standards have been approved for member consultation to rationalize the standard setting process and in recognition of IPPC Secretariat resource shortages. It was explained the IPPC dispute settlement process is not binding, but can provide an accessible and lower cost venue for and lower cost venue for countries to have phytosanitary disputes considered and recommendations made by international subject matter experts from the FAO regions.

The IPPC secretariat gave a short introduction on how to submit comments on line, this procedure was developed to assist the secretariat in assembling comments from all regions in efficient way, and also to save member countries time when comments are on line. Member countries will also comment on the participants comments through the IPPC national contact points, the comments through the secretariat contact point will be sent to the secretariat and have the participants to comment on them collectively at the end of the workshop. The participants responded easily and quickly to the procedure and found it more easy and efficient. For this year comments can be shared with focal points and other relevant national organization. Through on line submission, comments at the end of the workshop will be shared with all the contact points and have their view on them.

The secretariat distributed instruction to IPPC contact points on how to share comments with IPPC Regional workshop for the Near East account in the IPPC Online comments System. These instructions include how to add comments, submit draft ISPMs and to share them with the IPPC regional workshop Near East account before the regional workshop.

D. Adoption of the agenda:

The agenda was discussed and adopted as presented (Appendix 1).

E. Report on Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) status

Mr. Mekki Chouibani presented an overview on NEPPO status and function, from the begging till the high level meeting to establish the NEPPO and put it into force, explaining its relations with other relevant organizations such as EPPO and African phytosanitary Council. Mr. Mekki briefed the participants on the objectives and the work plans of this Organization for this and next biennium. The executive secretary explained the countries obligations towards the Organization and the duties and responsibility of the organization towards the member countries. The executive secretary expressed his concern about the slow response regarding member countries commitments particularly financial contributions; he urged

member countries through their participants to give more support to the organization in order to be able to achieve its objectives and planned activities.

F. Draft standards discussion and comments

The seven Draft Annexes, revisions and supplements of the standards listed above were reviewed. The Regional plant protection officer presented the Power Point summaries developed by stewards. For the first time, comments were submitted on line. Discussion sessions were chaired by different meeting participants. Time was allocated for participants to review draft annexes and supplements of the ISPMs prior to discussion. It was emphasized that in situations where there was not agreement, countries should submit their comments individually through their national contact points. See Appendix 3 to this report for the comments on the draft ISPMs.

1--Draft amendments to ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)

The draft was presented by the Mr. AlDobai, participants in their discussion agreed that, there is no definition of official control measures, the proposal does not appear in the Annex or the glossary, so the view is to put it as a comment and refer that to the SC to decide about it. There was a discussion also; whether to delete the phrase plant **product or other** in the identification of quarantine station, the proposal is to delete this phrase. The workshop accept all the proposed deletions, additions and revisions

2--Draft revision to Supplement no. 1. Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests (Not widely distributed) of ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms (2005-008)

There was a discussion among the participants on whether the definition “not widely distributed” should include continues endanger area not fragmented. Finally all participants agreed on the draft supplement without any comments of any kind

3-- Draft annex 4 to ISPM 11:2004. Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests and consequential changes in core text of ISPM 11:2004 (2005-001)

NOTE this draft was revised on 2 August 2011. Paragraph 113, 2nd bullet has been corrected.

The only comment was that, the Plants should classified as varieties and cultivars not races which is more suitable for insects and microorganisms. It was proposed in point 129 in definition to delete the word "pest" and in point 113 to add "indirect effect for plants and pests" (comment by Yemen only)

4--Draft revision to Annex 1 of ISPM 15:2009. Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material (2006-011)

No comments were submitted on this draft, the draft is approved as presented

5--Draft Annex : Troggoderma granarium ISPM 27: 2006

Editorial comment in paragraph 6 delete " also in that " and delete " capabilities of causing " delete " face export restrictions for the product ", add **but** after the Indian subcontinent or but it is present . Regarding the taxonomic information provided in this annex, there was a suggestion to add photos of eggs, larvae and damage caused by all pests to the diagnostic protocol in order to facilitate taxonomy process, the sequence of the words in Arabic term of the Khapra beetle (in the document) is wrong needs to be fixed, but in the online comment system website was good.

