## Consolidated reconciliation report for review "Draft IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030"

## **Participants**

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Afghanistan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Albania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Algeria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	30 Aug 2018 1:08 PM
Antigua and Barbuda	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
APPPC	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Argentina	Offline	Reviewer		72	31 Aug 2018 3:15 PM
Armenia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Australia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Austria	In Progress	Reviewer		0	16 Jul 2018 3:32 PM
Azerbaijan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bahamas	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bahrain	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Baldissera Giovani	Completed	Reviewer		5	27 Aug 2018 1:21 PM
Bangladesh	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Barbados	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Belarus	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Belgium	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Belize	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Benin	Completed	Reviewer		0	10 Aug 2018 5:26 PM
Bhutan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bolivia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Botswana	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Brazil	In Progress	Reviewer		1	31 Aug 2018 4:50 AM
Bulgaria	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Burkina Faso	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Burundi	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
CA	In Progress	Reviewer		0	30 Aug 2018 5:47 PM
Cabo Verde	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Cambodia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Cameroon	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Canada	In Progress	Reviewer		42	31 Aug 2018 4:24 PM
Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency	In Progress	Reviewer		0	2 Jul 2018 4:14 PM
Central African Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Chad	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Chile	Completed	Reviewer		1	31 Aug 2018 9:07 PM

China	Completed	Reviewer		11	31 Aug 2018 11:22 AM
CIHEAM Bari	Completed	Reviewer	The document is comprhensive and it includes most of the needs for meeting the specific objectives of the agenda. An important comment has been highlighted in the document for capacity development: apart cooperational research it is important to focus the attention on dedicated training programmes which should be routinely provided at regional level	14	31 Aug 2018 3:43 PM
Codex Alimentarius	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Secretariat					
Colombia	Completed	Reviewer		8	30 Aug 2018 11:21 PM
Comoros	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Congo	In Progress	Reviewer		0	30 Jun 2018 2:54 PM
Congo, DR	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
COSAVE	Completed	Reviewer		73	31 Aug 2018 5:04 PM
Costa Rica	In Progress	Reviewer		0	17 Jul 2018 3:12 PM
Cote d'Ivoire	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Croatia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Cuba	In Progress	Reviewer		0	22 Jun 2018 8:01 PM
Cyprus	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Czech Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Denmark	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Djibouti	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Dominica	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Dominican Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Ecuador	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Egypt	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
El Salvador	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
EPPO	Completed	Reviewer		94	31 Aug 2018 3:29 PM
Equatorial Guinea	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Eritrea	In Progress	Reviewer		1	18 Jun 2018 7:45 AM
Estonia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Ethiopia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
European Seed	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Association					
European Union	In Progress	Reviewer	Submitted by the European Commission on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States.	1	31 Aug 2018 4:14 PM
FAO AGP	Completed	Reviewer	Case studes can be updated with additional key emerging pests	15	31 Aug 2018 3:01 PM
FAO Forestry	In Progress	Reviewer		0	30 Aug 2018 3:26 PM
FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

Fiji	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Finland	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
France	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Gabon	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Gambia	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Georgia	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Germany	In Progress	Reviewer	0	20 Jun 2018 3:13 PM
Ghana		Reviewer	6	
	Completed			1 Sep 2018 1:59 AM 15 Jun 2018 11:15 AM
Greece	In Progress	Reviewer	0	15 Jun 2018 11:15 AM
Grenada	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Guatemala	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Guinea	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Guinea-Bissau	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Guyana	Completed	Reviewer	4	31 Aug 2018 8:25 PM
Haiti	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Honduras	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Hungary	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
IAPSC	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Iceland	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Implementation and	In Progress	Reviewer	49	27 Aug 2018 3:33 AM
Capacity Development				
Committee				
India	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Indonesia	In Progress	Reviewer	6	26 Jul 2018 3:23 AM
International Forest	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Quarantine Research				
Group				
International Seed	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Federation				
IPPC Secretariat	Review Owner	Owner	0	3 Sep 2018 8:59 AM
Iran	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Iraq	Completed	Reviewer	1	29 Aug 2018 9:14 AM
Ireland	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Israel	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Italy	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Jamaica	In Progress	Reviewer	0	18 Jul 2018 9:59 PM
Japan	Completed	Reviewer	8	1 Sep 2018 1:28 PM
Jordan	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Kazakhstan	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Kenya	In Progress	Reviewer	 46	31 Aug 2018 10:48 AM
Kiribati	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Korea, Democratic	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
People's Republic of				

Korea, Republic of	In Progress	Reviewer	0	25 Jun 2018 7:00 AM
Kuwait	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Kyrgyzstan	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Lao People's Democratic	In Progress	Reviewer	1	27 Aug 2018 4:55 AM
Republic				
Latvia	Completed	Reviewer	29	28 Aug 2018 5:53 PM
Lebanon	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Lesotho	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Liberia	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Libya	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Lithuania	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Luxembourg	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Macedonia	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Madagascar	In Progress	Reviewer	1	30 Aug 2018 1:44 AM
Malawi	In Progress	Reviewer	2	27 Aug 2018 8:05 AM
Malaysia	Completed	Reviewer	1	21 Aug 2018 5:06 AM
Maldives	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Mali	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Malta	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Mauritania	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Mauritius	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Mexico	Completed	Reviewer	2	30 Aug 2018 11:21 PM
Micronesia	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Moldova	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Mongolia	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Montenegro	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Morocco	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Mozambique	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Myanmar	In Progress	Reviewer	0	27 Aug 2018 12:50 PM
Namibia	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
NAPPO	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Nauru	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Nepal	Completed	Reviewer	7	12 Jul 2018 6:04 AM
NEPPO	Completed	Reviewer	18	30 Aug 2018 2:24 PM
Netherlands Σ	In Progress	Reviewer	0	17 Aug 2018 4:25 PM
New Zealand	In Progress	Reviewer	25	31 Aug 2018 8:03 AM
Nicaragua	Completed	Reviewer	0	31 Aug 2018 7:38 PM
Niger	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Nigeria	In Progress	Reviewer	0	2 Sep 2018 5:57 AM
Niue	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
Norway	Not Started	Reviewer	0	
OIRSA	Completed	Reviewer	2	25 Aug 2018 11:02 PM
Oman	Not Started	Reviewer	0	

Ozone Secretariat	Completed	Reviewer		26	28 Aug 2018 4:43 PM
Pakistan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Palau	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Panama Σ	In Progress	Reviewer		0	26 Jun 2018 7:47 PM
Papua New Guinea	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Paraguay	Completed	Reviewer		1	31 Aug 2018 8:39 PM
Peru	Completed	Reviewer	completado	2	30 Aug 2018 3:29 AM
Philippines	In Progress	Reviewer		0	3 Sep 2018 5:57 AM
Poland	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Portugal	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
PPPO	In Progress	Reviewer		0	27 Aug 2018 11:09 PM
Qatar	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Romania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Russian Federation	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Rwanda	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saint Kitts And Nevis	In Progress	Reviewer		0	30 Aug 2018 8:12 PM
Saint Lucia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saint Vincent and The	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Grenadines					
Samoa	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sao Tomé and Principe	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saudi Arabia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Senegal	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Serbia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Seychelles	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sierra Leone	In Progress	Reviewer		0	13 Jul 2018 8:35 PM
Singapore	Completed	Reviewer	Singapore agree with the proposed SF.	0	28 Aug 2018 10:23 AM
Slovakia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Slovenia Σ Σ	Offline	Reviewer		1	23 Jul 2018 3:27 PM
Solomon Islands	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
South Africa	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
South Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Spain	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sri Lanka	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Standards Committee	In Progress	Reviewer		0	15 Jun 2018 2:31 PM
Standards Committee (SC)	In Progress	Reviewer		59	30 Aug 2018 2:20 PM
Sudan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Suriname	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Swaziland	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Sweden	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Switzerland	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Syrian Arab Republic	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tajikistan	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

Tanzania	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Thailand	In Progress	Reviewer		0	3 Sep 2018 4:29 AM
Timor-Leste	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Togo	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tonga	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Trinidad and Tobago	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Tunisia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Turkey	In Progress	Reviewer		0	26 Jun 2018 11:17 AM
Tuvalu	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Uganda	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Ukraine	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Arab Emirates	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United Kingdom	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
United States of America	Completed	Reviewer		2	15 Aug 2018 8:34 PM
Uruguay	In Progress	Reviewer		71	31 Aug 2018 12:17 PM
Vanuatu	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Venezuela	In Progress	Reviewer		0	27 Aug 2018 7:38 PM
Viet Nam	Completed	Reviewer	- Global check "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pest and pest of plants" or ect; - Global check "plants and plant products" or "plants and agricultural products" or "regulated articles" - Add more some glossary: CITES, ePhyto, IC, SC - Keep glossary CPM in the document	100	25 Jul 2018 7:51 AM
World Customs Organization	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
World Organisation for Animal Health	In Progress	Reviewer		0	19 Jun 2018 5:03 PM
World Trade Organization	Completed	Reviewer		26	31 Aug 2018 3:06 PM
Yemen	In Progress	Reviewer		0	15 Jun 2018 11:38 AM
Zambia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Zimbabwe	Not Started	Reviewer		0	

Sequential number	Para	Text	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	Chile Chile support and agrees with comments of COSAVE Category: SUBSTANTIVE
2	G	(General Comment)	Paraguay Paraguay support COSAVE comments. Category: TECHNICAL
3	G	(General Comment)	Guyana The document is accepted in its entirety. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
4	G	(General Comment)	European Union Given the importance of the issue and the timing of the commenting period, the EU and its 28 Member States need more time for their internal discussion on comments to the draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030. We are therefore not in a position to submit our comments at this stage.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
5	G	(General Comment)	FAO AGP  This is well framed and not much to revise. I am providing a few additional inputs and suggestions and I would be happy to clarify any of the comments and further support if needed.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
6	G	(General Comment)	World Trade Organization  The WTO thanks the IPPC Secretariat for the opprtunity to comment on this important document.  As a general comment, from a WTO perspective, IPPC's role in standards development, and sufficient resources to that extent, is critical and most important.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
7	G	(General Comment)	Japan  The regions mainly affected by these pests are unbalanced in the "Plant Pests" section (page 9 to 10). For expample, in our understanding, the main affected areas of BMSB are Asia, Europe and North America; the main affected area of Xf is Europe; the main affected area of LGB is Africa; the main affected areas of OFF are Asia and Africa; and the main affected area of PWN is Asia. As mentioned above, Asia is involved in the three pests, while Oceania and South America are not involved in any pestl. Japan proposes to delete BMSB and add some other pests which affects Oceania and South America in order to make a balance geographically. Japan believes this modification will make this section more useful for international references.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
8	G	(General Comment)	Brazil Brazil supports COSAVE's comments. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
9	G	(General Comment)	Japan The "Strategic Objectives" should be IPPC's ultimate goals, so the "IPPC Development

			Agenda" and "Core Activities" should contribute to the "Strategic Objectives". However, in the current draft, it is not clear which Strategic Objective they will contribute to concretely and how they will contribute to the strategic objective. In light of the result-based management approach, this unclear point should be clarified.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
10	G	(General Comment)	Japan  Development agenda 2 "Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs" should be deleted or suspended because no consensus has been reached on the matter whether commodity and pathway specific ISPMs are developed or not.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
11	G	(General Comment)	Peru peru shares with all the comments in this document, made by cosave Category: SUBSTANTIVE
12	G	(General Comment)	Iraq The IPPC Iraq has reviewed the framework draft with no comments or suggestions on it.  Category: TECHNICAL
13	G	(General Comment)	New Zealand For those long and complex sentences in the document, some careful editing would assist with teasing out meaning and impact. Short sentences with one concept per sentence can be helpful. It also helps to prune out those superfluous words.  Category: EDITORIAL
14	G	(General Comment)	Mexico The document is well written, Mexico is supportive of this initiative. Only one comment in Introduction section (Pest Case Studies) for consideration.  Category: TECHNICAL
15	G	(General Comment)	EPPO EPPO welcomes the proposal for the SF 2020-2030 and would like to express our thanks to the drafters for including the majority of our comments voiced at CPM. We find the SF proposal well balanced and we have no proposals for substantial changes of the SF 2020-2030. We would, however, like to stress that the issue number 4 in the Development Agenda "Enabling the use of third party entities" is too narrow and elevates the topic of an individual standard topic to a strategic issue. We would, therefore, like to propose that the topic be broadened to cover public-private partnerships and cooperation and could be named - "Developing and intensifying private-public partnerships and cooperation". The use of third party entities could then be a part of this topic if found acceptable.  To improve accuracy, consistency and readability of the text we have made a number of suggestions. It is our belief that this strategic framework will be an important tool to prepare the IPPC, RPPOs and NPPOs to face the plant health challenges of the near future. We would hope that SPG and CPM will not introduce too many substantial changes to the proposal.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
16	G	(General Comment)	Baldissera Giovani Research has a key role in underpinning plant health activities, ranging from pest risk analysis, surveillance, taxonomy, diagnostics and actions at outbreaks to eradicate the

			pests and control further spread (containment, certification). It is also essential to maintain and develop scientific expertise as well as infrastructures that sustain plant health. The Euphresco network addresses and covers all these aspects of Plant Health research and therefore welcomes the inclusion in the draft IPPC Strategic Framework of global phytosanitary research co-ordination.  The Euphresco network, by contributing to research coordination and facilitating international research collaboration, can provide research support for policy and operations as well as helping to sustain phytosanitary science capability. Euphresco activities could also accelerate the development of some of the other programmes identified in the IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030, as indicated in the comments below Category: SUBSTANTIVE
17	G	(General Comment)	Malawi General Comment Category: TECHNICAL
18	G	(General Comment)	Lao People's Democratic Republic Lao PDR agreed with the drafted Strategic Framework for IPPC 2020-2030 Category: TECHNICAL
19	G	(General Comment)	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  1. Discussion of the difference between a plant pest and an invasive alien species!!  2. Common language needed to explain what phytosanitary means – because this document will be read by people not familiar with our terminology. So 'phytosanitary' needs to be defined at the beginning of the Framework.  3. Many ISPMs – first time they are mentioned they should be written in full  4. The pathway of tourism and movement of people, such as seasonal workers should be incorporated somewhere in the document as this is an evolving risk area, especially as seasonal worker tend to work in agricultural areas and hence increase the risk. Strategies here would include more vigilance at the points of entry and collaboration with Immigration authorities and outreach and education approaches, among others.  5. Order of the document proposal:  1. Introduction  2. Mission  3. Wission  4. Goal  4. Operating Environment  5. Plant Pests  5. Strategic Objectives (because of incorporating all the info above)  Which leads us to the  6. 'Development Agenda' and then  7. Core Activities that address all the rhetoric above.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
20	G	(General Comment)	OIRSA it is necessary to expand the Contribution to the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, through the sustainable development goals 3 and 16

			Category: SUBSTANTIVE
21	G	(General Comment)	Malaysia
			Malaysia has reviewed and accepted the draft.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
22	G	(General Comment)	Peru
			Peru shares the comments made by COSAVE
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
23	G	(General Comment)	Indonesia
			in page 30, Indonesia propose to add one more bullet under Activities to be carried out
			during 2020-2030, i.e.:
			Provide guidance and encourage NPPOs to develop applied research facility
			on phytosanitary treatments.
			Category : TECHNICAL
24	G	(General Comment)	Indonesia
			Indonesia propose to add one para between para 5 and 2030 Key Result Area, as
			follows:
			There were at least two aspects should considered on the agreement:
			Trade facilitation agreement takes concern on the mitigation of pest risk
			including the impact of quarantine pests and food safety.
			2. Association of pest in traded commodities may need specific strategy to
			mitigate pest risk and should not delay to phytosanitary clearance.
0.5		(0 10 0	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
25	G	(General Comment)	Indonesia
			In page 15, Indonesia propose to use word "plants" instead of "forest" under the
			commission's three strategic objectives. the same proposal also addressed to the same word in page 18
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
26	G	(General Comment)	Indonesia
20		(General Comment)	Still under Introduction(page 8), Indonesia propose to insert one para between para 4
			and para 5, as follows:
			On the other hand, IPPC should also develops strategic framework refer to WTO-Trade
			Fasilitation Agreement to assure the standards have been developed inline with WTO-
			TFA mission.
			Category: SUBSTANTIVE
27	G	(General Comment)	Indonesia
		,	In the first para under Introduction, Indonesia propose to insert "including IAS" between
			"from plant pests" and "and for facilitating
			And propose to add "based on its ALOP" after for their control.
			In the last sentence of third para, Indonesia propose to change "that can harbour or
			spread pests." become "that can be potential media spreading pests."
			In the forth para, Indonesia propose to change word "action" with "measures", so part
			of this sentence become "harmonization of measures"
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
28	G	(General Comment)	Indonesia
			Indonesia propose to change "should" into "may" in the last sentence under section who

			should read this document and why, so the sentence become "You may use this strategic framework to align your own strategy and activities to achieve the objectives of the IPPC."  Category: EDITORIAL
29	G	(General Comment)	Viet Nam - Global check "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pest and pest of plants" or ect; - Global check "plants and plant products" or "plants and agricultural products" or "regulated articles" - Add more some glossary: CITES, ePhyto, IC, SC - Keep glossary CPM in the document Category: EDITORIAL
30	G	(General Comment)	Eritrea The document is well prepared. It appears though that the IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030 do seem to be separated from the Strategic Objectives of the IPPC. It would have been more clearer and understandable if the eight development programs identified under the IPPC Development Agenda are elaborated in relation to the three strategic objectives of the IPPC, which could help us to see if the strategic objectives have been met or not.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
31	G	(General Comment)	Malawi There is need to add another strategic objective to be D. Title for the strategic objective is proposed to read" Enhance Phytosanitary Capacity" The activities under specific objective include: Enhanced capacity in pest risk analysis, pest surveillance, early warning systems, diagnostic capacity of contracting parties especially developing countries Capacity building in pest reporting obligations Developing countries are assisted in capacity development programmes by identifying their needs and priorities using a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation Category: TECHNICAL
32	13	Protecting the World's Plant Resources from PestsPests protection	OIRSA Category : EDITORIAL
33	25	DRAFT	Slovenia delete Category: EDITORIAL
34	30	This document is designed to communicate in a simple form the work of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission) and our focus for the coming 10 years. In view of the importance of IPPC strategic framework and the limited of language barrier. It is recommended that the review period be extended to six months.  Because It has not yet completed the consultation with legal, customs and other departments.	China In view of the importance of IPPC strategic framework and the limited of language barrier. It is recommended that the review period be extended to six months.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
35	30	This document is designed aims to communicate in a simple form the work of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission) and our focus for the coming 10 years.	New Zealand Category : EDITORIAL
36	30	This document is designed to communicate in a simple form the work of	New Zealand

		the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission) (herein after	Category : EDITORIAL
0.7	00	referred to as the Commission) and our focus for the coming 10 years.	Invalence of the condition and Consolite Providence of Consolites
37	30	This document is designed to communicate in a simple form communicate the work of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
		(Commission) and our focus its priorities for the coming 10 years.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
38	30	This document is designed to communicate in a simple form the work of	Viet Nam
36	30	the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission) (CPM) and	Category : EDITORIAL
		our focus for the coming 10 years.	Galegory : EDITONIAL
39	31	Readers will be able to understand what the International Plant	New Zealand
		Protection Convention (IPPC) is, the work of carried out by the	Category : EDITORIAL
		Commission, what we are trying to achieve, and why it matters.	- Caragory - 2277 Cr2
40	31	Readers will be able to understand the International Plant Protection	Standards Committee (SC)
		Convention is Convention, the work of the Commission, what we are	Category : EDITORIAL
		trying to achieve, and why it matters	
41	31	Readers will be able to understand the International Plant Protection	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
		Convention is, the work of the Commission, what we are the	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		Commission is trying to achieve, and why it matters.	
42	31	Readers will be able to understand the International Plant Protection	Ghana
		Convention is Convention, the work of the Commission, what we are	Category : EDITORIAL
		trying to achieve, and why it matters.	
43	31	Readers will be able to understand the International Plant Protection	Argentina
		Convention is Convention, the work of the Commission, what we are	Category : EDITORIAL
		trying to achieve, and why it matters.	
44	31	Readers will be able to understand the International Plant Protection	Uruguay
		Convention is Convention, the work of the Commission, what we are	Editorial correction
45	31	trying to achieve, and why it matters.  Readers will be able to understand the International Plant Protection	Cosave
45	31	Convention is, the work of the Commission, what we are trying to	Editorial correction.
		achieve, and why it matters.	Category : EDITORIAL
46	31	Readers will be able to understand the International Plant Protection	Viet Nam
40	31	Convention is, the work of the CommissionCPM, what we are trying to	Category : EDITORIAL
		achieve, and why it matters.	Galogory : EBIT OTHINE
47	31	Readers will be able to understand what the International Plant	Guyana
		Protection Convention is, the work of the Commission, what we are	Category : EDITORIAL
		trying to achieve, and why it matters.	
48	32	This document will guide the phytosanitary activities of the Commission	NEPPO
		and its main constituents, the National Plant Protection Organizations of	Could we add something in relation with the IYPH as it is predicted to be implemnted in
		contracting parties and Regional Plant Protection Organizations, over	2020?
		the period 2020 - 2030. Ten years is a long time though, so as we move	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		forward we expect to adapt and respond to ensure we stay on course,	
		not with what we decide today, but with where we need to be in the	
10		future.	Landa and the second of the se
49	32	This document will guide the phytosanitary plant health activities of the	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
		Commission and its main constituents and partners, the National Plant Protection Organizations of contracting parties and	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		I National Flant Frotection Organizations of contracting parties and	