6-- Draft Annex to ISPM 28:2007.Vapour heat treatment of *Cucumis melo* var.*reticulatus* for *Bactrocera cucurbitae*(2006-110)

Point: 18: The discussions were how they been able to achieve the ED 99.9989, more clarification is needed

7--Draft Annex to ISPM 28:2007.Heat treatment of wood packaging material using dielectric heat(2007-114)

There are some questions regarding; should the wood be debarked before or after treatment. Participant think that methyl bromide is more efficient, but due to the methyl bromide phase out shortly, heat treatment is dominating, but it seems that there are some of non compliance in using heath treatment. The participants think that all treatment should be put under one standard. More clarification is needed for point 28; what the No. 650 stands for and modify point 10. Participants concluded that due to the technical complications, it is difficult to apply this treatment in the Near East Region. This treatment as it is should remain under ISPM 28.

G. Near East Plant Protection Network (NEPP – NET):

The FAO consultant Mr. Taher Elazzabi presented a power point presentation on the establishment of the Near East Plant Protection Network (NEPP-NET); justification for its establishment, objectives and workplan for the current and next biennium was highlighted, the participants were requested to complete the country profiles and return it to the Network secretariat. Mr. Magdi Laftif RNE KIM officer presented the network structure and operation and how information could be inserted and obtained. The participants agreed that this network is an important tool for plan protection services improvement in the region and they are committed for its support.

H. Summary of the country reports:

Sudan:

Activities of agriculture quarantine in Sudan is covered by number of laws and regulations;. Sudan was among the first RNE countries to develop laws and regulations regarding plant quarantine and plant protection. First law was in 1911(intended mainly to cotton pests) last amendment was in 2010 to cover all plant quarantine issues including international requirements and to cope with the recent development in Sudan. .

Mauritania:

Agriculture in Mauritania depends on rain fall (250.000 ha). Irrigated areas estimated at (50.000 ha). The main plant protection activities; pest control, PRA, identification of pest free areas, organization of pest control campaigns and agricultural extension, plant protection services permission issuance, plant quarantine regulation implementation, pesticide monitor and control and distribution. There are laboratories for plant protection and date palm protection, these laboratories. The country is suffering from shortages in pest control services

and plant quarantine stations due to lack of facilities technical and financial. Most important national pest control campaigns are devoted to locust's control. Local locust is an important pest, in addition to introduced weed species.

Lebanon:

Plant protection in Lebanon (NPPO): plant protection and plant quarantine in Lebanon are Belonging to the plant protection directorate; duties and responsibilities of plant protection directorate are; monitoring and control of plant pests and pesticides registration and management. There are some contradictions in the directorate's duties and responsibilities due to shortages in legislations and technical and financial support in addition to shortages in trained personnel. The Lebanese ministry of agriculture is working towards the improvement of the ministry of agriculture administration and work including NPPO. They started to establish pesticide residual and quality control laboratory particularly for the exported commodities. *Tuta absoluta* is an important pest in greenhouses.

Iraq:

Plant protection authority in Iraq established in 1928, it is gone through many changes since that time. The objectives of this authority are; agricultural production protection against plant pests, control of epidemic pests, implementation of national plant quarantine law, Bee keeping, pesticide registration and management, carry out plant protection scientific research in collaboration with related research institutions. The authority is supervision number of development projects such as control of *Solanum elaeagnifolium*, the authority also organize the national pest control campaigns.

Saudi Arabia:

NPPO in Saudi Arabia is called Agricultural crops protection, the name might be changed to plant protection directorate, plant protection directorate has many Directorates each one is responsible for a plant protection activity, this in addition to number of specialized departments such as Date Palm Weevil. The presenter briefed the participants on the Date Palm Weevil problem in the country; he noted; that till now there is no effective cure for Date Palm Weevil in the country. Most important transboundary pests are Date palm Weevil and *Tuta absoluta*. There are number of IPM projects (including biological control) such as DPW IPM. IPM capacity building in collaboration with FAO, this is in addition to awareness raising programmes among farmers and other stakeholders. FAO is requested to assist in plant pest's inventory in Saudi Arabia and adopt a project for PRA of agricultural pests. The participants requested to make use of the Saudi experience in Date Palm Weevil management and make it available on NEPP-NET site.

Syria:

Syrian plant protection directorate is comprising from the following departments; Agricultural Quarantine, Pesticide Management, Pest Management, Bee and Silk Worm keeping and Agricultural Machinery. Components of IPM programme are ; pest food attractants (used to control fruit and olive flies), sex pheromones (used for the control of almost fruit tree pests), microclimate stations (30 stations built to assist in pest control programme planning, through providing the weather data. The natural enemies rearing centers in number of Syria agricultural areas such as; Aleppo, Damascus country side, Alhasaka and Ladiqya, there centers are rearing natural enemies such as *Trichogramma* and *Bracon* species . 98 Farmers Field Schools were established in the country in collaboration

with FAO, mainly for grapes, apples and tomatoes. The outcome of these schools is that pesticides and fertilizers application has reduced dramatically in all areas covered.