		Regional Plant Protection Organizations, over the period 2020 - 2030.  Ten years is a long time though, so as we move forward we expect to adapt and respond to ensure we stay on course, not with what we decide today, but with where we need to be in the future.	
50	32	This document will guide the phytosanitary activities of the Commission CPM and its main constituents, the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of contracting parties and Regional Plant Protection OrganizationsOrganizations (RPPOs), over the period 2020 - 2030. Ten years is a long time though, so as we move forward we expect to adapt and respond to ensure we stay on course, not with what we decide today, but with where we need to be in the future.	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL
51	34	Who Should Read This Document and Why	Ozone Secretariat Environment-related Conventions (such as the Ozone Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol) and International partner organizations are not included in the list of target audience. We believe they is cooperation between those and the IPPC based on common areas of work.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
52	35	The target audiences for this document are broad.	Kenya This statement is not necessary Category: EDITORIAL
53	35	The target audiences for this document are broad.	Kenya Category: EDITORIAL
54	36	Contracting Parties and National Plant Protection Organisations and Regional Plant Protection Organisations — you will use this document at all levels of government and across governmental and non-governmental organisations to communicate how the work of the Commission supports your country to achieve its goals in the areas of trade and economic development, food security, and environmental protection. You should use this strategic framework to align your own strategy and activities to achieve the objectives of the IPPC.	Kenya Kenya propose that the style of addressing the target audience in this whole section should not refer to the second person perspective i.e. use of "you" and "your".  Category: EDITORIAL
55	36	Contracting Parties and National Plant Protection Organisations and Regional Plant Protection Organisations – you will use this document at all levels of government and across governmental and non-governmental organisations to communicate how the work of the Commission supports your country to achieve its goals in the areas of trade food security and economic developments ustainable agriculture, food securityprotection of forests and the environment, and environmental protectionsafe trade and economic development. You should use this strategic framework to align your own strategy and activities to achieve the objectives of the IPPC.	The order of the 3 goals has been modified for consistency with the order of the 3 strategic objectives which was changed (see page 7) as agreed during CPM 13.  "Sustainable agriculture" added for the same reason (consistency).  "Forests" added for the same reason (consistency). It is important to explicitly target the foresters' audience.  "Safe" added in front of "trade" for the same reason (consistency) and because without the addition of "safe" there is no link with IPPC ("trade" is WTO's task).  ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL (see page 7, section "Our goal")  "in the areas of food security, safe trade development [, and forest] and environmental protection "

			Cotogon / FDITODIA
56	36	Contracting Parties and National Plant Protection Organisations and Regional Plant Protection Organisations – you will use this document at all levels of government and across governmental and non-governmental organisations to communicate how the work of the Commission supports your country to achieve its goals in the areas of trade and economic development, food security, and environmental protection. You should use this strategic framework to align your own strategy and activities to achieve the objectives of the IPPC.	Category : EDITORIAL  World Trade Organization Is the WTO and other partnering organizations included here?  Category : SUBSTANTIVE
57	36	Contracting Parties and National Plant Protection Organisations and Regional Plant Protection Organisations – you will use this document at all levels of government and across governmental and non-governmental organisations to communicate how the work of the Commission supports your country to achieve its goals in the areas of plant protection, trade and economic development, food security, and environmental protection. You should use this strategic framework to align your own strategy and activities to achieve the objectives of the IPPC.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
58	37	Agricultural Producers, Farmers, and Exporters – the agricultural industry sector will better understand the threat of plant pests and the vital need for plant protection services and measures, including global standards, to safeguard agricultural productivity productivity, safety and profitability.	New Zealand Category: EDITORIAL
59	37	Agricultural Producers, Farmers, and Exporters and Importers – agricultural industry sector will better understand the threat of plant pests and the vital need for plant protection services and measures, including global standards, to safeguard agricultural productivity and profitability.	Japan Importers should read this document as well as exporters. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
60	37	Agricultural Producers, Farmers, and Exporters – agricultural industry sector will better understand the threat of plant pests and the vital need for plant protection services and measures, including global standards, to safeguard <a href="sustainable">sustainable</a> agricultural productivity and profitability.	EPPO For consistency with page 7, "strategic objectives", where "sustainable" was added following the comments made during CPM 13.  Category: EDITORIAL
61	37	Agricultural Producers, Farmers, and Exporters – agricultural industry sector will better understand the threat of plant pests and the vital need for plant protection services and measures, including global plant health standards, to safeguard agricultural productivity and profitability.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
62	38	FAO Divisions and Departments – you will be able to see the work the IPPC Secretariat is doing that could relate to your activities and programmes. You might also see how the IPPC Secretariat could benefit from knowing about or contributing to your work. This will increase the opportunities for alignment of effort, improve resource	

63	38	FAO Divisions and / Departments and other relevant international organizations – you will be able to see the work the IPPC Secretariat is doing that could relate to your activities and programmes. You might also see how the IPPC Secretariat could benefit from knowing about or contributing to your work. This will increase the opportunities for alignment of effort, improve resource utilisations, and increase the chance of delivering better results.	Japan The draft text referes to CBD, IAEA, IPCC, WCO, WTO, STDF as relevant organizations on IPPC. These international organizations should also read this document.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
64	38	FAO Divisions and Departments – you will be able to see the work the IPPC Secretariat is doing that could relate to your activities and programmes. You might also see how the IPPC Secretariat could benefit from knowing about or contributing to your work. This will increase the opportunities for alignment of effort, improve resource <a href="https://distribution.com/utilisation">utilisation</a> , and increase the chance of delivering better results.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee Category: EDITORIAL
65	39	<b>Donor Agencies</b> – you will be able to identify opportunities to achieve your goals through working with the IPPCIPPC Community. You might find specific areas where you want to invest to effect change at a global level, or it may help you to identify priority areas as you work with individual countries.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
66	40	contracting Party Delegates to the annual Commission meetings – you will use this document to stay focused on agreed objectives and key result areas and thereby determine priorities for the coming years. We know effecting change can take many years, so this document will help us remember what we considered to be important and why, and help us to pause before clarify the needs for changing direction and building in flexibility for adjustment to changes.	New Zealand Category: TECHNICAL
67	43	Glossary of Abbreviations	Kenya Sort in alphabetical order and avoid repetition of accronyms Category: EDITORIAL
68	45	IPPC International Plant Protection Convention  EPPO EMPRES CITES PWN OFF UN	FAO AGP I believe this part will be updated but here are a few abbreviations that are need to be added here: EPPO, EMPRES, CITES, PWN, OFF  Category: EDITORIAL
69	45	IPPC International Plant Protection Convention, "the Convention"	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee

			Category : EDITORIAL
70	47	Commission In this document references to 'the Commission' are to the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures	Viet Nam No need more defination Category : EDITORIAL
71	48	CITES the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Convention In this document references to 'the Convention' are to the International Plant Protection Convention	Viet Nam Add more glossary "CITES" Category : EDITORIAL
72	49	CPM Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, "the Commission"  CITES: the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora  ePhyto: electronic phytosanitary certificate	Viet Nam After CPM, add more 2 glossaries which ware used in document: - In item "IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030": CITES and ePhyto Category: SUBSTANTIVE
73	49	CPM Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, "the Commission"	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL
74	50	IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency  IC: Implementation and Capacity Development Committee	Viet Nam  After IAEA, add more 1 glossary: IC (in Item "Core Activities")  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
75	52	IPPC International Plant Protection Convention, "the Convention"	China Repetition Category: EDITORIAL
76	52	IPPC International Plant Protection Convention, "the Convention"	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
77	52	IPPC International Plant Protection Convention, "the Convention"	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee This is a repeat of the first abbreviation Category: EDITORIAL
78	55	RPPO Regional Plant Protection Organisation  SC: Standards Committee	Viet Nam Add more a glossary SC: Standards Committee (in Item "Core Activities") Category: SUBSTANTIVE
79	58	WTO World Trade Organisation Organization	World Trade Organization Category: EDITORIAL
80	96		Kenya Kenya seek clarification of the mission and vision. What is stated as the mission seem to be the vision while what is stated as the vision seem to be the mission Category: EDITORIAL

81	96	China Modify "implement harmonised measures to reduce pest spread" to "implement harmonised measures to prevent the invasion of pests, reduce pest spread"。(To prevent the invasion of pests is an important premise of reducing pest spread and minimizing the impact of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, and the environment.) Add "human health" to "STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES". (Nowadays human health is paid more and more attention.) Category: SUBSTANTIVE
82	96	Latvia 4.point should be deleted as it is only one instrument, not strategic point and therefore should not be included in strategy. Strategy can show big directions, but not overtake countries responsibility to choose their way how to deal with their responsibilities. When such responsibilities for NPPO are set in Convention.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
83	96	NEPPO Protect glabal plant resources. Facilitate trade should be a consequence not a mission. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
84	96	EPPO Section 'OUR VISION': It is written "the spread of plant pests is minimized". The whole idea of the IPPC is preventing the spread of pests and, indeed, this is also mentioned under strategic objectives para. 183. Therefore it is suggested that the vision should be no less than that of the objectives of the convention i.e. to prevent the spread of pests (even if in reality this is not always possible).  Category: EDITORIAL
85	96	Section 'IPPC DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030':  Suggestion of change: 2. Development of Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs - Comment: An action is missing.  Suggestion of change: 4. Enabling Drawing up guidance on the use of Third Party Entities - Comment: More appropriate wording.  Suggestion of change: 6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health - Comment: It is the IPPC development agenda so everything is in connection with the protection of plants, even if it is not explicitly said (i.e. even in 1, 3, 4 and 8). Therefore is it necessary to keep "on Plant Health" here?  Suggestion of change: 8. Diagnostic Laboratory Networking - Comment: An action is missing.  Category: EDITORIAL

86	96		EPPO
00	96		
			Section 'OUR GOAL':
			Compation of shapes
			Suggestion of change
			" minimise the impact of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, forests and
			the environment"
			For consistency with strategic objective B where "forests" were added.
			Forests are important not only as regards the protection of the environment but also for
			the production of wood.
			Category : EDITORIAL
87	97	Introduction	Ozone Secretariat
			It would be useful to include in the end of the introduction a description of the outline of
			the report and preferably the rationale for presenting the sections in the sequence they
			appear.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
88	98	The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is the global	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
		international treaty for protecting plant resources (including forests,	Category : EDITORIAL
		aquatic plants, non-cultivated plants and biodiversity) from plant pests	
		and for facilitating safe trade by through common and effective action to	
		prevent the spread and introduction of plant pests and to promote	
		appropriate measures for their control.	
89	99	The IPPC is deposited with and administered through the Food and	Kenya
		Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The IPPC was	Category : EDITORIAL
		established as a convention in 1951 and amended in 1979 and 1997.	
		The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission) (CPM)	
		herein referred to as "the Commission" is the governing body for the	
		IPPC. The work plan approved by the Commission is administered by	
		the IPPC Secretariat.	
90	99	The IPPC is deposited with and administered through the Food and	Viet Nam
		Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The IPPC was	Following glossary and global change "the commision" to "CPM"
		established as a convention in 1951 and amended in 1979 and 1997.	Category : EDITORIAL
		The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission) (CPM) is	
		the governing body for the IPPC. The work plan approved by the	
		Commission CPM is administered by the IPPC Secretariat.	
91	100	The IPPC extends beyond the protection of all cultivated plants to the	Standards Committee (SC)
		protection of natural flora and plant products. It includes both direct and	Harmonized terminology in ISPM.
		indirect damage by pests and pest plants plants as pests (collectively	Category : EDITORIAL
		called pests under the IPPC). It also covers vehicles, aircraft and	
		vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material	
		regulated articles that can harbour or spread pests.	
92	100	The IPPC extends beyond the protection of all cultivated plants to the	EPPO
<u> </u>		protection of natural flora and plant products. It includes both direct and	Clearer and consistency with page 17.
		indirect damage by <u>plant</u> pests and pest <del>plants</del> plants (weeds). It also	Category : EDITORIAL
		covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil	Salogory . EDT. O. W. E.
		and other objects or material that can harbour or spread pests.	
	I	Land other objects of material that call harbour of spread pests.	

	400	TI IDDO ( II III ( C	
93	100	The IPPC extends beyond the protection of all cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products. It includes both direct and indirect damage by pests and pest plantsplants as pests (collectively called pests under the IPPC). It also covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material regulated articles that can harbour or spread pests.	Argentina Harmonized terminology in ISPM. Category: TECHNICAL
94	100	The IPPC extends beyond the protection of all cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products. It includes both direct and indirect damage by pests and pest plantsplants as pests (collectivelly called pests under the IPPC). It also covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material regulated articles that can harbour or spread pests.	Uruguay To use harmonized terminology Category: TECHNICAL
95	100	The IPPC extends beyond the protection of all cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products. It includes both direct and indirect damage by pests and pest plantsplants as pests (collectively called pests under the IPPC). It also covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material regulated articles that can harbour or spread pests.	COSAVE Harmonized terminology in ISPM. Category: TECHNICAL
96	100	The IPPC extends beyond the protection of all cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products regulated articles. It includes both direct and indirect damage by pests and pest plants and pest plants. It also covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material that can harbour or spread pests.	<ul> <li>Viet Nam <ul> <li>According to ISPM 5: Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]. Therefore, the sentence "It also covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material that can harbour or spread pests" should be removed.</li> <li>Considering use to "pests" or "pest plants" or "plant pests" or "pests and pest plants" make confused.</li> <li>Because according ISPM 5, pests: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, "plant pest" is sometimes used for the term "pest" [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997; CPM, 2012]. Should be global checked and only used one of the word in the document.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Category: EDITORIAL</li> </ul>
97	101	The IPPC provides a framework and a forum for international cooperation, harmonization of action, and technical exchange between contracting parties. It is the only standard setting body for phytosanitary measures recognized by the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) as the only international standard setting body for phytosanitary measures Agreement).	World Trade Organization Category : EDITORIAL
98	101	The IPPC provides a framework and a forum for international cooperation, harmonization of action, and technical exchange between contracting parties. It is recognized by the World Trade Organization's (WTO) the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL

		Measures (the SPS Agreement) as the only international standard setting body for phytosanitary measures.	
99	103	The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission). The Commission comprises delegates from each of the contracting parties, 183 as at January 2018. The Commission meets during March or April each year usually at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, to promote cooperation and agree a work plan to implement the objectives of the IPPC. In particular, the Commission:	Ozone Secretariat The first sentence of this paragraph seems to repeat the last sentence of the second paragraph above. Category: EDITORIAL
100	103	The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission). The Commission comprises delegates from each of the contracting parties, 183 as at January 2018. The Commission meets during March or April each year usually at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, to promote cooperation and agree on a work plan to implement the objectives of the IPPC. In particular, the Commission:	World Trade Organization Category: EDITORIAL
101	103	The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission). The Commission comprises delegates from each of the contracting parties, 183 as at of January 2018. The Commission meets during March or April each year usually at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, to promote cooperation and agree a work plan to implement the objectives of the IPPC. In particular, the Commission:	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
102	103	The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission)CPM. The Commission-CPM comprises delegates from each of the contracting parties, 183 as at January 2018. The Commission-CPM meets during March or April each year usually at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, to promote cooperation and agree a work plan to implement the objectives of the IPPC. In particular, the CommissionCPM:	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL
103	103	The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission). The Commission comprises delegates from each of the contracting parties, 183 as at January 2018. The Commission meets during March or April each year usually at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, to promote cooperation and agree on a work plan to implement the objectives of the IPPC. In particular, the Commission:	Guyana Category : EDITORIAL
104	105	identifies action actions to control the spread of pests into new areas	World Trade Organization Category : EDITORIAL
105	105	identifies action actions to control the spread of pests into new areas	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
106	105	identifies action to control the spread of pests pests into new areas	Viet Nam Global check "pests" which is mentioned above. Category: EDITORIAL
107	106	develops and adopts international <u>plant health</u> standards and guidelines	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
108	106	develops and adopts international standards <u>establishes rules</u> and <u>guidelines</u> procedures for resolving disputes and adopts guidelines for <u>the recognition of regional plant protection organizations</u>	Viet Nam The CPM meets during March or April each year at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, to promote cooperation to help implement the objectives of the IPPC (IPPC web link:

			https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/ Category: EDITORIAL
109	108	cooperates with international organizations on matters covered by the <a href="Convention">Convention</a> • The members of CPM are the contracting parties to the Convention and are responsible for implementing the work programme of standards development, information exchange and capacity building	Viet Nam The CPM meets during March or April each year at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, to promote cooperation to help implement the objectives of the IPPC (IPPC web link: https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/ - Add more one bullet Category: EDITORIAL
110	109	The IPPC has become particularly significant and relevant in the light of evolving phytosanitary risks associated with the increasing movement of plants and people, climate change, the spread of pests, and the need to support the safe expansion of global trade and economic growth opportunities for all, protect plant resources and biodiversity, and to ensure food security, to protect plant resources and biodiversity and to support the safe expansion of global trade and economic growth opportunities for all.	NEPPO Category: SUBSTANTIVE
111	109	The IPPC has become particularly significant and relevant in the light of evolving phytosanitary risks associated with the increasing movement of plants and people, climate change, the spread of pests, and the need to support the safe expansion of global trade and economic growth opportunities for all, protect plant resources and biodiversity, and to ensure food security.	NEPPO food safety should be a priority Category: SUBSTANTIVE
112	109	The IPPC has become particularly significant and relevant in the light of evolving phytosanitary risks associated with the increasing movement of plants and people, climate change, the spread of pests, and the need to ensure food security, protect plant resources and biodiversity, and support the safe expansion of global trade and economic growth opportunities for all, protect plant resources and biodiversity, and to ensure food security.	EPPO Suggestion to modify the order of the 3 goals for consistency with the order of the 3 strategic objectives which was changed (see page 7) as agreed during CPM 13.  Category: EDITORIAL
113	109	The IPPC has become particularly significant and relevant in the light of evolving phytosanitary risks associated with the increasing movement of plants and people, climate change, the spread of pests, and the need to protect plant resources and biodiversity, support the safe expansion of global trade and economic growth opportunities for all, protect plant resources and biodiversity, and to ensure food security.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
114	109	The IPPC has become particularly significant and relevant in the light of evolving phytosanitary risks associated with the increasing movement of plants and people, climate change, the spread of <a href="mailto:pestspests">pestspests</a> , and the need to support the safe expansion of global trade and economic growth opportunities for all, protect plant resources and biodiversity, and to ensure food security.	Viet Nam Global check "pests" as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
115	109	The IPPC has become particularly significant and relevant in the light of evolving phytosanitary risks associated with the increasing movement of plants and people, climate change, the spread of pests, and the need to support the safe expansion of global trade and economic growth opportunities for all, protect plant resources and biodiversity, and to	Guyana Category: EDITORIAL

		ensure food security.	
116	112	Plant Pests Pests and Plant Pests	Viet Nam
			Global check "Pests and Plant Pests" or "Pests", mentioned above
			Category : EDITORIAL
117	114	The spread or outbreak of plant pests has significantly affected food	FAO AGP
117	114	security and economic prosperity (see Box 1). A vast range of plant	Category : EDITORIAL
		pests and diseases (collectively called pests under the IPPC) threaten	outogory . EDIT ONINE
		global food production (including animal feed), the productivity and	
		biodiversity of forests and the wild flora of the natural environment.	
		Some historical impacts of plant pests are well known, such as the	
		potato blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ) on potatoes in Ireland, coffee leaf	
		rust (Hemileia vastatrix) on coffee in Sri Lanka, Lanka, Central America	
		and Brazil, Fusarium wilt on bananas (Fusarium oxysporum f.sp.	
		cubense) in Latin America, Asia, Australia and Africa, phylloxera (Viteus	
		vitifoliae) on grapes in Europe and the United States, South American	
		leaf blight of rubber ( <i>Microcyclus ulei</i> ) on rubber in Brazil, Stem rust	
		Yellow rust (Puccinia graminisstriiformis) on wheat in North America,	
		Europe, Asia, North and East Africa, Dutch Elm disease (Ophiostoma	
		ulmi) on elm in Europe and the United States and European Gypsy	
		Moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> ) in the north eastern forests of North	
		America America and Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda) in	
		Americas and more recently in Africa.	
118	114	The spread or outbreak of plant pests has significantly affected food	China
		security and economic prosperity (see Box 1). A vast range of plant	The current scientific name of Phylloxera is Daktulosphaira vitifoliae.
		pests and diseases (collectively called pests under the IPPC) threaten	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		global food production (including animal feed), the productivity and	<b>3</b> ,
		biodiversity of forests and the wild flora of the natural environment.	
		Some historical impacts of plant pests are well known, such as the	
		potato blight (Phytophthora infestans) on potatoes in Ireland, coffee leaf	
		rust (Hemileia vastatrix) on coffee in Sri Lanka and Brazil, phylloxera	
		( <u>Daktulosphaira vitifoliaeViteus vitifoliae)</u> ) on grapes in Europe and the	
		United States, South American leaf blight of rubber (Microcyclus ulei) on	
		rubber in Brazil, Stem rust (Puccinia graminis) on wheat in North	
		America, Dutch Elm disease (Ophiostoma ulmi) on elm in Europe and	
		the United States and European Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar) in the	
		north eastern forests of North America.	
119	114	The spread or outbreak of plant pests has significantly affected food	New Zealand
		security and economic prosperity (see Box 1). A vast range of plant	Category : EDITORIAL
		pests and diseases (collectively called pests under the IPPC) threaten	
		global food production (including animal feed), the productivity and	
		biodiversity of forests and the wild flora of the natural environment.	
		Some historical impacts of plant pests are well known, such as the	
		potato blight (Phytophthora infestans) on potatoes in Ireland, coffee leaf	
		rust (Hemileia vastatrix) on coffee in Sri Lanka and Brazil, phylloxera	
		(Viteus vitifoliae) on grapes in Europe and the United States, South	
		American leaf blight of rubber (Microcyclus ulei) on rubber in Brazil,	

		Stem-stem rust (Puccinia graminis) on wheat in North America, Dutch Elm-elm disease (Ophiostoma ulmi) on elm in Europe and the United States and European Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar) in the north eastern-north-eastern forests of North America.	
120	114	The spread or outbreak of plant pests has significantly affected food security and economic prosperity (see Box 1). A vast range of plant pests and diseases (collectively called pests under the IPPC) threaten global food production (including animal feed), the productivity and biodiversity of forests and the wild flora of the natural environment. Some historical impacts of plant pests are well known, such as the potato blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ) on potatoes in Ireland, coffee leaf rust ( <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> ) on coffee in Sri Lanka and Brazil, phylloxera ( <i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> ) on grapes in Europe and the United States, South American leaf blight of rubber ( <i>Microcyclus ulei</i> ) on rubber in Brazil, Stem rust ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> ) on wheat in North America, Dutch Elm disease ( <i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i> ) on elm in Europe and the United States and European Gypsy Moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> ) in the north eastern forests of North America.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee Also should add pests [F. oxysprum TR4 and HLB] as the impact of these pests are very high and many regions of the world can associate with these pest problems.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
121	114	The introduction and spread or outbreak of plant pests has significantly affected food security and economic prosperity (see Box 1). A vast range of plant pests and diseases (collectively called pests under the IPPC) threaten global food production (including animal feed), the productivity and biodiversity of forests and the wild flora of the natural environment. Some historical impacts of plant pests are well known, such as the potato blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ) on potatoes in Ireland, coffee leaf rust ( <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> ) on coffee in Sri Lanka and Brazil, phylloxera ( <i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> ) on grapes in Europe and the United States, South American leaf blight of rubber ( <i>Microcyclus ulei</i> ) on rubber in Brazil, Stem rust ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> ) on wheat in North America, Dutch Elm disease ( <i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i> ) on elm in Europe and the United States and European Gypsy Moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> ) in the north eastern forests of North America.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  This section should also consider new examples of invasive pests like Fall Army Worm (Spodoptera frugiperda) in Africa and the bacterium Xylella fastidiosa in Europe Category: SUBSTANTIVE
122	114	The spread or outbreak of plant pests has significantly affected food security and economic prosperity (see Box 1). A vast range of plant pests and diseases (collectively called pests under the IPPC) threaten global food production (including animal feed), the productivity and biodiversity of forests and the wild flora of the natural environment. Some historical impacts of plant pests are well known, such as the potato blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ) on potatoes in Ireland, coffee leaf rust ( <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> ) on coffee in Sri Lanka and Brazil, phylloxera ( <i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> ) on grapes in Europe and the United States, South American leaf blight of rubber ( <i>Microcyclus ulei</i> ) on rubber in Brazil, Stem rust ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> ) on wheat in North America, Dutch Elm disease ( <i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i> ) on elm in Europe and the United States and European Gypsy Moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> ) in the north eastern forests of North America.	Nepal Category: SUBSTANTIVE

			1
		Besides the above conventional citations of pests, some latest spread or outbreak pests, e.g. Tuta absoluta, Heteropsylla cubana, Spodoptera frugiperda, may be convincing.	
123	114	The spread or outbreak of plant pests plant pests has significantly affected food security and economic prosperity (see Box 1). A vast range of plant pests and diseases plant pests (collectively called pests under the IPPC) threaten global food production (including animal feed), the productivity and biodiversity of forests and the wild flora of the natural environment. Some historical impacts of pests and plant pests are well known, such as the potato blight (Phytophthora infestans) on potatoes in Ireland, coffee leaf rust (Hemileia vastatrix) on coffee in Sri Lanka and Brazil, phylloxera (Viteus vitifoliae) on grapes in Europe and the United States, South American leaf blight of rubber (Microcyclus ulei) on rubber in Brazil, Stem rust (Puccinia graminis) on wheat in North America, Dutch Elm disease (Ophiostoma ulmi) on elm in Europe and the United States and European Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar) in the north eastern forests of North America.	Viet Nam Global check "pests and plant pests" or "pests" as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
124	115	Although the impacts of pests range from negligible to extremely high, it is often difficult to fully assess these impacts ahead of time. Preventing pests from spreading and establishing and spreading in new countries and regions is invariably more cost effective than maintaining long-term control, containment, or eradication (if possible)eradication, or the consequences of unchecked impact.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
125	115	Although the impacts of pests pests range from negligible to extremely high, it is often difficult to fully assess these impacts ahead of time. Preventing pests from spreading and establishing in new countries and regions is invariably more cost effective than maintaining long-term control, containment, or eradication (if possible), or the consequences of unchecked impact.	Viet Nam Global check "pests and plant pests" or "pests" as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
126	116	Pest Case Studies	Kenya Kenya proposes inclusion of fall army worm in the pest case studies Category: SUBSTANTIVE
127	116	Pest Case Studies Studies	Madagascar Fall armywarm have to be included Category: SUBSTANTIVE
128	116	Some illustrative Pest Case Studies	EPPO To make clear that these pest case studies are given for illustrative purposes.  Category: EDITORIAL
129	116	Pest Pest Case Studies	Viet Nam Global check "pests and plant pests" or "pests" as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
130	117	Halyomorpha halys, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United	Ghana Category : EDITORIAL

		States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits fruit trees, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhiker. The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	
131	117	Halyomorpha halys, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhiker. The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood of introduction of contaminating posts on these pathways.	Japan The regions mainly affected by these pests are unbalanced in the draft. For expample, in our understanding, the main affected areas of BMSB are Asia, Europe and North America; the main affected area of Xf is Europe; the main affected area of LGB is Africa; the main affected areas of OFF are Asia and Africa; and the main affected area of PWN is Asia. As mentioned above, Asia is involved in the three pests, while Oceania and South America are not involved in any pestl. Japan proposes to delete BMSB and add some other pests which affects Oceania and South America in order to make a balance geographically. Japan believes this modification will make this section more useful for international references.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
132	117	Halyomorpha halys, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhikercontaminating pest. The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood-probability of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency in the use of terms. ISPM 41 is about used vehicles.  Category: EDITORIAL
133	117	Halyomorpha halys, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United	New Zealand Category : EDITORIAL

	States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other <a href="manmade-man-made">man-made</a> structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with <a href="manmade-man-made">man-made</a> structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhiker. The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	
134 11		Mexico Mexico requests to replace this example, with another pest with more impact such as Ceratitis capitata, the Mediterranean fruit fly that is a significant pest of fruit and vegetables and with an enormous negative impact on horticultural production. Other example related more specifically with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) could be Lymantria dispar (Asian gypsy moth (AGM)) which reportedly feed on the foliage of over 600 plant species. It would also affect the marketability of forest resources, agricultural and horticultural commodities which may become subject to phytosanitary restrictions applied by trading partners; result in the increased use of pesticides to protect ecologically important, forested and agricultural areas; result in changes to biodiversity from the loss of native species and reduce the fiber of commercially important tree species.  Category: TECHNICAL
135 11		EPPO More correct wording and coherence with ISPM 41 Category: EDITORIAL
136 11		Ozone Secretariat Instead of using the word "recently" at the end of the first line, it may be better to specify the time, since this document will be used in future years and the meaning of "recently"

		serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhiker. The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	will change over time.  Category: EDITORIAL
137	117	Halyomorpha halys, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressivelyquickly. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhiker. The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
138	117	Halyomorpha halys, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a <a href="https://hitchhikercontaminating">hitchhikercontaminating pest</a> . The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of <a href="https://www.used.com/used-vehicles">used vehicles</a> , machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood-probability of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	Argentina For consistency in the use of terms. ISPM 41 is about used vehicles.  Category: TECHNICAL
139	117	Halyomorpha halys, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region,	Uruguay For consistency in the use of terms. ISPM 41 is about used vehicles. Category: TECHNICAL

		earious losses have been reported for a range of grons. Hosto in	
		serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a <a href="https://hitchhikercontaminating">hitchhikercontaminating pest</a> . The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of <a href="https://www.used.com/used-vehicles">used</a> vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the <a href="https://www.used.com/used-vehicles">likelihood-probability</a> of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	
140	117	Halyomorpha halys, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhikercontaminating pest. The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood-probability of introduction of contaminating pests on these	COSAVE For consistency in the use of terms. ISPM 41 is about used vehicles.  Category: TECHNICAL
141	118	pathways. Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruitstonefruits. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on olives.	CIHEAM Bari Category: TECHNICAL
142	118	Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new	CIHEAM Bari Category : TECHNICAL

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		hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can	
		be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a	
		strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC).	
		CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases	
		of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars.	
		Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries,	
		causing a serious outbreak on olives. Xf has recently emerged and	
		spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on	
		olives. In Italy is rapidly spreading, thus threatening the olive heritage.	
143	118	Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of	CIHEAM Bari
		grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including	Category: TECHNICAL
		(including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruitstonefruit), ornamental	
		and forestry plants. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects,	
		particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is	
		wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new	
		vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by	
		one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged	
		in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly	
		became one of the most economically important diseases of orange	
		production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has	
		recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a	
		serious outbreak on olives.	
144	118	Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of	EPPO
		grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including	It's important to show the Commission's action as regards Xylella fastiodiosa.
		citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by	This new sentence should be highlighted in yellow because this DP will normally be
		xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The	adopted in 2018 (the draft DP is currently under the notification period 01/07/2018-
		host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new	15/08/2018).
		hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can	Category : TECHNICAL
		be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a	
		strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC).	
		CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases	
		of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars.	
		Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries,	
		causing a serious outbreak on olives. The Commission has adopted a	
		diagnostic protocol for Xylella fastidiosa.	
145	118	Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of	Ozone Secretariat
		grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including	See comment above regarding the use of the word "recently" in the beginning of the last
		citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by	line of this paragraph.
		xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The	Category : EDITORIAL
		host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new	
		hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can	
		be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a	
		strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC).	
		CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases	
		of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars.	
		Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries,	
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		causing a serious outbreak on olives.	
146	118	Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strainsstrains and new hosts are discovered occasionally adding to the host lists. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on elivesolives and causing serious economic, environmental, socila and trading impacts on the affected countries.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
147	118	Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on olives.	Viet Nam Remove this species to after bactrocera dorsalis. Because arrange Categorize of pests: insects, bacteria, nematode Category: TECHNICAL
148	119	Prostephanus truncatus, the larger grain borer (LGB) is native to Central America and surrounding regions. It was introduced into Tanzania in the late 1970s and has spread through much of sub-Saharan Africa through movement of infested grain. It is a serious insect pest of stored maize and dried cassava roots (Africa's most important food crops), and will attack maize in the field just before harvest. LGB is now considered the most destructive pest of these crops in both West and East Africa. In West Africa, yield losses of up to 100% of stored maize and 45% of cassava have been reported as a result of LGB infestation. The IPPC is currently considering the development of an ISPM for the international movement of grain, which may help to reduce the spread of this type of pest.	Ghana Category: SUBSTANTIVE
149	119	Prostephanus truncatus, the larger grain borer (LGB) is native to Central America and surrounding regions. It was introduced into Tanzania in the late 1970s and has spread through much of sub-Saharan Africa through movement of infested grain. It is a serious pest of stored maize and dried cassava roots (Africa's most important food crops), and will attack maize in the field just before harvest. LGB is now	Standards Committee (SC) There is already a draft ISPM on grain. Category: TECHNICAL

		considered the most destructive pest of these crops in both West and East Africa. In West Africa, yield losses of up to 100% of stored maize and 45% of cassava have been reported as a result of LGB infestation. The IPPC is currently considering the development of developing an ISPM for the international movement of grain, which may help to reduce the spread of this type of pest.	
150	119	Prostephanus truncatus, the larger grain borer Larger Grain Borer (LGB) is native to Central America and surrounding regions. It was introduced into Tanzania in the late 1970s and has spread through much of sub-Saharan Africa through movement of infested grain. It is a serious pest of stored maize and dried cassava roots (Africa's most important food crops), and will attack maize in the field just before harvest. LGB is now considered the most destructive pest of these crops in both West and East Africa. In West Africa, yield losses of up to 100% of stored maize and 45% of cassava have been reported as a result of LGB infestation. The IPPC is currently considering the development of an ISPM for the international movement of grain, which may help to reduce the spread of this type of pest.	EPPO Category: EDITORIAL
151	119	Prostephanus truncatus, the larger grain borer (LGB) is native to Central America and surrounding regions. It was introduced into Tanzania in the late 1970s and has spread through much of sub-Saharan Africa through movement of infested grain. It is a serious pest of stored maize and dried cassava roots (Africa's most important food crops), and will attack maize in the field just before harvest. LGB is now considered the most destructive pest of these crops in both West and East Africa. In West Africa, yield losses of up to 100% of stored maize and 45% of cassava have been reported as a result of LGB infestation. The IPPC is currently considering the development of developing an ISPM for the international movement of grain, which may help to reduce the spread of this type of pest.	Argentina There is already a draft ISPM on grain. Category: TECHNICAL
152	119	Prostephanus truncatus, the larger grain borer (LGB) is native to Central America and surrounding regions. It was introduced into Tanzania in the late 1970s and has spread through much of sub-Saharan Africa through movement of infested grain. It is a serious pest of stored maize and dried cassava roots (Africa's most important food crops), and will attack maize in the field just before harvest. LGB is now considered the most destructive pest of these crops in both West and East Africa. In West Africa, yield losses of up to 100% of stored maize and 45% of cassava have been reported as a result of LGB infestation. The IPPC is currently considering the development of developing an ISPM for the international movement of grain, which may help to reduce the spread of this type of pest.	Uruguay There is already a draft ISPM on the international movement of grain Category: TECHNICAL
153	119	Prostephanus truncatus, the larger grain borer (LGB) is native to Central America and surrounding regions. It was introduced into Tanzania in the late 1970s and has spread through much of sub-Saharan Africa through movement of infested grain. It is a serious pest	COSAVE There is already a draft ISPM on grain. Category: TECHNICAL

		of stored maize and dried cassava roots (Africa's most important food crops), and will attack maize in the field just before harvest. LGB is now considered the most destructive pest of these crops in both West and East Africa. In West Africa, yield losses of up to 100% of stored maize and 45% of cassava have been reported as a result of LGB infestation. The IPPC is currently considering the development currently developing of an ISPM for the international movement of grain, which	
154	120	may help to reduce the spread of this type of pest.  Bactrocera dorsalis, the Oriental Fruit Fly fruit fly (OFF) is a highly invasive Asian species and an example of the significant impact economic fruit flies can have on production and trade. It has spread to parts of the Americas and Oceania, and most of sub-Saharan Africa (wrongly named as Bactrocera invadens). OFF and closely related species in this complex are amongst the world's most important horticultural pests, attacking hundreds of species of commercial and wild fruits. Larval infestations affect primary production, while new invasions threaten export markets and prompt costly eradication attempts. Invasive OFF has been shown to be highly competitive with native fruit flies, quickly becoming the dominant fruit fly pest.	New Zealand Category: EDITORIAL
155	120	Bactrocera dorsalis, the Oriental Fruit Fly (OFF) is a highly invasive Asian species and an example of the significant impact economic fruit flies can have on production and trade. It has spread to parts of the Americas and Oceania, and most of sub-Saharan Africa (wrongly named as Bactrocera invadens). OFF and closely related species in this complex are amongst the world's most important horticultural pests, attacking hundreds of species of commercial and wild fruits. Larval infestations affect primary production, while new invasions threaten export markets and prompt costly eradication attempts. Invasive OFF has been shown to be highly competitive with native fruit flies, quickly becoming the dominant fruit fly pest. The Commission has adopted a set of ISPMs to facilitate fruit fly management.	EPPO It's important to show the Commission's action. See ISPMs 26, 35 (including previous 30), 37 and some annexes to ISPMs 27 and 28. Category: TECHNICAL
156	120	Bactrocera dorsalis, the Oriental Fruit Fly (OFF) is a highly invasive Asian species and an example of the significant impact economic fruit flies can have on production and trade. It has spread to parts of the Americas and Oceania, and most of sub-Saharan Africa (wrongly named as Bactrocera invadens). OFF and closely related species in this complex are amongst the world's most important horticultural pests, attacking hundreds of species of commercial and wild fruits. Larval infestations affect primary production, while new invasions threaten export markets and prompt costly eradication attempts. Invasive OFF has been shown to be highly competitive with native fruit flies, quickly becoming the dominant fruit fly pest.  Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of	Viet Nam move from above Category: TECHNICAL
		grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including	

		citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on olives.	
157	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine (Pinus spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector (Monochamus spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.  Spodoptera frugiperda, known as Fall Armyworm (FAW), is an insect that is native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas. In its larva stage, it can cause significant damage to crops, if not well managed. It prefers maize, but can feed on more than 80 additional species of plants, including rice, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, vegetable crops and cotton. Recently it has become a major concern in Africa. Since its first occurrence in January 2016 and it has quickly spread across virtually all of sub-Saharan Africa within a few years. Because of increasing trade and the moth's strong flying ability, it has the potential to spread further. Farmers and NPPOs need substantial support to sustainably manage the pest in their cropping systems through implementing the principles of Integrated Pest Management and phytosanitary measures effectively.	FAO AGP Category: EDITORIAL
		Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense is a soil borne fungus causing vascular wilt in bananas. Although its origin is reported to be Southeast Asia, it made its greatest impact in the first half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century in Central America, devastating almost the whole banana industry when it spread quickly in the region, then gradually spreading to other	

158	121	continents and countries. Global banana production was saved from collapse by discovery of a resistant variety Cavendish, which currently provides around half of the global supply. However, this variety recently succumbed to a new race named Tropical Race 4 (TR4), which spread in Southeast Asia in 1990s and is now expanding rapidly to new destinations. So far, TR4 has been recorded in 15 countries resulting in abandonment of bananas in thousands of hectares in Asia. Its control through cultural and chemical means is extremely difficult and the best mode of protection is prevention of its spread and early detection and containment. Currently it is a major threat bananas in Asia, Australia, Africa, Near East and there is the worry that it may spread further.  **Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector ( <i>Monochamus</i> spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere—.  The quarantine pests of Oceania should be considered as well.	China According to the scope of pests, it is necessary to add some other cases. For examples, Solenopsis invicta, Erwinia amylovora, Tomato ringspot virus and Ambrosia artemisiifolia are the representative pests. The quarantine pests of Oceania should be considered as well.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
159	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine (Pinus spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and TaiwanKorea. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector (Monochamus spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.	China Taiwan is part of People's Republic of China and is inseparable. Category: EDITORIAL

160	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, pine wood	New Zealand
	121	nematode (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector ( <i>Monochamus</i> spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus  Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.	Category: EDITORIAL
161	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector ( <i>Monochamus</i> spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.	NEPPO Add FAW as an example regarding the importance of damages in Africa Category: SUBSTANTIVE
162	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine (Pinus spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector (Monochamus spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.	EPPO Attention should be paid to the use of italics in this para e.g. Monochamus should be italics Category: EDITORIAL

163	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine (Pinus spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector (Monochamus spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere. The Commission has adopted a set of ISPMs to facilitate the PWN management.	It's important to show the Commission's action.  See ISPMs 15, 39 and some annexes to ISPMs 27 and 28.  Category: TECHNICAL
164	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector ( <i>Monochamus</i> spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Add Tuta absoluta to Pest Cause Study heading – following proposed text  Tomato leaf miner, Tuta absoluta (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae), is native to  South American and has been recorded from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia,  Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Recently, the pest was reported to  south Asian countries like Nepal, India and Bangladesh. The fast spread of the pest  across Asia may possibly be enhanced by trade, porous borders and fragile nature of the phytosanitary infrastructure coupled with inadequate implementation of quarantine measures. Tomato (Solanum lycopersicum L.) is an important vegetable crop for income, food and nutrition in Asia as well as African countries. Production of the crop is currently threatened by leaf miner [Tuta absoluta (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)].  Heavy infestation by T. absoluta has been reported to cause yield losses ranging from 80-100%. Tuta absoluta has high rate of reproduction and short life cycle making it very dominant in the infested tomato fields. It is urgent to work to manage and stop spread the pests to other countries by Sanitary and Phytosanitay measures.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
165	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector (Monochamus spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.  Leading to the adoption of the standard related to wood packaging	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Anytime Monochamus is mentioned in the paragraph, it should be in italix  Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		material (ISPM 15) considered as the main pathway for these invasive pests.	
166	121	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, the Pine Wood Nematode, (PWN) is the causal agent of the economically and environmentally significant 'pine wilt disease' in species of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.). PWN is native to North America and is vectored by species of the wood-inhabiting longhorn beetle Monochamus. PWN was introduced into Asia (Japan) at the turn of the 20th century via timber exports, and has now spread into China, Korea and Taiwan. PWN was first detected in Europe (Portugal) in 1999 and now threatens to spread in Europe. While spread of the disease from tree to tree is primarily through the vector ( <i>Monochamus</i> spp.), and the emergence of adult beetles from PWN infested wood is believed to be the most likely method of introduction, species of Monochamus have not been introduced with PWN. Local species of Monochamus that can vector PWN are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere—	Viet Nam Add more Example for species of plant pests Category: TECHNICAL
		Example for species of plant pests	
167	127	To plan for the future it is important to estimate try to envision what the future might look like. Rather than attempt to make specific predictions a useful approach is to identify and extrapolate emerging major trends and some of their drivers. These provide a general picture of the future that this strategic framework needs to address, both in terms of challenges and opportunities. Major trends expected to be present during this period with relevance to the Commission and its members include:	Canada Replace "to estimate" with "try to envision" as it could otherwise imply that we can predict the future Category: SUBSTANTIVE
168	127	To plan for the future it is important to estimate consider what the future might look like. Rather than attempt to make specific predictions a useful approach is to identify and extrapolate emerging major trends and some of their drivers. These provide a general picture of the future that this strategic framework needs to address, both in terms of challenges and opportunities. Major trends expected to be present during this period with relevance to the Commission and its members include:	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
169	127	To plan for the future it is important to estimate what the future might look like. Rather than attempt to make specific predictions a useful approach is to identify and extrapolate emerging major trends and some of their drivers. These provide a general picture of the future that this strategic framework needs to address, both in terms of challenges and opportunities. Major trends expected to be present during this period with relevance to the Commission CPM and its members include:	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL
170	130	Global trade in food and agricultural products has tripled in value terms since the turn of the millennium and it is expected that this trend will continue. In 2015, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) noted that the global trade in food products will continue	Ghana Category : EDITORIAL

		to expand rapidly, but that the structure and pattern of trade will differ significantly by commodity and by region. FAO also predicted that the greater participation in global trade is an inevitable part of most countries' national trade strategies, but that the process of opening up to trade, and its consequences, will need to be appropriately managed if trade is to work in favour of improved food security outcomes. In addition, how commodities are traded is anticipated to change. The geographical separation of individual steps in the production chains will affect trade and require countries to cooperate. Specific drivers for this trend have been identified asas follows:	
171	130	Global trade in food and agricultural products has tripled in value terms since the turn of the millennium and it is expected that this trend will continue. In 2015, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) noted that the global trade in food products will continue to expand rapidly, but that the structure and pattern of trade will differ significantly by commodity and by region. FAO also predicted that the greater participation in global trade is an inevitable a part of most countries' national trade strategies, but that the process of opening up to trade, and its consequences, will need to be appropriately managed if trade is to work in favour of improved food security outcomes. In addition, how commodities are traded is anticipated to change. The geographical separation of individual steps in the production chains will affect trade and require countries to cooperate. Specific drivers for this trend have been identified as:	World Trade Organization Category: SUBSTANTIVE
172	130	Global trade in food and agricultural products has tripled in value terms since the turn of the millennium and it is expected that this trend will continue. In 2015, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) noted that the global trade in food products will continue to expand rapidly, but that the structure and pattern of trade will differ significantly by commodity and by region. FAO also predicted that the greater participation in global trade is an inevitable part of most countries' national trade strategies, but that the process of opening up to trade, and its consequences, will need to be appropriately managed if trade is to work in favour of improved food security outcomes. In addition, how commodities are traded is anticipated to change. The geographical separation of individual steps in the production chains will affect trade and require countries to cooperate. Specific drivers for this trend have been identified as:	Canada Suggest to refer to an increase trade in forestry products as well. It is important to highlight food and agriculture but also forestry given the importance of this sector and also because it falls within the scope of the IPPC.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
173	130	Global trade in food and agricultural products has tripled in value terms since the turn of the millennium and it is expected that this trend will continue. In 2015, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) FAO noted that the global trade in food products will continue to expand rapidly, but that the structure and pattern of trade will differ significantly by commodity and by region. FAO also predicted that the greater participation in global trade is an inevitable part of most countries' national trade strategies, but that the process of opening up	Viet Nam Mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL

		to trade, and its consequences, will need to be appropriately managed if trade is to work in favour of improved food security outcomes. In addition, how commodities are traded is anticipated to change. The geographical separation of individual steps in the production chains will affect trade and require countries to cooperate. Specific drivers for this trend have been identified as:	
174	132	Volume and speed of passenger and freight movements will continue to increase, presenting the potential <u>for pests</u> to move <del>pests</del> faster than ever before.	EPPO To prevent any misunderstanding (better wording).  Category: EDITORIAL
175	133	Complex global supply-production chains will result in goods crossing multiple borders for processing before being sold as finished productgroducts. The importance of traceability and phytosanitary security will increase.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
176	134	Direct to consumer trade Trading directly with consumers (including e-commerce) will continue to expand rapidly, decreasing size and increasing number of consignments to be assessed for phytosanitary risk.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
177	134	Direct to consumer trade (including e-commerce) will continue to expand rapidly, decreasing size and increasing number of consignments to be assessed for phytosanitary risk.  .Trade shrink and/or trade shyness will be a problem in the less developing countries	Nepal Category: SUBSTANTIVE
178	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, funding of NPPOs is expected to decline which will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to bebe as follows:	Ghana Category: EDITORIAL
179	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, funding of NPPOs is	FAO AGP Category: EDITORIAL

		expected to decline which decline. This will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers developments in this area are expected to be:	
180	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in volumes and diversity of traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increasedled to considerable operational changes of NPPOs. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, funding of NPPOs is expected to decline which will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Kenya Category: SUBSTANTIVE
181	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, funding of NPPOs is expected to decline which will necessitate need to make further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Standards Committee (SC) There is no available information to state internationally that funding of NPPOs will decline. Category: EDITORIAL
182	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, funding of NPPOs is expected to decline which will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Add information/sentence to highlight the effect that WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement will have on everything we do in the phytosanitary area – that is – that Customs will now be the driver at all borders and any phytosanitary clearance (like e-Phyto) will have to mesh with/agree with single window processes mandated by the TFA.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
183	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders	Argentina There is no available information to state internationally that funding of NPPOs will decline. Category: TECHNICAL

		have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, funding of NPPOs is expected to decline which will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	
184	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, funding of NPPOs is expected to decline which will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Uruguay There is no available information to state internationally that funding of NPPOs will decline Category: TECHNICAL
185	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, funding of NPPOs is expected to decline which will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	There is no available information to state internationally that funding of NPPOs will decline.  Category: TECHNICAL
186	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring <a href="https://pxw.nc.nc/phytosanitary-pest">phytosanitary-pest</a> risks are managed off-shore through industry standards and commercial arrangements.	Standards Committee (SC) Harmonized terminology. Category: EDITORIAL
187	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring phytosanitary pest risks are managed off-shore through industry standards and commercial arrangements.	Argentina Harmonized terminology. Category: TECHNICAL
188	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring phytosanitary pest risks are managed off-shore through industry standards and commercial arrangements.	Uruguay Harmonized terminology Category: TECHNICAL
189	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring	

		arrangements.	
191	141	Communication and Communication, data exchange and management capabilities will enable easier access to specialist expertise and sharing of information on pest risks.	Kenya Category: SUBSTANTIVE
192	141	Communication and data exchange capabilities will enable easier access to specialist expertise and sharing of information on pest risksrisks analysis.	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL
193	142	Public sector and international organization funding will become more constrained, putting pressure on agencies to innovate to find efficiencies in <a href="https://pww.eman.org/phytosanitary-pest risk-management">pest risk-management</a> , e.g. targeted inspection and other risk-based interventions.	Standards Committee (SC) Harmonized terminology. Category: EDITORIAL
194	142	Public sector and international organization funding will become more constrained, putting pressure on agencies to innovate to find efficiencies in <a href="https://pest.risk.management">phytosanitary-pest risk.management</a> , e.g. targeted inspection and other risk-based interventions.	Argentina Harmonized terminology. Category: TECHNICAL
195	142	Public sector and international organization funding will become more constrained, putting pressure on agencies to innovate to find efficiencies in <a href="https://pww.emanagement">phytosanitary-pest risk</a> management, e.g. targeted inspection and other risk-based interventions.	Uruguay Harmonized terminology Category: TECHNICAL
196	142	Public sector and international organization funding will become more constrained, putting pressure on agencies to innovate to find efficiencies in <a href="https://phytosanitary-pest risk">phytosanitary-pest risk</a> management, e.g. targeted inspection and other risk-based interventions.	COSAVE Harmonized terminology. Category: TECHNICAL
197	143	Public trust in government could will continue to decline demanding transparency and licence to operate may be under constant pressure, efficiency requiring NPPO's to more effectively communicate their value proposition.	Standards Committee (SC) Better explanation of NPPOs challenges. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
198	143	Public trust in government could continue to decline and licence to operate may be under constant pressure, requiring NPPO's NPPOs to more effectively communicate their value proposition.	EPPO Category: EDITORIAL
199	143	Public trust in government could continue to decline and licence to operate may be under constant pressure, requiring NPPO's to more effectively communicate their value proposition.	Ozone Secretariat The word "continue" in the first line of this bullet point implies that the public trust in government is declining; however, this is not explained/discussed in the preceding text of this section.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
200	143	Public trust in government could will continue to decline demanding transparency and licence to operate may be under constant pressure, efficiency requiring NPPO's to more effectively communicate their value proposition.	Argentina Better explanation of NPPOs challenges. Category: TECHNICAL
201	143	Public trust in government could will continue to decline demanding transparency and licence to operate may be under constant pressure efficiency, requiring NPPO's to more effectively communicate their value proposition.	Uruguay To explain better NPPOs challenges Category : TECHNICAL
202	143	Public trust in government could will continue to decline demanding transparency and licence to operate may be under constant pressure,	COSAVE Better explanation of NPPOs challenges.

		efficiency requiring NPPO's to more effectively communicate their value proposition.	Category : TECHNICAL
203	143	Public trust in government could continue to decline and licence or import permit to operate may be under constant pressure, requiring NPPO's to more effectively communicate their value proposition.	Viet Nam depend on country Category: EDITORIAL
204	144	Importing countries will expect higher levels of protection, and disagreements on appropriate <a href="https://physical.org/physical.org/">phytosanitary</a> measures are expected to intensify, slowing market access negotiations or disrupting existing trade.	Standards Committee (SC) Harmonized terminology. Category: EDITORIAL
205	144	Importing countries will expect higher levels of protection, and disagreements on appropriate <a href="https://physical-normalizatry">phytosanitary</a> measures are expected to intensify, slowing market access negotiations or disrupting existing trade.	Argentina Harmonized term. Category: TECHNICAL
206	144	Importing countries will expect higher levels of protection, and disagreements on appropriate <a href="https://physical-normalizatry">phytosanitary</a> measures are expected to intensify, slowing market access negotiations or disrupting existing trade.	Uruguay For consistency Category : TECHNICAL
207	144	Importing countries will expect higher levels of protection, and disagreements on appropriate <a href="https://physical-normalizatry">phytosanitary</a> measures are expected to intensify, slowing market access negotiations or disrupting existing trade.	COSAVE Harmonized term. Category : TECHNICAL
208	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free <u>food sources</u> , fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new <u>improved</u> approaches <u>to-for</u> phytosanitary risk management by exporting and importing countries.	FAO AGP Category : EDITORIAL
209	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary risk management by exporting and importing countries  Political Environment - It is expected that political environment across the globe will be stable so as to enhance trade	Kenya Kenya propose an additional bullet touching on the importance of political stability to enhance economic growth and trade Category: SUBSTANTIVE
210	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to <a href="https://physical.org/physical.org/">physical.org/<a href="https://physical.org/">physical.org/<a href="https://physica&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Standards Committee (SC) Harmonized terminology. Category: EDITORIAL&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;211&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;145&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to &lt;a href=" mailto:phytosanitary"="">phytosanitary</a> <a href="mailto:management-by">manage pest</a> risk <a href="management-by">management-by</a> exporting and importing countries.</a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a>	<b>EPPO</b> To be noted that in the Annotated Glossary: PRM is part of the PRA process and is different from pest management which the actual implementation of phytosanitary measures.  Category: EDITORIAL
212	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will	EPPO

		continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary risk management by exporting and importing countries.	"pesticide-free"? What is meant? -free from residues of pesticides (Codex Maximum Residue Limits) OR - free from pesticides treatments? Category: TECHNICAL
213	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary risk management by exporting and importing countries.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Add a point highlighting - the [Change in country policy with a move away from agriculture into more tourism and industrialization which is reducing the support to plant health systems.]  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
214	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary pest risk management by exporting and importing countries.	Argentina Harmonized terminology. Category: TECHNICAL
215	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary pest risk management by exporting and importing countries.	Uruguay Harmonized terminology Category: TECHNICAL
216	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary risk management by exporting and importing countries.  . Efforts will be put into developing regional plant quarantine procedures in less developing countries.	Nepal Category: SUBSTANTIVE
217	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to <a href="https://physiological.org/physiological.org/">physiological.org/<a href="https://pest.org/">physiological.org/<a href="https://pest.org/">physiological.org/</a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a>	

		these positive developments will be offset by capacity needs in developing countries and especially in least developed countries. The capacity of such countries needs to be strengthened in order to allow those countries to participate in world trade. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	
220	148	Although overall research in traditional plant health related disciplines is expected to decline, it is expected that a number of research developments will affect plant health activities substantially. Continuing developments in molecular biology and genetic sequencing are expected to deliver new tools but also new challenges for plant health diagnostics. Increased Developments in IT and remote sensing tools in plant health and increased data analysis capabilities will open doors for new developments approaches in surveying and monitoring for plant pests. Some of these positive developments will be offset by capacity needs in developing countries and especially in least developed countries. The capacity of such countries needs to be strengthened in order to allow those countries them to participate in world trade. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	CIHEAM Bari Category: TECHNICAL
221	148	Although overall research in traditional plant health related disciplines is expected to decline, it is expected that a number of research developments will affect plant health activities substantially. Continuing developments in molecular biology and genetic sequencing are expected to deliver new tools but also new challenges for plant health diagnostics. Increased data analysis capabilities will open doors for new developments in surveying and monitoring for plant pests. Some of these positive developments will be offset by capacity needs in developing countries and especially in least developed countries. The capacity of such countries needs to be strengthened in order to allow those countries to participate in world trade. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Ozone Secretariat It may be good to explain in a footnote the concept of "Big data".  Category: EDITORIAL
222	148	Although overall research in traditional plant health related disciplines is expected to decline, it is expected that a number of research developments will affect plant health activities substantially. Continuing developments in molecular biology and genetic sequencing are expected to deliver new tools but also new challenges for plant health diagnostics. Increased data analysis capabilities will open doors for new developments in surveying and monitoring for plant pests. Some of these positive developments will be offset by capacity needs in developing countries and especially in least developed countries. The capacity of such countries needs to be strengthened in order to allow those countries to participate in world trade. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Ozone Secretariat Please explain why overall research in traditional plant health is expected to decline.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
223	149	Scientific advances will improve ability to detect pests pests faster and provide new methods to manage pests pests and their spread.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
224	150	Detection of new microorganisms-pests without reliable information on	China

		their potential to cause harm will present challenges to risk management.	Microorganisms could not include the insect pests, weeds and nematode.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
225	151	"Big data" and advanced analytical tools will provide new opportunities to detect patterns and target pest surveillance and border inspections.  (new bullet point) Research into the development of pest resistant plants.	New Zealand New bullet point added Category: TECHNICAL
226	151	"Big data" and advanced analytical tools will provide new opportunities to detect patterns and target pest surveillance and border inspections.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
227	152	Differing capacities among countries to monitor and respond to pest threats-risks will impact trade and put neighbouring countries at risk.	Standards Committee (SC) Harmonized terminology. Category: EDITORIAL
228	152	Differing capacities among countries to monitor and respond to pest threats-risk will impact trade and put neighbouring countries at risk.	Argentina Harmonized terminology. Category: TECHNICAL
229	152	Differing capacities among countries to monitor and respond to pest threats-risks will impact trade and put neighbouring countries at risk.	Uruguay Harmonized terminology Category: TECHNICAL
230	152	Differing capacities among countries to monitor and respond to pest threats-risks will impact trade and put neighbouring countries at risk.	COSAVE Harmonized terminology. Category: TECHNICAL
231	153	Less developed countries will continue to face difficulties acquiring technology and setting up viable phytosanitary systems for participation in agricultural trade.	Standards Committee (SC) This statement could not be applicable because availability of cheaper technologies is more accessible. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
232	153	Less developed countries will continue to face difficulties acquiring technology and setting up viable phytosanitary systems for participation in agricultural trade.	Kenya From Kenya's experience the phytosanitary conferences go along way in supporting phytosanitary systems, compliance and capacity across regions.  Category: TECHNICAL
233	153	Less developed countries will continue to face difficulties acquiring technology and setting up viable phytosanitary systems for participation in agricultural trade	Kenya Category: TECHNICAL
		Regular phytosanitary conferences to deliberate on phytosanitary research and emerging issues.	
234	153	Less developed countries will continue to face difficulties acquiring technology and setting up viable phytosanitary systems for participation in agricultural trade—.	Nepal Category: SUBSTANTIVE
		.Possibly brain drain in dissatisfied technical personnel will be escalated	
235	156	The mitigation of climate change related impacts on agriculture and plant health will present a major challenge to NPPOs and international	Standards Committee (SC) Harmonized terminology.

		organizations in the plant health field. Changes in food production patterns and their trade will become apparent over the next two decades. The consequential changes in plant health, such as pest epidemiological anomalies and frequent distribution extensions will provide challenges, especially in the areas of surveillance, monitoring and pest risk analysis. The danger of pest adaptations to changed climate parameters may cause new pest threats-risk to major staple crops. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Category : EDITORIAL
236	156	The mitigation of climate change related impacts on agriculture and plant health will present a major challenge to NPPOs and international organizations in the plant health field. Changes in food production patterns and their trade will become apparent over the next two decades. The consequential changes in plant health, such as pest epidemiological anomalies and frequent distribution extensions will provide challenges, especially in the areas of surveillance, monitoring and pest risk analysis. The danger of pest adaptations to changed climate parameters may cause new pest threats-risk to major staple crops. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
237	156	The mitigation of climate change related impacts on agriculture and plant health will present a major challenge to NPPOs and international organizations in the plant health field. Changes in food production patterns and their trade will become apparent over the next two decades. The consequential changes in plant health, such as pest epidemiological anomalies and frequent distribution extensions will provide challenges, especially in the areas of surveillance, monitoring and pest risk analysis. The danger of pest adaptations to changed climate parameters may cause new pest threats_risks_to major staple crops. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	Vruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
238	156	The mitigation of climate change related impacts on agriculture and plant health will present a major challenge to NPPOs and international organizations in the plant health field. Changes in food production patterns and their trade will become apparent over the next two decades. The consequential changes in plant health, such as pest epidemiological anomalies and frequent distribution extensions will provide challenges, especially in the areas of surveillance, monitoring and pest risk analysis. The danger of pest adaptations to changed climate parameters may cause new pest threats-risk to major staple crops. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
239	156	The mitigation of climate change related impacts on agriculture and plant health will present a major challenge to NPPOs and international organizations in the plant health field. Changes in food production patterns and their trade will become apparent over the next two decades. The consequential changes in plant health, such as pest epidemiological anomalies and frequent distribution extensions will provide challenges, especially in the areas of surveillance, monitoring and pest risk analysis. The danger of pest adaptations to changed	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL

		climate parameters may cause new pest pest threats to major staple crops. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	
240	157	Climate change will <u>cause more cause</u> frequent extreme weather events altering locations and methods of food production around the world.	Kenya Category: EDITORIAL
241	158	Climate change will affect pest epidemiology and the global distribution impacts and range of pestspest and host distribution.	EPPO Improvement. "Distribution" and "range" seem to be redundant, while "pest impacts" are missing (see page 18, section B, for pest impacts).  Category: EDITORIAL
242	158	Climate change will affect epidemiology and the global distribution and range of pestspests.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
243	160	New or mutated pests <u>or their more aggressive strains</u> will emerge and impact <del>on productivity and quality of significant crops.</del>	FAO AGP Category : EDITORIAL
244	160	New or mutated pests will emerge and impact <u>significantly</u> on <u>significant</u> <u>cropscrop production, environment and trade</u> .	Kenya Category: SUBSTANTIVE
245	160	New or mutated pests will emerge and impact on significant crops.  .Researches will be escalated to find appropriate plant pests and diseases management practices	Nepal Category: SUBSTANTIVE
246	160	New or mutated pests pests will emerge and impact on significant crops.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
247	162	[Insert a pictograph of the future]	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Add the following paragraph [Impacts of the political instability, domestic and international conflicts on plant health. Political instability and conflicts affects plant health in different ways  • Affects the trading facilitations between countries  • Loss of control on trading commodities  • Loss of coordinated control of invasive pests between neighbouring countries and within affected countries  • Loss of international support from international related organisations]
248	165	Mission of the IDDCIDDC Commission	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
248	165	Mission of the IPPCIPPC Commission	Kenya Category: SUBSTANTIVE
249	167	Protect global plant resources and facilitate safe (or ) while facilitating trade	NEPPO The main mission should be: Protect golbal ressources. Faciliate trade is a
			qconsequence or expeted result Category: SUBSTANTIVE

			2. The goal reads like an objectives.
			3. Stating the goal here may not be necessary.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
251	170	Vision of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures CPM	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above
252	172	The spread of <del>plant</del> pests <u>and plant pests</u> is minimized and their	Category : EDITORIAL  Viet Nam
232	172	impacts within countries are effectively managed	Global check as mentioned above  Category: EDITORIAL
253	176	Goal of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures CPM	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
254	178	All countries have the capacity to implement harmonised measures to reduce-to minimize pest introduction, spread and minimise the impact of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, human health and the environment.	China Introduction and human health have been paid more attention. They should be included. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
255	178	All countries have the capacity to implement harmonised measures to reduce pest pest spread and minimise the impact of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, and the environment.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
256	183	The Commission does not exist to serve its own interests. As an international body the Commission is focused on outcomes at a global level. The IPPC is the primary international treaty for protecting global plant resources (including forests, non-cultivated plants and biodiversity) from plant pests and for facilitating the safe movement of plants and plant products and other regulated articles in international trade. The core purpose of the IPPC is to prevent the international spread of plant pests and reduce their impact, but this only matters to the extent it enables the achievement of broader outcomes. Achieving the purpose of the Convention contributes positively to outcomes that are important to the entire world.	Kenya Category: EDITORIAL
257	183	The Commission CPM does not exist to serve its own interests. As an international body the Commission CPM is focused on outcomes at a global level. The IPPC is the primary international treaty for protecting global plant resources (including forests, non-cultivated plants and biodiversity) from plant pests and for facilitating the safe movement of plants and plant products and other regulated articles in international trade. The core purpose of the IPPC is to prevent the international spread of plant pests and reduce their impact, but this only matters to the extent it enables the achievement of broader outcomes. Achieving the purpose of the Convention contributes positively to outcomes that are important to the entire world.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
258	184	The Commission has identified three Strategic Objectives that capture the major contributions it makes in a global context. While contracting	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL

		parties and RPPOs cannot take complete accountability for any of the objectives, they can play an important role, and must ensure our that efforts stay focused on achieving results in these areas. The three Strategic Objectives are equally important and the Commission work programme must be balanced to ensure the collective work programme contributes to all three objectives.	
259	184	The Commission CPM has identified three Strategic Objectives that capture the major contributions it makes in a global context. While contracting parties and RPPOs cannot take complete accountability for any of the objectives, they can play an important role, and must ensure our efforts stay focused on achieving results in these areas. The three Strategic Objectives are equally important and the Commission—CPM work programme must be balanced to ensure the collective work programme contributes to all three objectives.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
260	185	Key Result Areas are described for each Strategic Objective. The Key Result Areas outline the impact the Commission expects to see under each Strategic Objective when the Commission, contracting parties, RPPOs and partnering-partner organisations successfully work together to deliver this Strategic Framework. Results will be delivered through both the core work of the IPPC and the IPPC Development Agenda Initiatives described later in this document.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
261	185	Key Result Areas are described for each Strategic Objective. The Key Result Areas outline the impact the Commission CPM expects to see under each Strategic Objective when the Commission CPM, contracting parties, RPPOs and partnering organisations successfully work together to deliver this Strategic Framework. Results will be delivered through both the core work of the IPPC and the IPPC Development Agenda Initiatives described later in this document.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
262	187	The Commission's three Strategic Objectives are to:  The aim of IPPC is to prevent the plant pests spread. Some contents of this part beyond the IPPC's business.	China The aim of IPPC is to prevent the plant pests spread. Some contents of this part beyond the IPPC's business.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
263	187	The Commission's three Strategic Objectives are to:	Nepal It is advised to incorporate enhance food security and poverty reduction in the objective. It is also advised that include responsibilities of contracting parties and a role of NPPOs in strategic objectives  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
264	187	The Commission's CPM's three Strategic Objectives are to:	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
265	190	Protect forests and the environment from the impacts of plant pests	Standards Committee (SC) Forests are part of the environment. Otherwise crops, wild flora, etc. should also be included.