Oman:

The most important crops in Oman are Date palm, Citrus, Mango and Coconut. The national authority for plant protection composed of different departments responsible for all aspects of plant protection. Plant protection and fertilizers laws 2006 both laws are applied in all GCC countries as unified laws. Dubas pest is one of the impotent pests on Date Palm, it involves huge control efforts. This is in addition to mango decline diseased and pomegranate fruit moth, desert locust and witches broom disease on citrus. There are plans to develop plant quarantine capabilities, and phytosanitary reference lab. Lack of training programmes and specialized technicians and experts are among the plant protection activities constraints.

Morocco:

Plant protection falls under the National bureau for health safety for food products. The bureau is concerned with the implementation of all related laws. There plant protection department with its five specialized directorates is concerned with all plant protection activities in the country. There are teams for pest inspection and control all over the country. Plant protection department is taking care of plant protection, PRA, birds and rodents control and pesticides management. First plant protection law was issued in 1927 in addition to number of ministerial orders. There will be a new plant protection law shortly. The department supervise all plant products entering the country through the entry points, this also implies on exported products according to the international agreements. Internal plant quarantine legislation applied inside the country such as control of nurseries; there are some introduction of transboundary pests and diseases such as fire blight, RPW and *Tuta absoluta*, the authorities also organizing pest control campaigns, regular surveillance and awareness raising among farmers and producers.

Jordan:

Directorate of plant protection is composed of three departments. There are lists of pests, these lists include all quarantine pests in the country and it is up dated periodically. There are number of ongoing projects such as Med fly control project, project for monitoring plant health EU-Jordan, encouragement of alternatives for Methyl bromide, biological control, control of mealy bug, control of citrus leaf borers using natural enemies, olive fly control using natural enemies. Irrigation water shortage is one of the agriculture developments constraints in the country. Training on PRA by FAO is required.

Egypt:

Agricultural quarantine in Egypt is employing 700 staff; and it is composed of one central administration, five directorates, 37 entry points and number of packing stations. Phytosanitary unit established in 2005 it is concerned with laws and legislations. All legislations are complying with the international agreements requirement. Unified agricultural law 1952, plant quarantine is working under the system developed in 2001, it is divided into number of tables, and each one is concerned with one discipline. The ministerial decree has no table for weeds, to avoid this; a committee was formed to deal with this issue. There are number of bilateral agreements in plant quarantine between Egypt with other countries. Agricultural quarantine is in close collaboration with related agricultural research centers and ministries. Plant quarantine is based on the international agreements and

convections, all plant quarantine measures are applied to prevent introduction of pests and diseases. Transparency and non discrimination are important in plant quarantine work. All adopted activities are complying with the IPPC requirements. Constraints facing agricultural quarantine are mainly long root of communication with the imported countries in the region, lack of PRA in some of the importing countries.

I. Participant survey (Appendix 6)

A link to the online participant survey for the workshop was provided and the IPPC representative demonstrated how to complete the survey online.

J. Date and location of the next meeting (between Julys – September 15, 2012)

The date, venue, and organizer for next year's meeting were not decided.

K. Identification of next t workshop sponsorship

No country has come forward

L. Workshop recommendations

- 1- Request FAO assistance in conducting training on PRA. Bilateral collaboration among region countries could be useful.
- 2- Assist member countries in pest surveillance through the training.
- 3- Support Near East Plant Protection Network.
- 4- Publication unified guidelines on consignments sampling.
- 5- Training the national IPPC focal points regarding follow up on the related international conventions and agreements.
- 6- Nomination of national NEPPO focal points and support its activities
- 7- Unification of Near East phytosanitary legislations and measures.
- 8- Improvement of IPM including biological control systems in the member countries particularly regarding the important crops in the region.
- 9- Assist countries through training programmes in rearing of natural enemies.

M. Close

Closing remarks were given by Mr. Shoki AlDobai and Ms. Stephanie Duban. Participants were thanked for their valuable contributions and encouraged to coordinate the submission of national country comments to the Secretariat. The FAO regional plant protection officer and Standards Committee representative were also thanked for their special contribution.