			Category : TECHNICAL
266	190	Protect forests and the environment from the impacts of plant pests	Argentina Forests are part of the environment. Otherwise crops, wild flora, etc. should also be included.  Category: TECHNICAL
267	190	Protect forests and the environment from the impacts of plant pests	Uruguay Forests are part of the environment. Otherwise crops, wild flora, etc. should also be included Category: TECHNICAL
268	190	Protect forests and the environment from the impacts of plant pests	COSAVE Forests are part of the environment. Otherwise crops, wild flora, etc. should also be included.  Category: TECHNICAL
269	192	Facilitate safe trade trade, development and economic growth	World Trade Organization Category: EDITORIAL
270	192	Enhance phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish A.  B and C	Kenya A strategic objective on capacity development needs to be included to cater for enhancement of ability to implement harmonized measures for contracting parties.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
271	195	All IPPC core activities contribute to these Strategic Objectives. In addition, the IPPC 2020-2030 Development Agenda initiatives will significantly strengthen the impact the work of the Commission will have on these Strategic Objectives. Delivery of the Development Agenda will depend on whether sufficient resources can be secured in addition to <a href="mailto:through">through</a> the FAO regular programme funding for core activities and additional financial resources.	EPPO Because we are currently working on increasing the FAO regular programme which seems to be the only solution for a real sustainable funding of the IPPC.  Category: TECHNICAL
272	195	All IPPC core activities contribute to these Strategic Objectives. In addition, the IPPC 2020-2030 Development Agenda initiatives will significantly strengthen the impact the work of the Commission-CPM will have on these Strategic Objectives. Delivery of the Development Agenda will depend on whether sufficient resources can be secured in addition to the FAO regular programme funding for core activities.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
273	196	Within the framework of the IPPC the contracting parties and RPPO's play a critical role in advancing the implementation of the convention at a national and regional level. The NPPO's of contracting parties are important partners to the IPPC in terms of developing concrete actions at a national level to fulfil their mandated role, implement the convention and ISPMs and prevent the spread of pests that can affect agriculture, food security and biodiversity. RPPO's are also critically important in coordinating these efforts at a regional level and especially in developing and the implementing capacity building programmesactivities. In addition, RPPOs may be able to undertake specific tasks in implementing this strategic framework on behalf of the Commission. For this reason effective partnerships with contracting	Standards Committee (SC) RPPOs not always develop programmes. Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		parties and RPPOs are essential for achieving progress with these Strategic Objectives.	
274	196	Within the framework of the IPPC the contracting parties and RPPO's RPPOs play a critical role in advancing the implementation of the convention at a national and regional level. The NPPO's NPPOs of contracting parties are important partners to the IPPC in terms of developing concrete actions at a national level to fulfil their mandated role, implement the convention and ISPMs and prevent the spread of pests that can affect agriculture, food security and biodiversity. RPPO's RPPOs are also critically important in coordinating these efforts at a regional level and especially in developing and the implementing capacity building programmes. In addition, RPPOs may be able to undertake specific tasks in implementing this strategic framework on behalf of the Commission. For this reason effective partnerships with contracting parties and RPPOs are essential for achieving progress with these Strategic Objectives.	EPPO Category: EDITORIAL
275	196	Within the framework of the IPPC the contracting parties and RPPO's play a critical role in advancing the implementation of the convention at a national and regional level. The NPPO's of contracting parties are important partners to the IPPC in terms of developing concrete actions at a national level to fulfil their mandated role, implement the convention and ISPMs and prevent the spread of pests that can affect agriculture, food security and biodiversity. RPPO's are also critically important in coordinating these efforts at a regional level and especially in developing and the-implementing capacity building programmes. In addition, RPPOs may be able to undertake specific tasks in implementing this strategic framework on behalf of the Commission. For this reason effective partnerships with contracting parties and RPPOs are essential for achieving progress with these Strategic Objectives.	World Trade Organization Category: EDITORIAL
276	196	Within the framework of the IPPC the contracting parties and RPPO's play a critical role in advancing the implementation of the convention at a national and regional level. The NPPO's of contracting parties are important partners to the IPPC in terms of developing concrete actions at a national level to fulfil their mandated role, implement the convention and ISPMs and prevent the spread of pests that can affect agriculture, food security and biodiversity. RPPO's are also critically important in coordinating these efforts at a regional level and especially in developing and the implementing capacity building programmesactivities. In addition, RPPOs may be able to undertake specific tasks in implementing this strategic framework on behalf of the Commission. For this reason effective partnerships with contracting parties and RPPOs are essential for achieving progress with these Strategic Objectives.	Argentina RPPOs not always develop programmes. Category: TECHNICAL
277	196	Within the framework of the IPPC the contracting parties and RPPO's play a critical role in advancing the implementation of the convention at a national and regional level. The NPPO's of contracting parties are	Uruguay RPPOs not always develop programmes Category : TECHNICAL

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		important partners to the IPPC in terms of developing concrete actions at a national level to fulfil their mandated role, implement the convention and ISPMs and prevent the spread of pests that can affect agriculture, food security and biodiversity. RPPO's are also critically important in coordinating these efforts at a regional level and especially in developing and <a href="the-implementing">the-implementing</a> capacity building <a href="programmesactivities">programmesactivities</a> . In addition, RPPOs may be able to undertake specific tasks in implementing this strategic framework on behalf of the Commission. For this reason effective partnerships with contracting parties and RPPOs are essential for achieving progress with these Strategic Objectives.	
278	196	Within the framework of the IPPC the contracting parties and RPPO's play a critical role in advancing the implementation of the convention at a national and regional level. The NPPO's of contracting parties are important partners to the IPPC in terms of developing concrete actions at a national level to fulfil their mandated role, implement the convention and ISPMs and prevent the spread of pests that can affect agriculture, food security and biodiversity. RPPO's are also critically important in coordinating these efforts at a regional level and especially in developing and the implementing capacity building programmesactivities. In addition, RPPOs may be able to undertake specific tasks in implementing this strategic framework on behalf of the Commission. For this reason effective partnerships with contracting parties and RPPOs are essential for achieving progress with these Strategic Objectives.	COSAVE RPPOs not always develop programmes. Category: TECHNICAL
279	196	Within the framework of the IPPC the contracting parties and RPPO's play a critical role in advancing the implementation of the convention at a national and regional level. The NPPO's of contracting parties are important partners to the IPPC in terms of developing concrete actions at a national level to fulfil their mandated role, implement the convention and ISPMs and prevent the spread of pests that can affect agriculture, food security and biodiversity. RPPO's are also critically important in coordinating these efforts at a regional level and especially in developing and the implementing capacity building programmes. In addition, RPPOs may be able to undertake specific tasks in implementing this strategic framework on behalf of the <a href="CommissionCPM">CommissionCPM</a> . For this reason effective partnerships with contracting parties and RPPOs are essential for achieving progress with these Strategic Objectives.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
280	198	High impact pests can challenge primary production and food supplies in all nations. Global crop losses due to plant pests and pest plants (weeds) are typically estimated to range between 20% and 35% of potential production. The losses caused by the spread of a new pest into new areas or crops can be much more catastrophic, sometimes causing total loss of crops until new strategies can be deployed to combat the pest. As pest spread is managed, crop losses are reduced	NEPPO Acoording to the glossary, pest is global: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Why this difference: plant pest and pest plants. For consistency, could we use only pest.  Category: EDITORIAL

		and food security increased.	
281	198	High impact pests can challenge primary production production, food and food feed supplies in all nations. Global crop losses due to plant pests and pest plants (weeds) are typically estimated to range between 20% and 35% of potential production. The losses caused by the spread of a new pest into new areas or crops can be much more catastrophic, sometimes causing total loss of crops until new strategies can be deployed to combat the pest. As pest spread is managed, crop losses are reduced and food security increased.	NEPPO Category: SUBSTANTIVE
282	198	High impact pests can challenge primary production and food supplies in all nations. Global crop losses due to plant pests and pest-plants as pests (weeds) are typically estimated to range between 20% and 35% of potential production. The losses caused by the spread of a new pest into new areas or crops can be much more catastrophic, sometimes causing total loss of crops until new strategies can be deployed to combat control the pest. As pest spread is managed, crop losses are reduced and food security increased.	Standards Committee (SC) Avoid using numerical data when no references are provided. Harmonized terminology. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
283	198	High impact pests can challenge primary production and food supplies in all nations. Global crop losses due to plant pests and pest plants (weeds) are typically estimated to range between 20% and 35% of potential production. The losses caused by the spread of a new pest into new areas or crops can be much more catastrophic, sometimes causing total loss of crops until new strategies can be deployed to combat the pest. As pest spread is managed, crop losses are reduced and food security increased.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee Category: EDITORIAL
284	198	High impact pests can challenge primary production and food supplies in all nations. Global crop losses due to plant pests and pest-plants as pests (weeds) are typically estimated to range between 20% and 35% of potential production. The losses caused by the spread of a new pest into new areas or crops can be much more catastrophic, sometimes causing total loss of crops until new strategies can be deployed to combat control the pest. As pest spread is managed, crop losses are reduced and food security increased.	Argentina Avoid using numerical data when no references are provided. Harmonized terminology. Category: TECHNICAL
285	198	High impact pests can challenge primary production and food supplies in all nations. Global crop losses due to plant pests and pest-plants (weeds) are typically estimated to range between 20% and 35% of potential production. The losses caused by the spread of a new pest into new areas or crops as pests (weeds) can be much more catastrophic, sometimes causing total loss of crops until new strategies can be deployed to combat control the pest. As pest spread is managed, crop losses are reduced and food security increased.	Uruguay Avoid using numerical data when no references are provided. Other changes to use harmonized terminology Category: TECHNICAL
286	198	High impact pests can challenge primary production and food supplies in all nations. Global crop losses due to plant pests and pest plants (weeds) are typically estimated to range between 20% and 35% of petential production. The losses caused by the spread of a new pest into new areas or crops as pests (weeds) can be much more	COSAVE Avoid using numerical data when no references are provided. Harmonized terminology. Category: TECHNICAL

		catastrophic, sometimes causing total loss of crops until new strategies can be deployed to <a href="mailto:eembat-control">eembat-control</a> the pest. As pest spread is managed, crop losses are reduced and food security increased.	
287	198	High impact pests can challenge primary production and food supplies in all nations. Global crop losses due to plant pests and pest plants (weeds) plant pests and pest plants (weeds) are typically estimated to range between 20% and 35% of potential production. The losses caused by the spread of a new pest pest into new areas or crops can be much more catastrophic, sometimes causing total loss of crops until new strategies can be deployed to combat the pestpest. As pest spread is managed, crop losses are reduced and food security increased.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
288	199	Food security – the availability of and access to adequate food supplies has many dimensions, including population dynamics, land use choices, climate change, crop production practices and management of plant pests (including invasive alien species), access to genetic resources, new production technologies, trade, food aid, and rural development.	NEPPO Category : EDITORIAL
289	199	Food security – the availability of and access to adequate food supplies has many dimensions, including population dynamics, land use choices, climate change, crop production practices and management of plant pests (including invasive alien species), access to genetic resources, new production technologiestechnologies (e.g.: new pesticides such as Insect Growth Regulators which may be more environmental-friendly and safer for human food), trade, food aid, and rural development.	EPPO Important aspect to be mentioned Category: TECHNICAL
290	199	Food security – the availability of and access to adequate food supplies has many dimensions, including population dynamics, land use choices, climate change, crop production practices and management of plant pests (including invasive alien species), access to genetic resources, new production technologies, trade, food aid, and rural development.	EPPO What is meant here by 'including invasive alien species'? Is it: "including new pest incursions"? (see A3 at the end of the page) Category: TECHNICAL
291	199	Food security – the availability of and access to adequate food supplies has many dimensions, including population dynamics, land use choices, climate change, crop production practices and management of plant pests (including invasive alien species)pests, access to genetic resources, new production technologies, trade, food aid, and rural development.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
292	199	Food security – the availability of and access to adequate food supplies has many dimensions, including population dynamics, land use choices, climate change, crop production practices and management of plant pests plant pests (including invasive alien species), access to genetic resources, new production technologies, trade, food aid, and rural development.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
293	200	Demographic trends may exert pressure on the food security situation globally but particularly in developing regions. Overall, FAO estimates that global agricultural output needs to expand by about 70 percent to meet the food needs of the population expected in 2050. Crop production is expected to continue to account for over 80 percent of the world's food.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL

294	201	Crop production intensification and pest management strategies need to	EPPO
		be more sustainable than current or historical ones i.e. they must value	What is meant here by 'pest population control'? Is it: "natural enemies limiting pest
		and enhance ecosystem services such as soil nutrient dynamics, pollination, pest population control, and water conservation. They must	populations"? Better wording could be 'biological control of pest populations'  Category: TECHNICAL
		also build on elements that include integrated pest management,	Category : TEOTHWOAL
		conservation agriculture, access to and sustainable use of plant genetic	
005	000	resources, while also reducing soil, air and water pollution.	FAO AOD
295	202	The impact of plant pests on food security is particularly evident in the developing world where phytosanitary regulatory frameworks often lack	FAO AGP Category: EDITORIAL
		capacity. Contracting parties should be ensuring their phytosanitary	Guidgoly . EDIT ONINE
		regulatory frameworks are appropriately structured and structured.	
		resourced and implemented to avoid plant pests putting their food	
		security at risk. The IPPC can support contracting parties to have the skills, capacity and knowledge they need to do this.	
296	202	The impact of plant pests on food security is particularly evident in the	NEPPO
		developing world where phytosanitary regulatory frameworks often lack	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		capacity. Contracting parties should be ensuring their phytosanitary	
		regulatory frameworks are appropriately structured and resourced to avoid plant pests putting their food security at risk. The IPPC can	
		support contracting parties to have the skills, capacity and knowledge	
		they need to do this.	
297	202	The impact of plant pests on food security is particularly evident in the	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
		developing world where phytosanitary plant health regulatory frameworks often lack capacity. Contracting parties should be ensuring	Category: SUBSTANTIVE
		their phytesanitary plant health regulatory frameworks are appropriately	
		structured and resourced to avoid plant pests putting their food security	
		at risk. The IPPC can support contracting parties to have the skills,	
298	203	capacity and knowledge they need to do this.  As pest spread is reduced and existing pests are well managed, crop	Canada
290	203	productivity is increased minimised, and production costs can fall. This	In addition to growers, suggest adding importers and consumers as these groups would
		can result in significant economic benefits to growers, importers, and	also benefit from a reduction in production costs
		consumers. In addition, their ability to produce food increases for both	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
200	202	the domestic food supply and for exports.	FAO AGP
299	203	As If pest spread is reduced minimised and existing pests are well better managed, crop productivity is increased minimised, can increase	Category : EDITORIAL
		and production costs can fall. This can would result in significant	- Catagory 1 = 2.7 C 1
		economic benefits to growers growers and governments. In addition,	
		their-ability of the farmers would increase to produce food increases for both the own consumption, for domestic food supply and for exports.	
300	203	As pest spread is reduced and existing pests are well managed, crop	New Zealand
		productivity is increased <u>and losses</u> minimised, and production costs	Category : TECHNICAL
		can fall. This can result in significant economic benefits to growersIn	
		addition, their ability to produce food increases for both the domestic	
301	203	food supply and for exports.  As pest spread is reduced and existing pests are well managed, crop	EPPO
		productivity is increased minimisedincreased, and production costs can	Category : EDITORIAL

		fall. This can result in significant economic benefits to growers. In addition, their ability to produce food increases for both the domestic food supply and for exports.	
302	203	As pest spread is reduced and existing pests are well managed, crop productivity is increased minimisedincreased, and production costs can fall. This can result in significant economic benefits to growers. In addition, their ability to produce food increases for both the domestic food supply and for exports.	Ozone Secretariat Category : EDITORIAL
303	203	As pest spread is reduced and existing pests are well managed, crop productivity is increased minimised, and production costs can fall. This can result in significant economic benefits to growers. In addition, their ability to produce food increases for both the domestic food supply and for the exports.	World Trade Organization Category : EDITORIAL
304	204	A0: Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products	Prevention is a very important aspect of pest risk management which should not only consist in reaction systems. To be added:  "A0: Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products"  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
305	205	A1: All NPPOs have effective pest surveillance systems in place for timely detection of new pest arrivals and monioring.	FAO AGP Category: EDITORIAL
306	205	A1: All NPPOs have effective <u>pest_pest</u> surveillance systems in place for timely detection of new <u>pest_pest</u> arrivals.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
307	206	A2: All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, diagnose, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so these pests do not have major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread to threaten other regions and trading partners.	Kenya Category: TECHNICAL
308	206	A2: All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so <a href="theta">theta</a> these pests do not have <a href="cause">cause</a> major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread to threaten <a href="theta">threaten</a> threaten <a href="theta">threaten</a> threaten <a href="theta">threaten</a> in the regions and trading partners.	Kenya Category: EDITORIAL
309	206	A2: All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest pest outbreaks, so these pests do not have major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread to threaten other regions and trading partners.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
310	207	A3: A phytosanitary emergency response system that facilitates timely action against new pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.	Kenya Category: EDITORIAL
311	207	A3: A phytosanitary plant health emergency response system facilitates timely action against new pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
312	207	A3: A phytosanitary emergency response system facilitates timely action against new pest pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL

313	208	A4: Sustainable pest management practises, such as 'systems approaches', are implemented widely to minimise pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and minimise the need for endpoint treatments.	Kenya Category: TECHNICAL
		A5: All NPPOs have Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) capacity in place to identify and mitigate on risks associated with trade.	
314	208	A4: Sustainable pest <u>risk</u> management <u>practisesoptions</u> , such as 'systems approaches', are implemented widely to minimise pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and minimise the need for endpoint treatments.	Standards Committee (SC) Consistency with the definition of systems approaches. Category: EDITORIAL
315	208	A4: Sustainable pest <u>risk</u> management <u>practisesoptions</u> , such as 'systems approaches', are implemented widely to minimise pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and minimise the need for endpoint treatments.	Argentina Consistency with the definition of systems approaches. Category: TECHNICAL
316	208	A4: Sustainable pest <u>risk</u> management <u>practisesoptions</u> , such as 'systems approaches', are implemented widely to minimise pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and minimise the need for endpoint treatments.	Uruguay Consistency with the definition of systems approaches. Category: TECHNICAL
317	208	A4: Sustainable pest <u>risk</u> management <u>practisesoptions</u> , such as 'systems approaches', are implemented widely to minimise pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and minimise the need for endpoint treatments.	COSAVE Consistency with the definition of systems approaches. Category: TECHNICAL
318	208	A4: Sustainable pest management practises, such as 'systems approaches', are implemented widely to minimise pest pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and minimise the need for endpoint treatments.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
319	210	Contribution to the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda	EPPO Adding link or references could be helpful for further information: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/ Category: EDITORIAL
320	211	The work of the IPPC for this Strategic Objective to enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity strongly supports the UN 2030 sustainable development goals 2 and 12.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
321	217	B. Protect Forests and the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests	Standards Committee (SC) Forest are part of the environment. Otherwise crops, wild flora, etc. should also be included.  Category: TECHNICAL
322	217	B. Protect Forests and the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests	Argentina Forest are part of the environment. Otherwise crops, wild flora, etc. should also be included. Category: TECHNICAL
323	217	B. Protect Forests and the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests	Uruguay Forests are part of the environment. Otherwise crops, wild flora, etc. should also be

	1		
			included.
			Category: TECHNICAL
324	217	B. Protect Forests and Protect the Environment from the Impacts	COSAVE
		of Plant Pests	Forest are part of the environment. Otherwise crops, wild flora, etc. should also be
			included.
			Category : TECHNICAL
325	217	B. Protect Forests and the Environment from the Impacts of Plant	Viet Nam
323	· ·	PestsPlant Pests	Global check as mentioned above
			Category : EDITORIAL
326	218	Awareness has increased of the importance of invasive alien species,	NEPPO
320	210	which can and do have a significant and devastating impact on the	Category : EDITORIAL
		terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments, agriculture and forests.	Calegory . LDT ONIAL
		, ,	
		Continuing concern with climate change and protecting forests and the	
		environment compels the Commission, RPPOs and contracting parties	
		to be aware of the potential for pest distribution and impacts to change	
		with the changing climate. Governments' policies to minimize harm to	
		forests and the environment, climate change and invasive alien species	
		will have to be matched with the need to maintain sustainable food	
		production in order to ease poverty and feed their populations.	
		Identification and promotion of environmentally sustainable measures to	
		manage plant pests will be needed.	
327	218	Awareness has increased of the importance of invasive alien species,	EPPO
		which can and do have a significant and devastating impact on the	Better wording
		terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments, agriculture and forests.	Category : EDITORIAL
		Continuing concern with climate change and protecting forests and the	
		environment compels the Commission, RPPOs and contracting parties	
		to be aware of the potential for pest distribution and impacts to change	
		with the changing climate. Governments' policies to minimize harm to	
		forests and the environment, climate change and spread of invasive	
		alien species will have to be matched with the need to maintain	
		sustainable food production in order to ease poverty and feed their	
		populations. Identification and promotion of environmentally sustainable	
		measures to manage plant pests will be needed.	
328	218	Awareness has increased of the importance of invasive alien species,	EPPO
		which can and do have a significant and devastating impact on the	From para 217. More logical sequence.
		terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments, agriculture and forests.	Category : EDITORIAL
		The IPPC and its standards and the IPPC framework are applied to	
		address environmental concerns as they relate to plant biodiversity and	
		emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant	
		pests. Continuing concern with climate change and protecting forests	
		and the environment compels the Commission, RPPOs and contracting	
		parties to be aware of the potential for pest distribution and impacts to	
		change with the changing climate. Governments' policies to minimize	
		harm to forests and the environment, climate change and invasive alien	
		species will have to be matched with the need to maintain sustainable	
		food production in order to ease poverty and feed their populations.	
		rood production in order to ease poverty and reed their populations.	