Appendix 1 : Agenda

Regional Workshop for the Review of the Draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) Cairo, Egypt 10 – 14 September 2011

DAY ONE: Saturday 10/09/2011		
Session 1: 08.30 – 13.00		
8.30 – 9.00	Registration	
9.00 – 10.30	Opening session - Opening statement by ADG/RR, RNE - Opening statement by the representative of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture - Opening statement by IPPC secretariat - (short break for a group photo)	Session chair : FAO
	Adoption of the agenda - Introductions - Election of the workshop chair - Election of the rapporteur - Any other business	
	Purpose of the workshop -	Mr. Al-Dobai
	Workshop arrangements -	Mr. Al-Dobai
	IPPC overview	Ms. Dubon
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
	Presentation of online comment System for draft ISPMs	Ms. Dubon
	NEPPO presentation	Mr. Chouibani NEPPO Secretariat
Lunch break	13:00 – 14:00	
Session 2 : 14.00 – 17.00 Review and discussion of ISPMs		Session chair : Mr. Imad Nahal
14:00 – 15:30	Draft amendments of ISPM 5 :Glossary of phytosanitary terms – (1994 – 001)- - Draft presentation - - Draft discussion	FAO/IPPC
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
16:00-17:00	Draft revision of Supplement 1: <i>Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of official control in relation to regulated pests and not widely distributed in relation to quarantine pests that are present in an area –(2005-008) to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms – (1994 – 001)</i> - Draft supplement presentation - Draft supplement discussion	FAO/IPPC

DAY TWO: Sunday 11/09/2011		
Session 3: 9.00 – 13.00		Session chair: Mr. Khidir Musa
	Draft Annex 4 to ISPM 11 2004 : Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests - Draft presentation - FAO - Draft discussion	FAO/IPPC
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
11.00 – 13.00	<i>Continue discussion:</i> Draft Annex 4 to ISPM 11 2004 : Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests	FAO/IPPC
	Country reports: - Lebanon - Syria	
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch break	
Session 4: 14.00 – 17.00		Session Chair: Mr. Khidir Musa
	Draft revision to Annex 1: Approved treatment associated with wood packaging material (2006-011) to ISPM 15: 2009 - Draft presentation - Draft discussion	FAO/IPPC
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
	<i>Continue discussion :</i> Draft revision to Annex 1 : Approved treatment associated with wood packaging material (2006-011) to ISPM 15: 2009	FAO/IPPC
	Country reports - Yemen - Sudan	
DAY THREE: Monday 12/09/2011		
Session 5: 9.00 – 13:00		Session chair: Mr. Abdullah Al-Sayani
	Draft Annex: Diagnostic protocols for <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> - to ISPM 27 2006 : Diagnostic Protocols for regulated pests . - Draft Annex presentation - Draft Annex discussion	FAO/IPPC
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
	<i>Continue discussion:</i> Draft Annex :Diagnostic protocols for <i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	FAO/IPPC
	Country reports ; - Iraq - Egypt	
13.00 -14.00	Lunch break	

Session 6 14.00 – 17.00	Draft Annex : Vapor heat treatment of <i>Cucumis melo</i> .var. <i>reticulatus</i> for <i>Bactocera cucurbitae</i> – (2006- 110) to ISPM 28: 2007 : Phytosanitary treatment for regulated pests . - Draft presentation - - Draft discussion	FAO/IPPC
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
	<i>Continue discussion:</i> Vapor heat treatment of <i>Cucumis melo</i> .var. <i>reticulatus</i> for <i>Bactocera cucurbitae</i> – (2006- 110) to ISPM 28: 2007 : Phytosanitary treatment for regulated pests .	FAO/IPPC
	Country reports : - Oman - Saudi Arabia - Jordan	
DAY FOUR: Tuesday 13/09/2011		
Session 7: 09:00-13:00		Session chair : Mr. Basim Khalil
9.00 – 10.30	Draft Annex : Heat treatment of wood packaging material using electric heat (20---) to ISPM 27 : Phytosanitary treatment for regulated pests - Draft presentation - - Draft discussion	FAO/IPPC
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
	<i>Continue discussion :</i> Heat treatment of wood packaging material using electric heat (20---) to ISPM 27 : Phytosanitary treatment for regulated pests	
	NEPP-NET presentation	Mr. El Azzabi
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch break	
Session 8 14.00 – 17.00	Country reports : - Morocco - Mauritania	
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
DAY FIVE: Wednesday 14/09/2011		
Session 9 9.00 – 11.30	Organization of future regional workshops on draft ISPMs - Tentative date and venue 2012 consultation (between July – September , 15 2012) - Identification of sponsors - Funding strategy and action plan Any other business Participants survey Adoption of the report Close Field visit to the Central Laboratory for Pesticides Residuals Analysis	Session chair : FAO