		Identification and promotion of environmentally sustainable measures to manage plant pests will be needed.	
329	218	Awareness has increased of the importance of invasive alien species, which can and do have a significant and devastating impact on the terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments, agriculture and forests. Continuing concern with climate change and protecting forests and the environment compels the Commission, RPPOs and contracting parties to be aware of the potential for pest distribution and impacts to change with the changing climate. Governments' policies to minimize harm to forests and the environment, climate change and invasive alien species will have to be matched with the need to maintain sustainable food production in order to ease poverty and feed their populations. Identification and promotion of environmentally sustainable measures to manage plant pests [what about pest plants as noted earlier?] will be needed.	Ozone Secretariat Category: SUBSTANTIVE
330	218	Awareness has increased of the importance of invasive alien species, which can and do have a significant and devastating impact on the terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments, agriculture and forests. Continuing concern with climate change and protecting forests and the environment compels the <a href="CommissionCPM">CommissionCPM</a> , RPPOs and contracting parties to be aware of the potential for pest distribution and impacts to change with the changing climate. Governments' policies to minimize harm to forests and the environment, climate change and invasive alien species will have to be matched with the need to maintain sustainable food production in order to ease poverty and feed their populations. Identification and promotion of environmentally sustainable measures to manage plant pests will be needed.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
331	219	The IPPC standards and the IPPC framework are applied to address environmental concerns as they relate to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant pests. As climate change impacts as felt more widely, more frequent extreme weather events have the potential to increase the rate of natural windborne spread. Climate is often a limiting factor for a pest both in terms of their survival and fecundity. As climates modify, environmental plant and pest ranges will change and pest impacts have the potential to increase significantly.	Plant ranges may also change due to climate change. For example, forest trees that found themselves at the limit of their geographical distribution because of climate change may be weakened and therefore become attractive to pests.  Category: TECHNICAL
332	219	The IPPC standards and the IPPC framework are applied to address environmental concerns as they relate to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant pests. As climate change impacts as felt more widely, more frequent extreme weather events have the potential to increase the rate of natural windborne spread. Climate is often a limiting factor for a pest both in terms of their survival and fecundity. As climates modify, environmental ranges will change and pest impacts have the potential to increase significantly.	EPPO Moved to 218, see comment above Category: EDITORIAL
333	219	The IPPC standards and the IPPC framework are applied to address	World Trade Organization

		environmental concerns as they relate to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant pests. As climate change impacts as are felt more widely, more frequent extreme weather events have the potential to increase the rate of	Category : EDITORIAL
		natural windborne spread. Climate is often a limiting factor for a pest both in terms of their survival and fecundity. As climates modify, environmental ranges will change and pest impacts have the potential to increase significantly.	
334	219	The IPPC standards and the IPPC framework are applied to address environmental concerns as they relate to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant pests. As climate change impacts as are felt more widely, more frequent extreme weather events have the potential to increase the rate of natural windborne spread. Climate is often a limiting factor for a pest both in terms of their survival and fecundity. As climates modify, environmental ranges will change and pest impacts have the potential to increase significantly.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
335	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest management practises, such as systems approaches and integrated pest management is reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.	Canada Replace "end-point chemical treatments" "end-point chemical-based and other treatments" as they may not always be chemical treatments.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
336	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest risk management practisesoptions, such as systems approaches and integrated pest management is approaches, are reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.	Standards Committee (SC) Consistency with the definition of systems approaches. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
337	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant-pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest management practises, such as systems approaches and integrated pest management is reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.	NEPPO according to the glossary Category: SUBSTANTIVE
338	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest management practises, such as systems approaches and integrated pest management is reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the <a href="mailto:environmentenvironment">environmentenvironment or to resort to</a>	EPPO Management measures in forests must take particular account of the environmental impact (not only of the issue of phytosanitary treatments, but also of preventive or curative clearcuts for example).  Category: TECHNICAL

		destructive methods of control which are particularly impactful in forests	
339	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest management practises, such as systems approaches and integrated pest management is are reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
340	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest <u>risk</u> management <u>practisesoptions</u> , such as systems <u>approaches and integrated pest management</u> is reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.	Argentina Consistency with the definition of systems approaches. Category: TECHNICAL
341	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest <u>risk</u> management <u>practisesoptions</u> , such as systems approaches and <u>integrated pest management</u> is reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.	Uruguay Consistency with the definition of systems approaches Category: TECHNICAL
342	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest <a href="risk">risk</a> management <a href="practisesoptions">practisesoptions</a> , such as systems approaches <a href="and-integrated pest management">and-integrated pest management</a> is reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.	COSAVE Consistency with the definition of systems approaches. Category: TECHNICAL
343	220	Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don't themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest pest management practises, such as systems approaches and integrated pest pest management is reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or Category: EDITORIAL
344	221	The IPPC engages with biodiversity and environment related conventions, international collaborations, and capacity development arrangements such as the Convention on Biodiversity, the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund. Whereas the Convention on Biodiversity addresses biodiversity and the environment in general, the IPPC deal specifically with those invasive alien species that are pests of plants, and establishes standards and provides guidance for protection against them. Many ISPMs have elements directed to protection of biodiversity. The IPPC standards on pest risk	Canada Suggest adding the ISPM numbers within brackets for ease of reference. Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		analysis, for example, can be essential and important tools for the assessment of environmental pest risks. The standard concerning the treatment of wood packaging material is aimed at risk management of tree and wood pests that can affect biodiversity or commercial forests.	
345	221	The IPPC engages with biodiversity and environment related conventions, international collaborations, and capacity development arrangements such as the Convention on Biodiversity, the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund. Whereas the Convention on Biodiversity addresses biodiversity and the environment in general, the IPPC deal specifically with those invasive alien species that are pests of plants, and establishes standards and provides guidance for protection against them. Many ISPMs have elements directed to protection of biodiversity. The IPPC standards on pest risk analysis, for example, can be essential and important tools for the assessment of environmental pest risks. The standard concerning the treatment of wood packaging material is aimed at risk-management of tree and wood pests that can affect forest biodiversity or commercial forestswood production.	Biodiversity and commercial forests are not antonymic. Pest impacts on biodiversity are possible in managed forests. Therefore it is not appropriate to oppose natural forests and (sustainably) managed forests, especially since some are the subject of ecological certification schemes.  Category: TECHNICAL
346	221	The IPPC engages with biodiversity and environment related conventions, international collaborations, and capacity development arrangements such as the Convention on Biodiversity, the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund. Whereas the Convention on Biodiversity addresses biodiversity and the environment in general, the IPPC deal_deals_specifically with those invasive alien species that are pests of plants, and establishes standards and provides guidance for protection against them. Many ISPMs have elements directed to protection of biodiversity. The IPPC standards on pest risk analysis, for example, can be essential and important tools for the assessment of environmental pest risks. The standard concerning the treatment of wood packaging material is aimed at risk management of tree and wood pests that can affect biodiversity or commercial forests.	World Trade Organization Category: EDITORIAL
347	221	The IPPC engages with biodiversity and environment related conventions, international collaborations, and capacity development arrangements such as the Convention on Biodiversity, the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund. Whereas the Convention on Biodiversity addresses biodiversity and the environment in general, the IPPC deal specifically with those invasive alien species that are posts of plantspests of plants, and establishes standards and provides guidance for protection against them. Many ISPMs have elements directed to protection of biodiversity. The IPPC standards on pest risk analysis, for example, can be essential and important tools for the assessment of environmental pest risks. The standard concerning the treatment of wood packaging material is aimed at risk management of tree and wood pests that can affect biodiversity or commercial forests.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect Category: EDITORIAL

348	222	The IPPC has and continues to progress the development of a number	EPPO
340	222	of other standards, guidance and recommendations dealing with the	Otherwise possible confusion with CBD.
		potential movement of invasive alien species plant pests important to	Category : EDITORIAL
		the protection of biodiversity. These deal with invasive aquatic plants,	Guidgary . EBTT OTTIME
		minimizing pest movement by sea containers and air containers, and	
		reducing the pest risk from waste material from ships.	
349	223	The IPPC also makes accessible a wide range of resources for	NEPPO
0.0		environmental agencies to take action against plant pests with	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		environmental and biodiversity impacts.	
350	223	The IPPC also makes accessible a wide range of resources for	Viet Nam
		environmental agencies to take action against <del>plant pests plant pests</del>	Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants"
		with environmental and biodiversity impacts.	or ect
			Category : EDITORIAL
351	224	2030 Key Result Areas	United States of America
			This is in reference to section B. Protect Forests and the Environment from the Impacts
			of Plant Pests. We recommend a new point B5 be added which reads as follows: "B5:
			Contracting parties will continue to improve their capacity to implement key IPPC
			standards which directly address the spread of forest and environmental pests, such as
			ISPM 15 on wood packaging materials and other such standards, to contain the global
			spread of pests which threaten forests, biodiversity, and non-cultivated flora."
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
352	225	<b>B</b> 1: Contracting parties recognise management of environmental plant	Viet Nam
		pests-plant pests as part of their responsibilities and work with national	Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants"
		environmental sector agencies to support pest pest management	or ect
		programmes aimed at environmental protection.	Category : EDITORIAL
353	226	B2: Contracting parties have mechanisms in place to control the spread	EPPO
		of environmental contaminant contaminating pests on non-plant trade	See ISPM 5
		pathways, e.g. invasive ants on vehicles and machinery, or gypsy moth	Category : EDITORIAL
		egg masses on sea containers and vessels.	
354	226	B2: Contracting parties have mechanisms in place to control the spread	Viet Nam
		of environmental contaminant pests pests on non-plant trade pathways,	Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants"
		e.g. invasive ants on vehicles and machinery, or gypsy moth egg	or ect
055	000	masses on sea containers and vessels.	Category : EDITORIAL
355	228	B4: Agencies with environmental and natural forest biodiversity	EPPO
		stewardship responsibilities regularly access information and other	Biodiversity and commercial forests are not antonymic. Pest impacts on biodiversity are
		resources managed by the IPPC Secretariat.	possible in managed forests. Therefore it is not appropriate to oppose natural forests
			and (sustainably) managed forests, especially since some are the subject of ecological
			certification schemes.
356	220	Contribution to the LIN 2020 Sustainable Development Agenda	Category : EDITORIAL
356	230	Contribution to the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda	Kenya We propose addition of SDC no. 14 on life below water and this will cover aquatic plant
			We propose addition of SDG no. 14 on life below water and this will cover aquatic plant species and coastal habitats.
			Category : TECHNICAL
257	227	C. Facilitate Safe Trade, Development and Economic Growth	World Trade Organization
357	237	G. Facilitate Sale Hade Irade, Development and Economic Growth	
			Category : EDITORIAL

358	238	Trade is a critically important part of most national economies. Trade in plants and plant products and the foreign exchange earnings from this trade, stimulates economic growth and brings well-being and prosperity to rural communities and agricultural sectors. The main pathway for the spread and introduction of harmful pests is through international trade.	Canada Remove "foreign exchange" as it seems irrelevant and diverts form the core aspects Category: SUBSTANTIVE
359	238	Trade is a critically important part of most national economies. Trade in plants and plant products and the foreign exchange earnings from this trade, stimulates economic growth and brings well-being and prosperity to rural communities and agricultural sectors. The main pathway for the spread and introduction of harmful-pests is through international trade.	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency. Category: EDITORIAL
360	238	Trade is a critically important part of most national economies. Trade in plants and plant products and the foreign exchange earnings from this trade, stimulates economic growth and brings well-being and prosperity to rural communities and agricultural sectors. The main pathway for the <a href="mailto:global">global</a> spread and introduction of harmful pests is through international trade.	Ozone Secretariat Category : EDITORIAL
361	238	Trade is a critically important part of most national economies. Trade in plants and plant products and the foreign exchange earnings from this trade, stimulates economic growth and brings well-being and prosperity to rural communities and agricultural sectors. The main pathway for the spread and introduction and spread of harmful pests is through international trade.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
362	238	Trade is a critically important part of most national economies. Trade in plants and plant products and the foreign exchange earnings from this trade, stimulates economic growth and brings well-being and prosperity to rural communities and agricultural sectors. The main pathway for the spread and introduction of harmful pests is through international trade.	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
363	238	Trade is a critically important part of most national economies. Trade in plants and plant products and the foreign exchange earnings from this trade, stimulates economic growth and brings well-being and prosperity to rural communities and agricultural sectors. The main pathway for the spread and introduction of harmful-pests is through international trade.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
364	238	Trade is a critically important part of most national economies. Trade in plants and plant products and the foreign exchange earnings from this trade, stimulates economic growth and brings well-being and prosperity to rural communities and agricultural sectors. The main pathway for the spread and introduction of harmful pests is through international trade.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
365	239	Minimising production losses from pests and reducing pest control costs and side effects is important to maximising returns for domestic growers. Eradicating newly established pest populations, or creating recognised pest free areas simplifies access to export markets.  Exporting countries need strong phytosanitary systems to assure their trading partners that the imports they receive will not come with pests that would harm the importing country economy or environment. When the phytosanitary assurances and certification of exporting countries have integrity, trade pathways are smoothed and barriers to trade can	NEPPO such as side effects of pesticides Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		be less.	
366	239	Minimising production losses from pests and reducing pest control costs is important to maximising returns for domestic growers. Eradicating newly established pest populations, or creating recognised pest free areas simplifies access to export markets. Exporting countries need strong phytosanitary systems to assure their trading partners that the imports they receive will not come with pests that would harm the importing country economy or environment. When the phytosanitary assurances and certification of exporting countries have integrityestablished strong phytosanitary certification systems and therefore provide reliable phytosanitary assurances to the importing countries, trade pathways are smoothed and barriers to trade can be less.	EPPO More appropriate wording. See C3 at the end of the page. Category: EDITORIAL
367	239	Minimising production losses from pests and reducing pest control costs is important to maximising returns for domestic growers. Eradicating newly established pest populations, or creating recognised pest free areas simplifies access to export markets. Exporting countries need strong phytosanitary systems to assure their trading partners that the imports they receive will not come with pests that would harm the importing country economy or environment. When the phytosanitary assurances and certification of exporting countries have integrity, trade pathways are smoothed and barriers to trade can be less.	EPPO It could be added ISPM10 when referring to Pest Free Areas Category: EDITORIAL
368	239	Minimising production losses from pests and reducing pest control costs is important to maximising returns for domestic growers. Eradicating newly established pest populations, or creating recognised pest free areas simplifies areas, pest free places of production and pest free production sites simplify access to export markets. Exporting countries need strong phytosanitary systems to assure their trading partners that the imports they receive will not come with pests that would harm the importing country economy or environment. When the phytosanitary assurances and certification of exporting countries have integrity, trade pathways are smoothed and barriers to trade can be less.	EPPO More complete Category: TECHNICAL
369	239	Minimising production losses from pests and reducing pest control costs is important to maximising returns for domestic growers.   Fradicating Preventing the spread of pests to new areas, eradicating newly established pest populations, or creating recognised pest free areas simplifies access to export markets. Exporting countries need strong phytosanitary systems to assure their trading partners that the imports they receive will not come with pests that would harm the importing country economy or environment. When the phytosanitary assurances and certification of exporting countries have integrity, trade pathways are smoothed and barriers to trade can be less.	EPPO Prevention is a very important aspect of pest risk management which should not only consist in reaction systems.  Category: TECHNICAL
370	240	Economies and citizens benefit from imported plant products through availability of a greater variety of products, and year round access. Imports are also an important source of new plant varieties or breeding material to grow the agricultural economy. Importing countries need	Canada Category: EDITORIAL

		good effective systems to understand and manage the pest risks that may be associated with inward trade in plants and plant products. This capability supports robust border controls, science-based trade negotiations, and the establishment of technically justified phytosanitary measures.	
371	240	Economies and citizens benefit from imported plant products through availability of a greater variety of products, and year round access. Imports are also an important source of new plant varieties or breeding material to grow the agricultural economy. Importing countries need good systems to understand the pest risks that may be associated with inward trade in plants and plant products. This capability supports robust border controls, science-based trade negotiations, and the establishment of technically justified phytosanitary measures, robust border controls and science-based trade negotiations.	More logical order (the focus should not be put on border controls but rather on justified phytosanitary import requirements).  Category: EDITORIAL
372	240	Economies and citizens benefit from imported plant products through availability of a greater variety of products, and year round access. Imports are also an important source of new plant varieties or breeding material to grow the agricultural economy. Importing countries need good systems to understand the pest risks that may be associated with inward-trade in plants and plant products. This capability supports robust border controls, science-based trade negotiations, and the establishment of technically justified phytosanitary measures.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
373	241	The IPPC provides standards (ISPMs) for countries to develop import and export systems that manage the pest risks associated with trade in plants and plant products. When properly implemented_implemented_trade can occur safely—safely, i.e. without spreading plant pests. When countries operate their phytosanitary systems according to the Convention and harmonised measures adopted by the Commission, trading partners have a common understanding, they can trust each other's assurances, and trade negotiations should be simpler and quicker.	Canada Category : EDITORIAL
374	241	The IPPC provides standards (ISPMs) for countries to develop import and export systems that manage the pest risks associated with trade in plants and plant products. When properly implemented trade can occur safely – without spreading plant pests. When countries operate their phytosanitary systems according to the Convention and harmonised measures adopted by the Commission, trading partners have a common understanding, they can trust each other's assurances, and trade negotiations should be simpler and quicker.	Canada Suggest to include "surveillance systems" as well Category: SUBSTANTIVE
375	241	The IPPC provides standards (ISPMs) for countries to develop import and export systems that manage the pest risks associated with trade in plants and plant products. When properly implemented trade can occur safely – without spreading plant pests. When countries operate their phytosanitary systems according to the Convention and harmonised measures adopted by the Commission CPM, trading partners have a common understanding, they can trust each other's assurances, and	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL

		trade negotiations should be simpler and quicker.	
376	242	The World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force on 22 February 2017 after two-thirds of members completed their domestic ratification process. This agreement will support NPPOs in their responsibilities as border agencies responsibilities relating to import-based risk prevention and management. There In this regard, there will be increasing imperatives to work more closely with other-border agencies, including Customs. The IPPC will seek to increase collaboration with the World Customs Organisation and the WTO on the trade facilitation agenda.	Canada Some countries have separate agencies responsible for border actions, although ultimate plant health responsibility still resides with the NPPO Category: SUBSTANTIVE
377	242	The World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force on 22 February 2017 after two-thirds of members completed their domestic ratification process. This agreement will support NPPOs in their responsibilities as interactions and collaboration with border agencies. There will be increasing imperatives to work more closely with other border agencies, including Customs. The IPPC will seek to increase collaboration with the World Customs Organisation and the WTO on the trade facilitation agenda.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
378	243	2030 Key Result Areas	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee This section (on the TFA) needs to address ePhyto and the single window – will it work? If so, how? Category: SUBSTANTIVE
379	244	C1: Pest specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up facilitated and accelerated trade negotiations and simplified trade in significant plant products.	Canada Category: SUBSTANTIVE
380	244	C1: Pest Commodity specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified trade in significant plant products.	Standards Committee (SC) Pest specific standards are not included in the development agenda. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
381	244	C1: Pest specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified safe trade in significant plant products.	EPPO To make the necessary connection with IPPC ("trade" is WTO's task).  Category: EDITORIAL
382	244	C1: Pest Commodity specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified trade in significant plant products.	Argentina The topic of commodity standards is still pending of decision of the CPM. In this way should not be reflected on the text at this point.  COSAVE points out there is no discussion on pest specific standards.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
383	244	C1: Pest-Commodity specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified trade in significant plant products.	Uruguay Commodity standards are still pending of a CPM Decision, therefore they should not be included in the text at this point.  There is not a disussion on pest specific standards.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
384	244	C1: Pest specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified	Latvia Disagree with this. Discussions about it still takes place and it is not decided yet to go

		trade in significant plant products.	that way.
			We do not agree to harmonize commodity issues by making such standards as it leads to globalization, but it is contracting party responsibility to set import requirements and not use harmonized requirements. Governments have sovereign rights to set import requirements and such rights should not be restricted due to international harmonization.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
385	244	C1[C1: Pest-Commodity specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified trade in significant plant products—.]	COSAVE The topic of commodity standards is still pending of decision of the CPM. In this way should not be reflected on the text at this point.  COSAVE points out there is not discussion on pest specific standards.
386	244	C1: Pest Pest specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified trade in significant plant products.	Category: SUBSTANTIVE  Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
387	245	C2: Detections of pests on-in trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk on exports, and importing countries report detections more quickly and more consistently.	Canada Category: EDITORIAL
388	245	C2: Detections Detection of pests on trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk on exports, and importing countries report detections more quickly and more consistently.	Kenya Category: EDITORIAL
389	245	C2: Detections of pests pests on trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk on exports, and importing countries report detections more quickly and more consistently.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
390	246	C3: NPPOs have been supported capacity built and facilitated to establish export assurance and certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners.	Kenya Category: SUBSTANTIVE
391	246	C3: NPPOs have been supported to establish export assurance and <a href="https://physoanitary.com/phytosanitary">phytosanitary</a> certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners.	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency. Category: EDITORIAL
392	246	C3: NPPOs have been supported to establish <u>phytosanitary</u> export assurance and certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners.	EPPO To make the connection with IPPC. See 2nd paragraph of this Section C. Category: EDITORIAL
393	246	C3: NPPOs have been supported to establish export assurance and <a href="https://physoanitary.certification">phytosanitary</a> certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners.	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
394	246	C3: NPPOs have been supported to establish export assurance and <a href="https://phytosanitary.certification">phytosanitary</a> certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL

Trusted by trading partners.  247 C-CT- the cost of administering export certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Clobal ePhyto Hub.  247 C-CT- the cest of administering export certification systems has reduced dincipled through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of traudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of traudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of traudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of traudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated thro	395	246	C3: NPPOs have been supported to establish export assurance and <a href="https://phytosanitary.certification.org/">phytosanitary.certification.org/</a> systems that have strong integrity and are	COSAVE For consistency.
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		C7: NPPOs to regularly meet to deliberate on phytosanitary research and emerging issues through phytosanitary conferences.	
406	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	Kenya Category: TECHNICAL
		C6: NPPOs have established data repositories and exchange mechanisms.	
407	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	Standards Committee (SC) The paragraph should be clarified to better explain the expected result.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
408	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	Argentina The paragraph should be clarified to better explain the expected result.  Category: TECHNICAL
409	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	Uruguay The paragraph should be clarified to better explain the expected result.  Category: TECHNICAL
410	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	COSAVE The paragraph should be clarified to better explain the expected result.  Category: TECHNICAL
411	260	IPPC <u>Commission</u> Development Agenda 2020 - 2030	Kenya Category: SUBSTANTIVE
412	260	IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030	Kenya Clarity is needed on the linkage between the development programmes identified and the strategic objectives. Category: TECHNICAL
413	260	IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030	NEPPO This strategy will coincide with the International Year of Plant Health. Could we valorize this? Category: EDITORIAL
414	262	The IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030 aims to identify priority programmes of new work aligned to the Commissions' CPM' Vision, Mission, and Strategic Objectives. The identification of these priority programmes is based on the prospective changes to the operational environment of national, regional, and global plant protection organizations.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
415	263	The Commission, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of member countries contracting parties to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency. Category: EDITORIAL

	its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	
416 26	The Commission, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of member countries contracting parties to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
417 26	The Commission, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of <a href="mailto:member-countries-contracting-parties">member-countries-contracting-parties</a> to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
418 26	The Commission, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of member countries contracting parties to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
419 26	The CommissionCPM, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission-CPM to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of member countries to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission-CPM may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
420 26	· · ·	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above

		CPM by proposing several development programmes for the 2020 – 2030 period. Delivery of these programmes will contribute significantly to achieving the Strategic Objectives of the Commission-CPM and also the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The development programmes are firmly grounded within the strategic objectives. They ensure that the Commission-CPM is well positioned to continue development and coordination of international plant health activities to well beyond 2030. However, each of the new programmes is subject to securing required resources to sustain them.	Category: EDITORIAL
421	265	Nine Eight key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	Canada Category: EDITORIAL
422	265	Nine key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	Kenya Clarification is needed on the number of development programmes identified. Only eight have been discussed in the document Category: SUBSTANTIVE
423	265	Nine-Eight key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	Standards Committee (SC) Category : EDITORIAL
424	265	Nine key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	Ozone Secretariat It is not always clear what is the current situation, including achievements so far, gaps, needs and challenges, in all 9 key development programmes in the following. We suggest that these be clearly described in an internally consistent manner. One possibility would be to provide such information in the beginning of the "description" section, possibly under relevant subtitle(s)/subsection(s), followed by text on planned activities to achieve the desired outcome.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
425	265	Nine key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are-is described in terms of by the outcome envisaged for 2030 and then a more detailed description of each development programme programme is given.	EPPO Improvement Category: EDITORIAL
426	265	Nine-Eigth key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	Argentina Category: EDITORIAL
427	265	Nine-Eight key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	Uruguay Editorial correction Category: EDITORIAL
428	265	Nine Eigth key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	COSAVE Editorial correction. Category: EDITORIAL
429	267	Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange: Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification information	Colombia Including the non-compliance notification process in the ePhyto system is feasible as long as it is carried out bilaterally and is viewed exclusively by the exporting country. It is also important to indicate that this process must be adjusted to the privacy and personal data protection policies of each country.

			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
430	267	Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange: Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification phytosanitary certificate information	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency. Category: EDITORIAL
431	267	Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange: Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification information	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  How will ePhyto work with the mandated provisions of the TFA? This needs to be included in this section.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
432	267	Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange: Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification phytosanitary certificate information	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
433	267	Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange: Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic eertification phytosanitary certificate information.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
434	267	Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange: Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification information	United States of America This is in reference to section 1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange. We recommend the following point be added in this section: "Going forward, CPM will work closely with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and other relevant organizations regarding implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), particularly the development and implementation of the single window concept. This will ensure the global ePhyto solution being developed under the IPPC is aligned with the broader TFA single window model."  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
435	267	Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange: Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification electronic phytosanitary certificate information.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
436	270	A global system for production and exchange of electronic cortification phytosanitary certificate information is fully operational and integrated at a country level into trade single windows. The system is supported by a sustainable business model and is self-funded. A significant global effort to implement it in all countries has been completed. The system has strengthened and simplified trade in plants and plant products, reducing transaction costs, expediting the clearance of compliant products and eliminating fraud.	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency. Category : EDITORIAL
437	270	A global system for production and exchange of electronic certification information is fully operational and integrated at a country level into trade single windows. The system is supported by a sustainable business model and is self-funded. A significant global effort to implement it in all countries has been completed. The system has strengthened and simplified <a href="mailto:safe">safe</a> trade in plants and plant products, reducing transaction costs, expediting the clearance of compliant products and eliminating fraud.	EPPO To make the connection with IPPC (see following paragraph, 2nd sentence: "facilitating safe trade").  Category: EDITORIAL
438	270	A global system for production and exchange of electronic certification phytosanitary certificate information is fully operational and integrated at a country level into trade single windows. The system is supported by a	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL

		sustainable business model and is self-funded. A significant global effort to implement it in all countries has been completed. The system has strengthened and simplified trade in plants and plant products, reducing transaction costs, expediting the clearance of compliant products and eliminating fraud.	
439	270	A global system for production and exchange of electronic certification phytosanitary certificate information is fully operational and integrated at a country level into trade single windows. The system is supported by a sustainable business model and is self-funded. A significant global effort to implement it in all countries has been completed. The system has strengthened and simplified trade in plants and plant products, reducing transaction costs, expediting the clearance of compliant products and eliminating fraud.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
440	270	A global system for production and exchange of electronic certification phytosanitary certificate information is fully operational and integrated at a country level into trade single windows. The system is supported by a sustainable business model and is self-funded. A significant global effort to implement it in all countries has been completed. The system has strengthened and simplified trade in plants and plant products, reducing transaction costs, expediting the clearance of compliant products and eliminating fraud.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
441	272	Electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and its standards have been focused on by the Commission for several years. The establishment of an international hub for the exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate information (ePhyto) and the development of a Generic ePhyto National System have received much attention and been viewed as major keys to facilitating safe trade. The successful establishment of an ePhyto system firmly positions the Commission within the trade facilitation context our ability to contribute more than just ISPMs to support the trade environment.	Ozone Secretariat You may wish to explain briefly in a footnote the ePhyto systems. The Generic ePhyto national System is actually outlined in one of the bullet points on page 23 but it might be better to provide such information the first time the term is mentioned.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
442	272	Electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and its standards have been focused on by the Commission CPM for several years. The establishment of an international hub for the exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate information (ePhyto) information and the development of a Generic ePhyto National System have received much attention and been viewed as major keys to facilitating safe trade. The successful establishment of an ePhyto system firmly positions the Commission-CPM within the trade facilitation context our ability to contribute more than just ISPMs to support the trade environment.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
443	273	The development of any electronic system faces the prospect of rapidly advancing technology which makes it impossible to fathom now what the developments and opportunities will be from 2020 - 2030. For the Commission, the aim must be to keep abreast of the newest developments in electronic systems and identify their potential to enable implementation of the Convention and its ISPMs. This would primarily	EPPO See ISPM 5. Category : EDITORIAL

	focus on information exchange activities and further extension of the ePhyto system. An activity of the Commission could be to investigate the value of a centralized <a href="mailto:phytosanitary">phytosanitary</a> import requirements database, based on information uploaded by each importing country. It could simplify achieving common understanding of each country's phytosanitary requirements. In addition, it could be connected to an extended ePhyto system to simplify the certification process. Other notification requirements, such as notification of non-compliance, could be included into the ePhyto system.	
444 2	The development of any electronic system faces the prospect of rapidly advancing technology which makes it impossible to fathom now what the developments and opportunities will be from 2020 - 2030. For the CommissionCPM, the aim must be to keep abreast of the newest developments in electronic systems and identify their potential to enable implementation of the Convention and its ISPMs. This would primarily focus on information exchange activities and further extension of the ePhyto system. An activity of the Commission-CPM could be to investigate the value of a centralized import requirements database, based on information uploaded by each importing country. It could simplify achieving common understanding of each country's phytosanitary requirements. In addition, it could be connected to an extended ePhyto system to simplify the certification process. Other notification requirements, such as notification of non-compliance, could be included into the ePhyto system.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
445 2	Intensifying the Commissions efforts to maintain or develop electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and international harmonization, would significantly contribute to <a href="mailto:safe">safe</a> trade development and the implementation of the Convention and its standards.	EPPO To make the connection with IPPC ("trade" is WTO's task). Category: EDITORIAL
446 2	Intensifying the Commissions CPM efforts to maintain or develop electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and international harmonization, would significantly contribute to trade development and the implementation of the Convention and its standards.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
447 2	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Uruguay For consistency throughout the text Category: TECHNICAL
449 2	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
450 2	Successful establishment of the IPPC ePhyto hub as the international system for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate ePhyto information.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL

451	279	Successful establishment of the IPPC Generic ePhyto National System for production, sending, and receiving of electronic phytosanitary certificate ePhyto information.	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL
452	280	The successful implementation of both the ePhyto hub and the Generic National System, where needed, in all member countriescontracting parties.	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency. Category: EDITORIAL
453	280	The successful implementation of both the ePhyto hub and the Generic National System, where needed, in all member countriescontracting parties.	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
454	280	The successful implementation of both the ePhyto hub and the Generic National System, where needed, in all member countriescontracting parties.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
455	280	The successful implementation of both the ePhyto hub and the Generic National System, where needed, in all member countries.contracting parties.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
456	281	Investigation of including other databases into the ePhyto hub or associating them with the electronic certification ePhyto requirements.	Viet Nam Category: EDITORIAL
457	284	<ol> <li>Commodity &amp; and Pathway Specific ISPMs: ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.</li> </ol>	Canada Category: EDITORIAL
458	284	2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs: ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.	Colombia  The approach given to the documents in question could be contrary to the provisions of Article 2 "Basic Rights and Obligations" of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (ASPM) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which establishes that "Members have the right to take sanitary and phytosanitary measures necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, () as long as they are based on scientific principles". This is because the phytosanitary risk that a product can pose is different for each country, and for this reason, each country has the right to adopt the measures and level of protection.  Similarly, the two documents under discussion could generate concern within the countries, due to the fact that the sovereignty of the contracting parties is conditioned to general convenience, contrary to the spirit of phytosanitary principles, which according to Article VII of the new text of the IPPC and the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade" is a fundamental principle of any phytosanitary system, stating that "contracting parties shall have sovereign authority to regulate, in accordance with applicable international agreements, the entry of plants and plant products and other regulated articles", "() to protect plant health within their territories and to determine their appropriate level of protection for plant health".  It is of concern that the documents indicate that the elimination of pest risk analysis is a benefit of ISPMs for commodities and pathways, since this is the most transparent tool and mechanism to establish quarantine pests subjected to regulation in the trade of fresh vegetable products.

If the risk analysis stage indicates that there are no quarantine pests, no phytosanitary measure should be applied. If the risk analysis is not carried out and an ISPM that establishes phytosanitary measures for commodity and pathway is applied directly, the principle of technical justification will be violated, which establishes that "Contracting parties shall technically justify phytosanitary measures "on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information".

Additionally, Article 5 "Assessment of Risk and Determination of the Appropriate Level of Sanitary or Phytosanitary Protection" of the SPS Agreement establishes that "Members shall ensure that their sanitary or phytosanitary measures are based on an assessment, as appropriate to the circumstances, of the risks to human, animal or plant life or health, taking into account risk assessment techniques developed by the relevant international organizations".

It is important to indicate that the level of risk of a pest and the phytosanitary measures that allow its mitigation are established according to the specific characteristics of each geographical area at risk. This implies that the risk a quarantine pest poses for a country may be lower or higher for another one, which generates differences in the mitigation measures that shall be established.

- Although the existing ISPMs on fruit flies (ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae), ISPM 30: Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (now annexed to ISPM 35), ISPM 35: Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae) and ISPM 28: Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests) offer general guidelines on different mitigation measures for this pest group, they do not exclude performing pest risk analysis and the bilateral negotiation process of measures for the affected commodity.
- The process of modifying an ISPM is complex and long, which would generate difficulties in the event that new scientific evidence is found to establish better phytosanitary measures for a given commodity, since the complete modification process of the respective ISPM would have to be completed.
- The two (2) documents analyzed and discussed indicate repeatedly that the essence and importance of commodity and pathway ISPMs is to facilitate trade. However, it is important to clarify that according to Article 2 of the SPS Agreement, this facilitation is achieved by "ensuring that any sanitary or phytosanitary measure is applied only to the extent necessary (...) to protect or preserve vegetables", under scientific principles, which is contemplated in the pest risk analysis. The objective of both the IPPC and the NPPOs is to protect plant health of the countries by preventing the introduction and dispersion of quarantine pests established in each territory, which is above any other interest.
- The scope of ISPM for commodities and pathways must present general guidelines, and for them these commodities must have high homogeneity in their risk condition. Also, it is recommended for taxonomic groups of pests such as the ISPM for

			fruit flies.
			- pest risk analysis is only excluded for the specific cases of ISPM 15 "Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade" and ISPM 41 "International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment". For other commodities (for example: cut flowers, fresh fruit, propagation material), the respective pest risk analysis must always be carried out to establish the quarantine pests that will be subject to regulation together with their respective phytosanitary measures. It is important to bear in mind that when it comes to homogeneous products, the implementation of specific measures is facilitated, as is the case with wooden packaging. This type of ISPM could be useful for taxonomic groups of pests that have similar habits such as ISPMs for fruit flies.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
459	284	2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs: ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.	Latvia A.It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy. B. It is too narrow approach for strategy as we speak about one tool - standards - and one part of them - commodity standards.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
460	284	2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs: ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.	Baldissera Giovani Information on trade, place of origin and points of entry are often insufficient to fully assess the risks. New commodities and new origins of imported products may pose new and variable risks. Moreover, globalization may open new trade routes around the world which could change the magnitude and frequency of pest introductions. Euphresco contributes to improving knowledge on emerging pathways of entry and means of spread for pests (Euphresco Strategic Research Agenda, objective 2017-R-2.1). Category: SUBSTANTIVE
461	284	2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs: ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.	Argentina This whole section is pending for a decision by the CPM on the Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs topic. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
462	284	2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs: ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.	Uruguay Whole section 2 is pending a decision of CPM on the Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs Category: SUBSTANTIVE
463	284	2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs: ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.	COSAVE This whole section is pending a decision of CPM on the Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs topic.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
464	286	Desired 2030 Outcome:	Latvia See previous LV comment. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
465	287	Many new ISPMs have been adopted and implemented for specific commodities and pathways, with with, as required, accompanying diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments to support implementation. They provide NPPOs with harmonized phytosanitary	Canada Category : EDITORIAL

466	287	measures, which they may use to support their pest risk analysis activities or to establish export oriented export-oriented production systems. This has simplified trade and expedited market access negotiations.  Many new ISPMs have been adopted and implemented for specific	Latvia
400	201	commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments to support implementation. They provide NPPOs with harmonized phytosanitary measures, which they may use to support their pest risk analysis activities or to establish export oriented production systems. This has simplified trade and expedited market access negotiations.	A.It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy.  B. It is too narrow approach for strategy as we speak about one tool - standards - and one part of them - commodity standards.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
467	287	Many new ISPMs have been adopted and implemented for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments to support implementation. They provide NPPOs with harmonized phytosanitary measures, which they may use to support their pest risk analysis activities and import regulatory systems, or to establish export oriented production systems. This has simplified trade and expedited market access negotiations.	EPPO Important addition: PRAs are used to set technically justified phytosanitary import requirements.  Category: TECHNICAL
468	288	Description:	Latvia see previous comment. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
469	289	Trade is no longer characterized by the exchange of finished products alone, but also by the co-production of goods between countries. Some of the largest agricultural companies diversify their presence and production around the world. This enables companies to shift plants and plant products around the world to respond to fluctuations in demand, as well as source agricultural materials from different countries and regions. Plant health strategies need to must evolve to prevent, respond and and/or manage pest risks as business practices and production methods change. The IPPC can respond by generating commodity and pathway specific standards that will facilitate safe trade and reflect both traditional and changing business practices for the international movement of plants and plant products. These standards should be accompanied by pest specific pest-specific diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments, surveillance methods, risk based sampling provisions and other guidance material which will help countries to fully implement new standards. The commodity commodity and pathway specific pathway-specific ISPMs may also include provisions for verification, such as audits.	Canada Category: EDITORIAL
470	289	Trade is no longer characterized by the exchange of finished products alone, but also by the co-production of goods between countries. Some of the largest agricultural companies diversify their presence and production around the world. This enables companies to <a href="mailto:shift-move">shift-move</a> plants and plant products around the world to respond to fluctuations in demand, as well as source agricultural materials from different countries and regions. <a href="Plant-Furthermore">Plant-Furthermore</a> , intensifying agricultural development	FAO AGP Category : EDITORIAL

		efforts result in increased trade and exchange of plant propagation materials and movement of workers, increasing the risks of cross border or intercontinental transmission of some critical pests. Thus, plant health strategies need to evolve to respond and manage pest risks as business practices and production methods change. The IPPC can respond by generating commodity and pathway specific standards that will facilitate safe trade and reflect both traditional and changing business practices for the international movement of plants and plant products. These standards should be accompanied by pest specific diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments, surveillance methods, risk based sampling provisions and other guidance material which will help countries to fully implement new standards. The commodity and pathway specific ISPMs may also include provisions for verification, such as audits.	
471	289	Trade is no longer characterized by the exchange of finished products alone, but also by the co-production of goods between countries. Some of the largest agricultural companies diversify their presence and production around the world. This enables companies to <a href="https://shift-move">shift-move</a> plants and plant products around the world to respond to fluctuations in demand, as well as source agricultural materials from different countries and regions. Plant health strategies need to evolve to respond and manage pest risks as business practices and production methods change. The IPPC can respond by generating commodity and pathway specific standards that will facilitate safe trade and reflect both traditional and changing business practices for the international movement of plants and plant products. These standards should be accompanied by pest specific diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments, surveillance methods, risk based sampling provisions and other guidance material which will help countries to fully implement new standards. The commodity and pathway specific ISPMs may also include provisions for verification, such as audits.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: EDITORIAL
472	289	Trade is no longer characterized by the exchange of finished products alone, but also by the co-production of goods between countries. Some of the largest agricultural companies diversify their presence and production around the world. This enables companies to shift plants and plant products around the world to respond to fluctuations in demand, as well as source agricultural materials from different countries and regions. Plant health strategies need to evolve to respond and manage pest risks as business practices and production methods change. The IPPC can respond by generating commodity and pathway specific standards that will facilitate safe trade and reflect both traditional and changing business practices for the international movement of plants and plant products. These standards should be accompanied by pest specific diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments, surveillance methods, risk based sampling provisions and other guidance material which will help countries to fully implement new standards. The	It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		commodity and pathway specific ISPMs may also include provisions for verification, such as audits.	
473	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, bilaterally negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM.	Canada Category: EDITORIAL
474	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would still be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not properly covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM, if technically justified.	Standards Committee (SC) Countries have also the right to negotiate the measures for pest covered by the commodity ISPM if technically justified.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
475	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests or major groups of pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM.	Important addition which may simplify the development of commodity standards (e.g. fruit flies).  Category: TECHNICAL
476	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on WTO_SPS	World Trade Organization or "the provisions of the SPS Agreement" Category : EDITORIAL

		principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM.	
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478	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would still be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not properly covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM, if technically justified.	Uruguay Countries have also the right to negociate measures for the pests covered by the commodity ISPM, if technically justified.  Category: TECHNICAL
479	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a	Latvia See previous comment. Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		commodity or a pathway. Countries would be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM.	
480	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would would still be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not properly covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM, if technically justified.	COSAVE Countries have also the right to negociate the measures for pest covered by the commodity ISPM if technically justified. Category: TECHNICAL
481	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest pest risk management options for the major pests pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would be free to negotiate measures for pests pests of concern not covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
482	291	Future standard setting will focus more and more on commodity commodity- or pathway specific pathway-specific topics rather than on broad conceptual and foundational issues which have been largely addressed. In order to establish an ambitious work-programme for commodity or pathway specific ISPMs it is necessary to first determine carefully the structure, format, content and implementation of such standards. These are the precursors before concrete standard setting may commence	Canada Hyphenation requirements need addressing throughout the document. Category: EDITORIAL
483	291	Future standard setting will focus more and more on commodity or pathway specific topics rather than on broad conceptual and foundational issues which have been largely addressed. In order to establish an ambitious work-programme for commodity or pathway specific ISPMs it is necessary to first determine carefully the structure, format, content content, breadth of coverage and implementation of such standards, taking into account the fact that the needs may differ	EPPO Important aspect to be considered and to highlight that there may not be a unique one fit solution.  Category: EDITORIAL

		for different types of commodities and pathways. These are the	
		precursors before concrete standard setting may commence commence	
484	291	Future standard setting will focus more and more on commodity or pathway specific topics rather than on broad conceptual and foundational issues which have been largely addressed. In order to establish an ambitious a relevant work-programme for commodity or pathway specific ISPMs it is necessary to first determine carefully the structure, format, content and implementation of such standards. These are the precursors before concrete standard setting may commence	We do not need to develop standards for all commodities. Standards should be developed only when there are problems to solve and harmonization of phytosanitary measures therefore appears necessary.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
485	291	Future standard setting will focus more and more on commodity or	World Trade Organization
		pathway specific topics rather than on broad conceptual and foundational issues which have been largely addressed. In order to establish an ambitious work-programme for commodity or pathway specific ISPMs it is necessary to first determine carefully the structure, format, content and implementation of such standards. These are the precursors before to concrete standard setting may commence standard-setting development.	The sentence doesn't read right. This is a suggestion.  Category: EDITORIAL
486	291	Future standard setting will focus more and more on commodity or pathway specific topics rather than on broad conceptual and foundational issues which have been largely addressed. In order to establish an ambitious work-programme for commodity or pathway specific ISPMs it is necessary to first determine carefully the structure, format, content and implementation of such standards. These are the precursors before concrete standard setting may commence	Latvia It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
487	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific ISPM will need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs. For this reason, it would be necessary that the Commission intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative phytosanitry phytosanitary treatments.	New Zealand Category: EDITORIAL
488	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will may also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific ISPM will-may need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs. For this reason, it would-could be necessary that the Commission intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative phytosanitry new phytosanitary treatments. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:	Standards Committee (SC)  Not all commodity standards will require a new phytosanitary treatment.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
489	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific ISPM will need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs. For this reason, it would be necessary that the	EPPO Category : EDITORIAL

		Commission intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative phytosanitry treatments.	
		Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:	
490	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific ISPM will need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs NPPOs and have a very low environmental impact while still being efficacious against target pests. For this reason, it would be necessary that the Commission intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative phytosanitry treatments.	EPPO Important addition which comes from the previous version of the draft IPPC strategic framework, section 7.  Category: TECHNICAL
491	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will may also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific ISPM will-may need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs. For this reason, it would-could be necessary that the Commission intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative phytosanitry-new phytosanitary treatments.  Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 could include:	Argentina Not all commoditiy standard will require a new phytosanitary treatment. Moved from bellow. Category: EDITORIAL
492	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will may also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific ISPM will-may need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs. For this reason, it would-could be necessary that the Commission intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative-new phytosanitry treatments.  Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 20130 could include:	Uruguay Not all commoditiy standards will require a new phytosanitary treatment. Sentence added moved from below Category: TECHNICAL
493	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific ISPM will need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs. For this reason, it would be necessary that the Commission intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative phytosanitry treatments.	Latvia It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
494	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will may also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific	COSAVE  Not all commoditiy standard will require a new phytosanitary treatment.  Moved from bellow.