Appendix 2:
REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE REVIEW OF DRAFT INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (ISPMS)

CAIRO, EGYPT
10-14 September, 2011

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Appendix 3 : Comments on Draft ISPMs

1. Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)

Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author
[1]	9	Substantive	confinement Application of official measures to a regulated article to prevent the escape of pests	The term "official measures" is not defined. Propose adding a definition of "official measures" to the glossary.	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East
[2]	44	Substantive	quarantine station Official station for holding plants, plants products or other regulated articles, including beneficial organisms, in quarantine	Plants and plant products are included in regulated articles	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East

2. Draft revision to ISPM 5: Supplement 1: Not widely distributed (2005-008)

Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author
[1]	28	Substantive	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area does not necessarily need not to be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	4th sentence: This makes the statement either/or. The original text is confusing. Here we are talking about the endangered area, not where the pest is.	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East

3. Draft Annex 4 to ISPM 11:2004 (2005-001)

Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author
[1]	49	Substantive	- intrinsic traits of the plant species (in particular regarding reproduction, adaptation and propagule dispersal) - existence of natural vectors (birds and other animals, water, wind) - existence and spatial pattern of suitable habitats and dispersal corridors connecting them.	Wind is also a dispersal factor	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East
[2]	129	Substantive	The coverage of the IPPC definition of plant pests includes weeds plants as pests , and other species that have indirect effects on plants, and the Convention applies to the protection of	Per the deletion of the glossary term plant pest, it is proposed to change "plant pest" to "pest". This should be a global change.	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East

		wild flora.		
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4. Draft revision to Annex 1: Approved treatments associated with wood packaging... (2006-011)

4. Draft revision to Annex 1: Approved treatments associated with wood packaging... (2000-011)							
Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Author
[1]	28	Substantive				It may be useful to indicate what CT is, or expand on the footnote in paragraph 39. It is confusing and may need some more clarification.	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East
			Temperature (°C)	CT (g·h/m3) over 24 h	Minimum final concentration (g/m3) after 24 h#		
			21 °C or above	650	24		
			16 °C or above	800	28		
			10 °C or above	900	32		

5. Draft Annex: *Trogoderma granarium*, ISPM 27:2006 (2004-006): ENGLISH ONLY

Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author
[1]	G	Substantive		It is recommended to add photographic images of all life stages of the beetle and images of damages.	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East
[2]	6	Editorial	The Khapra beetle, <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts (Coleoptera: Dermestidae), is a stored product pest of great importance. Its importance lies not only in its capabilities of causing <u>capability to cause</u> serious damage to stored dry commodities but also in that countries <u>also face export restrictions for their produce when</u> having established populations of this pest face export restrictions for their produce .	To clarify the sentence.	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East
[3]	7	Editorial	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i> is thought to <u>may</u> have originated from the Indian subcontinent and but it is <u>now</u> present in some areas of Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Europe. For more detailed information about <i>T. granarium</i> , see the EPPO PQR database (EPPO, 2007). There have been multiple introductions to the United States and Mexico but these were successfully eradicated. It is one of the very few stored products pests that has limited worldwide distribution. <i>T. granarium</i> has very limited ability to spread without human aid because it is unable to fly. It is very important to distinguish between records that relate to introductions and those of established infestations.	For clarification and simplification.	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East

6. Draft Annex: *Cucumis melo* var. *reticulatus* for *Bactrocera cucurbitae* (2006-110), ISPM 28:2007

Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author
[1]	18	Editorial	Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED99.9922at the 95% confidence level.	Make a statement somewhere in the treatment what ED stands for (effective dose) and how the number was obtained, or a footnote of how it is calculated.	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East

7. Heat Treatment of Wood Packaging Material using Dielectric Heat (2007-114)

Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author
[1]	12	Substantive	Target pest Asian longhorned beetle (<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>) (ALB) and pinewood nematode (<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>) (PWN) <u>and those pests required to meet the criteria for treatment as prescribed in ISPM 15.</u>	To be consistent with paragraph 7	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East
[2]	21	Editorial	The <u>Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)</u> based its evaluation of this treatment for ALB and PWN on the research work reported respectively by Fleming <i>et al.</i> , 2003, and Hoover <i>et al.</i> , 2010.	For clarification	IPPC Regional Workshop Near East