		ISPM will-may need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs. For this reason, it would-could be necessary that the Commission intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative phytosanitry new phytosanitary treatments.  Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 could include:	Category : EDITORIAL
495	292	The development of commodity and pathway specific standards will also incorporate additional activities with regard to new phytosanitary treatments. Many of the commodity and pathway specific ISPM will need to include new phytosanitary treatments, which can be readily applied by NPPOs. For this reason, it would be necessary that the <a href="Commission-CPM">Commission-CPM</a> intensifies its activities on the adoption of alternative phytosanitry treatments.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
496	293	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:Develop and agree on the structure, format and content of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on-to the development of commodity- or pathway-specific ISPMs two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects.	Canada Other wording options are available, but there must not be any possible perceived limitation in the number of commodity standards that will work on from 2020-2030. I realise that the "pilot project" wording here, and the "many commodity standards" wording earlier on, should not limit things, but it is too open to misinterpretation. We could add something to clarify that "this is dependent on prioritisation as appropriate" if necessary.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
497	293	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include: Develop and agree on the structure, format and content of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects.	New Zealand Category : EDITORIAL
498	293	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include: Develop and agree on the structure, format and content of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects.	Standards Committee (SC) Moved to the paragraph above Category : EDITORIAL
499	293	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include: Develop and agree on the structure, format format, breadth of coverage and content of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects.	EPPO Important aspect to be considered Category: EDITORIAL
500	293	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include: Develop and agree on the structure, format and content of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects.	Argentina Category : EDITORIAL
501	293	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include: Develop and agree on the structure, format and content of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects.	Uruguay Editorial correction Category: EDITORIAL
502	293	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:Develop and agree on the structure, format and content of commodity and	Latvia See previous comment

		pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
503	293	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include: Develop and agree on the structure, format and content of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects.	COSAVE Editorial correction. Category: EDITORIAL
504	294	Conduct an assessment of the critical factors necessary for an NPPO to effectively implement a new-commodity standard, and the barriers that have to be overcome.	EPPO Why new? Category: EDITORIAL
505	294	Conduct an assessment of the critical factors necessary for an NPPO to effectively implement a new commodity standard, and the barriers that have to be overcome.	Latvia It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
506	295	Agree on the criteria to prioritize a list of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and, if appropriate, establish a work programme for the development of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs.	Latvia See previous comment Category: SUBSTANTIVE
507	296	After As part of performance management, after implementation, evaluate the economic, trade, food security, and environmental benefits delivered by a selection of commodity or pathway specific standards.	Canada This seems odd as worded as it could suggest we haven't analysed the potential benefits before prioritisation. Perhaps we could add something on this being part of performance management Category: SUBSTANTIVE
508	296	After implementation, evaluate the economic, trade, food security, and environmental benefits delivered by a selection of commodity or pathway specific standards.	Latvia It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
509	297	Intensify current activities on phytosanitary treatments.	Latvia It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
510	298	Establish technical panels to develop alternative pest risk management approaches for individual pests pests, pathways, or commodities.	Canada Category: SUBSTANTIVE
511	298	Establish technical panels to develop alternative pest risk management approaches for individual pests or commodities.	Standards Committee (SC) It is quite early to define the establishment of panels. It should be further discussed the need to create this kind of panels.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
512	298	Establish technical panels to develop alternative pest risk management approaches for individual pests or commodities.	Argentina It is quite early to define the establishment of panels. It should be further discuss the need to create this kind of panels.  Category: TECHNICAL
513	298	Establish technical panels to develop alternative pest risk management approaches for individual pests or commodities.	Uruguay It is quite early to define the establishment of panels. The need to establish this kind of panels should be further discussed Category: TECHNICAL
514	298	Establish technical panels to develop alternative pest risk management approaches for individual pests or commodities.	Latvia It is not decided yet and cannot be put into strategy.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
515	298	Establish technical panels to develop alternative pest risk management approaches for individual pests or commodities.	COSAVE It is quite early to define the establishment of panels. It should be further discuss the

			need to create this kind of panels.
516 3	301	3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways: A coordinated international effort to address the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways.	Canada  Measures and procedures for e-commerce is very broad goal as this means of trading covers so many sectors; perhaps this should be narrowed to e-commerce trading platforms/companies/organizations. Need to tackle source of problems as well as conveyors of products. Mail and courier services have always been modes of introduction of products,both good and bad. Concern here is volume, not conveyance. If plant health high risk items are prevented from moving in trade, according to the rules of each country, then the volume of regulated articles in post and courier should decline. Until the mitigation systems at source are in place then, yes, better screening tools and procedures for conveyors would be helpful (for more than just plants, plant products
517 3	301	3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways: A coordinated international effort to address the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid postal mail and courier pathways.	and pests).  Category: SUBSTANTIVE  Canada  We have issues with goods traded on-line that are sent via regular mail also  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
518 3	301	3. Management of E-commerce and Postal and Courier Mail Pathways: A coordinated international effort to address the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways.	Canada Mail and Courier are two distinct modes of delivery Category: SUBSTANTIVE
519 3	301	3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways: A coordinated international effort to address the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways.	New Zealand General comments on E-commerce:  The overall programme for e-Commerce seems too slow and unambitious. Disruptive e-Commerce innovation is already impacting traditional trade channels and if anything, the pace of change is accelerating. IPPC might want to consider more urgent timelines in this space.  The e-Commerce section usefully focusses on the postal channel. This a major risk area.  There are differences in regulatory requirements in NZ for the postal channel and courier channel. Post is covered by the Universal Postal Union Convention whereas courier is seen as a business export. Differences between settings may include allowed products, data elements and documentation, certification etc. Mapping how these differences play out and engaging UPU-member states accordingly might be a work stream.  One of the major challenges is the lack of data accompanying small packages. Any solution is therefore likely to have to include standards on required data elements and formats to allow electronic screening and processing as well as (downstream?) presorting. Same also goes for exploring "big data" and artificial intelligence tools which facilitate e-processing.

			o Could add an element which looks at ways to remove risk items from the pathway before they even enter. This might involve engaging e-Commerce platforms to generate messages on risk items (prohibited or subject to inspection or other entry requirements).
			- Much of the trade through the postal and courier channels is sent "direct to consumer". The small nature, low value and volume of the parcels pose challenges in terms of micro-certification, -assurance – verification. A possible area for exploration (screening technology, data, speed of trade etc).
			- Similarly, e-Commerce has resulted in a proliferation in the number of micro, small, medium enterprises trading international as well as individuals operating informally. These sorts of traders are likely to have less compliance or other resource/knowledge. How does IPPC reach such traders to ensure that they understand and comply with international rules/obligations?
			- The free flow of data across borders is essential to the growth and development of e-Commerce but also managing IPPC concerns about risk products traded through e-Commerce channels. S1 looks to cover G2G data exchange but what about data flows between business and government, or consumer and government. This is relevant to incident response eg get a read out of all consumers who have purchased a risk product from a single risk source IPPC might want to explore data use in both the B2G and C2G context as well as S5 incident response.
			- E-Commerce is becoming increasingly important to the achievement of trade and economic objectives. We need to work to make sure that regulatory and other settings for the management of plant products through e-Commerce channels does not act as an unnecessary break on e-Commerce innovation, trade volumes or participation by MSME in global trade channels.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
520	301	3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways: A	Colombia
		coordinated international effort to address the spread of pests and pest	We agree to include this topic in the agenda of the IPPC strategic framework 2020 –
		host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways.	2030. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
521	304	A coordinated international effort has largely addressed the spread of	Canada
		pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways. Volumes of high risk plant material purchased online in small quantities and shipped via courier pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.	Category: EDITORIAL
522	304	A coordinated international effort has largely addressed the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways. Volumes of high risk plant material purchased online in small quantities and shipped via courier	Canada High Health Programs: Does it mean sources where a recognized/ authorized phytosanitary program is in place? The term is misleading and may not mean the same thing for everyone.

pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE	
523 A coordinated international effort has largely addressed the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways. Volumes of high risk plant material purchased traded online in small quantities and shipped via courier pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.  Canada  Traded includes purchased and sold altogether Category: SUBSTANTIVE	
A coordinated international effort has largely addressed reduced the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways. Volumes of high risk plant material purchased online in small quantities and shipped via courier pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.  Canada  I think the goal is to reduce the spread. Prefer word readdressed is nebulous in this case.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE	educed than addressed as
525 A coordinated international effort has largely addressed the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways.  Volumes of high risk plant material purchased online in small quantities and shipped via courier pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.	nd plant pests" or "pests of plants"
Sales of plants and plants, plant products products, and pests ordered through the internet (e-commerce) and courier mail services have increased significantly in the years since the IPPC and most ISPMs were adopted. E-commerce is fueling an increasing volume and diversity of traded commodities. In many cases online traders of plants and plants, plant products products, and other regulated things do not take into account a customer's location before agreeing to a sale or trade and shipping their purchases to them. This lack of knowledge of a customer's location can lead to consignments of regulated articles being imported into a country without any effort to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the customer's country.	ness of recipients
527 306 Sales of plants and plant products ordered through the internet (e-commerce) and courier mail services have increased significantly in the years since the IPPC and most ISPMs were adopted. E-commerce is fueling an increasing volume of traded commodities. In many cases online traders of plants and plant products do not take into account a customer's location before agreeing to a sale and shipping their purchases to them. This lack of knowledge of a customer's location can lead to consignments of regulated articles being imported into a country	
without any effort to meet the phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements of the customer's country.	

		commerce) and courier mail services have increased significantly in the years since the IPPC and most ISPMs were adopted. E-commerce is fueling an increasing volume of traded commodities. In many cases online traders of plants and plant products do not take into account a customer's location before agreeing to a sale and shipping their purchases to them. This lack of knowledge of a customer's location can lead to consignments of regulated articles being imported into a country without any effort to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the customer's country.	For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
529	306	Sales of plants and plant products ordered through the internet (ecommerce) and courier mail services have increased significantly in the years since the IPPC and most ISPMs were adopted. E-commerce is fueling an increasing volume of traded commodities. In many cases online traders of plants and plant products do not take into account a customer's location before agreeing to a sale and shipping their purchases to them. This lack of knowledge of a customer's location can lead to consignments of regulated articles being imported into a country without any effort to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the customer's country.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
530	306	Sales of plants and plant products ordered through the internet (ecommerce) and courier mail services have increased significantly in the years since the IPPC and most ISPMs were adopted. E-commerce is fueling an increasing volume of traded commodities. In many cases online traders of plants and plant products do not take into account a customer's location before agreeing to a sale and shipping their purchases to them. This lack of knowledge of a customer's location can lead to consignments of regulated articles being imported into a country without any effort to meet the <a href="https://phytosanitary.import">phytosanitary.import</a> requirements of the customer's country.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
531	306	Sales of plants and plant products regulated articles ordered through the internet (e-commerce) and courier mail services have increased significantly in the years since the IPPC and most ISPMs were adopted. E-commerce is fueling an increasing volume of traded commodities. In many cases online traders of plants and plant products regulated articles do not take into account a customer's location before agreeing to a sale and shipping their purchases to them. This lack of knowledge of a customer's location can lead to consignments of regulated articles being imported into a country without any effort to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the customer's country.	Viet Nam Global check "plants and plant products" or "plants and agricultural products" or "regulated articles" Category: EDITORIAL
532	307	It is expected that e-commerce and the shipment of products via courier services will grow significantly. This will be associated with an upsurge in regulated articles traded and shipped internationally by mail services. Phytosanitary services around the world will need efficient tools and procedures to screen courier mail and small packages. In addition, international harmonization of measures and procedures for e-commerce and courier mail operators may be the most efficient way to	Canada All packages may not be small Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		address this problem. Cooperation with other sectors such as customs (WCO) and the prevention of trade in endangered species (CITES) who face similar problems as the phytosanitary services may help to develop a far reaching and efficient international system.	
533	307	It is expected that e-commerce and the shipment of products via courier services will grow significantly. This will be associated with an upsurge in regulated articles traded and shipped internationally by mail or courier services. Phytosanitary services-organizations around the world will need efficient tools and procedures to screen courier mail-courier, mail, and small-packages. In addition, international harmonization of measures and procedures for e-commerce e-commerce, courier, and courier-postal mail operators may be the most efficient way to address this problem. Cooperation with other sectors organizations such as customs-the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the prevention of trade in endangered species (CITES) who-that face similar problems as the-phytosanitary services-organizations may help to develop a far reaching and efficient international system.	Canada Category: SUBSTANTIVE
534	307	It is expected that e-commerce and the shipment of products via courier services will grow significantly. This will be associated with an upsurge in regulated articles traded and shipped internationally by mail services. Phytosanitary services around the world will need efficient tools and procedures to screen courier mail and small packages. In addition, international harmonization of measures and procedures for e-commerce and courier mail operators may be the most efficient way to address this problem. Cooperation with other sectors such as customs (WCO) and the prevention of trade in endangered species (CITES) who which face similar problems as the phytosanitary services may help to develop a far reaching and efficient international system.	Ozone Secretariat Category: EDITORIAL
535	307	It is expected that e-commerce and the shipment of products via courier services will grow significantly. This will be associated with an upsurge in regulated articles traded and shipped internationally by mail services. Phytosanitary services around the world will need efficient tools and procedures to screen courier mail and small packages. In addition, international harmonization of measures and procedures for e-commerce and courier mail operators may be the most efficient way to address this problem. Cooperation with other sectors such as customs (WCO) and the prevention of trade in endangered species (CITES) (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES) who face similar problems as the phytosanitary services may help to develop a far reaching and efficient international system.	Viet Nam Category: EDITORIAL
536	308	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
537	308	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Uruguay For consistency throughout the text

			Category : TECHNICAL
538	308	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	COSAVE
		<b>g</b>	For consistency.
			Category : TECHNICAL
539	309	An international communications effort targeting companies selling	Canada
		trading through e-commerce channels and consumers, consumers to	Both suppliers and consumers have responsibilities
		ensure they <del>understand</del> <u>understand</u> that the <del>need</del> <u>importing country</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		may have phytosanitary requirements, why those requirements exist,	- Canagary 1 0020 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
		and how to comply with importing country phytosanitary requirements.	
540	309	An international communications effort targeting companies companies	Canada
		selling through e-commerce channels and consumers, to ensure they	Perhaps should use broader tem like entities as some traders are not companies per se.
		understand the need and how to comply with importing country	Maybe can shorten to e-commerce sellers, buyers, traders. That would capture both
		phytosanitary requirements.	suppliers and consumers. Also, outreach should be targeted to conveyors (mostly to
			courier companies).
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
541	309	An international communications effort targeting companies selling	Standards Committee (SC)
		through e-commerce channels and consumers, to ensure they	For consistency.
		understand the need and how to comply with importing country	Category : EDITORIAL
		phytosanitary import requirements.	
542	309	An international communications effort targeting companies selling	Argentina
		through e-commerce channels and consumers, to ensure they	For consistency.
		understand the need and how to comply with importing country	Category: TECHNICAL
		phytosanitary import requirements.	
543	309	An international communications effort targeting companies selling	Uruguay
		through e-commerce channels and consumers, to ensure they	For consistency
		understand the need and how to comply with importing country	Category: TECHNICAL
544	200	phytosanitary import requirements.	COCAVE
544	309	An international communications effort targeting companies selling	COSAVE
		through e-commerce channels and consumers, to ensure they	For consistency.
		understand the need and how to comply with importing country phytosanitary import requirements.	Category : TECHNICAL
545	310	Establishment of an inter-agency network (CITES/WCO/IPPC) to create	Canada
343	310	synergy in developing a joint policy and requirement catalogue with	Vallaud
		regard to E-commerce e-commerce and courier/postal pathways.	Category : EDITORIAL
546	310	Establishment of an inter-agency network (CITES/WCO/IPPC) to create	Canada
0.0		synergy in developing a joint policy and requirement catalogue	Not sure what this means but if it is compilation of all countries' requirements for
		recommendations with regard to E-commerce and courier/postal	phytosanitary and CITES purposes, such catalogue would be very difficult to build and,
		pathways.	more importantly, to maintain.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
547	310	Establishment of an inter-agency network (CITES/WCO/IPPC) to create	CIHEAM Bari
		synergy in developing a joint policy and requirement catalogue with	Category : EDITORIAL
		regard to E-commerce e-commerce and courier/postal pathways.	
548	310	Establishment of an inter-agency network (CITES/WCO/IPPC) to create	CIHEAM Bari
		synergy in developing a joint policy and requirement catalogue with	Category : EDITORIAL
		regard to E-commerce e-commerce and courier/postal pathways.	

549	310	Establishment of an inter-agency network (CITES/WCO/IPPC) to create synergy in developing a joint policy and requirement catalogue with regard to E-commerce e-commerce and courier/postal pathways.	CIHEAM Bari Category : EDITORIAL
550	310	Establishment of an inter-agency network (CITES/WCO/IPPC) to create synergy in developing a joint policy and requirement catalogue with regard to E-commerce and courier/postal pathways.	New Zealand This would also benefit wider networks, as joint policy and requirements regarding E-commerce would impact not just plant and plant products but also other primary products/sectors.  Category: TECHNICAL
551	310	Establishment of an inter-agency network (CITES/WCO/IPPC) to create synergy in developing a joint policy and requirement catalogue with regard to E-commerce and courier/postal pathways.	Ozone Secretariat Unless a decision has been taken to establish an inter-agency network with just the three partners mentioned in the parenthesis, it may be better to rephrase that text to read '(CITES/WCO/IPPC/Other interested entities)" or "e.g. (CITES/WCO/IPPC)" or similar.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
552	311	Establishment of a joint inter-agency toolkit for the regulation and screening of E-commerce and courier/postal pathways.  • Develop and implement policy/program/mechanism for sharing information on best practices, traders that need more encouragement to follow requirements, etc.	Canada Suggest something along these lines as it is linked to the outreach component as well as to any policies, programs, systems to mitigate phytosanitary risk from buy/sell/trade of regulated things and to tracking and monitoring progress.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
553	311	Establishment of a joint inter-agency toolkit for the regulation and screening of E-commerce and courier/postal pathways.	Canada Suggest merging this bullet point with the second one. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
554	311	Establishment of a joint inter-agency toolkit for the regulation and screening of E-commerce e-commerce and courier/postal pathways.	Canada Category : EDITORIAL
555	311	Establishment of a joint inter-agency toolkit for the regulation and screening of E-commerce and courier/postal-courier/mail pathways.	New Zealand Category : EDITORIAL
556	313	4. Enabling the Use of Third Party Entities: Enabling use of third parties to perform phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, etc.	Colombia It is important that the following considerations are taken into account in the development of ISPMs that contemplate this issue, which will allow this type of process to be executed in a transparent and efficient manner:  - Both private and government companies must meet the same technical requirements, otherwise it would generate preferences and conflicts of interest in the selection of companies authorized to carry out phytosanitary actions.  - Monitoring and auditing processes must be carried out specifically and strictly by the NPPO. The above bearing in mind that this is the mechanism that will allow guaranteeing that the companies authorized to carry out NPPOs' phytosanitary actions comply with the activities. It is necessary to define what the scope of the audit and supervision is.  - NPPOs must have a legal framework that allows them to take the necessary measures to guarantee that the authorized entities comply with the established standards. All of the above with the purpose that NPPOs have sufficient control mechanisms to prevent entities that were authorized at some point and put the reliability of the country's phytosanitary system at risk to apply again in the selection processes of authorized companies.  - NPPOs must have procedures to handle and deliver information, as well as to

557	313	Drawing up guidance on Enabling the Use of Third Party     Entities: Enabling use of third parties to perform phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, etc.	guarantee the confidentiality of this information.  The definition of third party entities will depend to a certain extent on the existence of companies with the technical capabilities to carry out phytosanitary actions in the country.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE  EPPO  More appropriate wording  Category: EDITORIAL
558	313	4. Enabling the Use of Third Party Entities: Enabling use of third parties to perform phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, etc.	Baldissera Giovani Governments alone cannot tackle threats to plant health and therefore other stakeholders, including industry, non-governmental organisations, land-owners and the public, have an important role to play to protect the health of plants. Collaboration in Euphresco research projects contributes to building stronger links with these stakeholders and provides a framework for sharing information and best practices. This will also enhance capacity and facilitate adoption of common Standards and uptake of phytosanitary measures (Euphresco Strategic Research Agenda, objective 2017-C-2.1). Category: SUBSTANTIVE
559	313	4. Enabling the Use of Third Party Entities: Enabling use of third parties to perform phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, etc.	Latvia To delete whole section. We can create an instrument. Countries can choose wether to use it or not. But we cannot to put it in a strategy, then each standard which we create should be put in strategy. IPPC can not lead all the direction to go to delegated systems while under Convention NPPO is responsible body. It is memberstate dutie and right to choose where it is possible.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
560	316	Standards have been adopted and implemented that enable use of third party entities to perform various phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, diagnostic identification, etc. This provides more timely services for stakeholders and results in cost savings for government and business. Governments are able to direct internal resources to areas of highest risk.	Canada The lack of resources in NPPOs (which is a reality) should be highlighted. This has led to explore smart ways of utilizing external resources to deliver vital phytosanitary actions and to build checks and balances to ensure the integrity of the phytosanitary system – in all import, domestic and export scenarios.  Developing robust checks and balances is where the verification and audit component, and the development of an ISPM on audit in the phytosanitary context needs to be highlighted as well. The ISPM is going to provide a framework and harmonized requirements to conduct audits, not only in the context of authorization but also scenarios including export system approvals.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
561	316	Standards have been adopted and implemented that enable give guidance on the use of third party entities to perform various phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, diagnostic identification, etc. This provides more timely services for stakeholders and results in cost savings for government and business. Governments are able to direct internal resources to areas of highest risk.	EPPO More appropriate wording Category : EDITORIAL
562	316	Standards have been adopted and implemented that enable use of third party entities to perform various phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, diagnostic identification, etc. This provides more timely services for stakeholders and results in cost savings for	Latvia This is not a strategy issue. Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		government and business. Governments are able to direct internal resources to areas of highest risk.	
563	318	Authorization of third party entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO is increasingly common. In some cases the authorization process is regulated by general country legislation which is not necessarily plant health specific. In the absence of harmonising guidance, NPPO's-NPPOs have a-used a variety of systems for authorizing third party entities and widely varying levels of oversight, control and verification takes place. This variation can contribute to reduced reduce confidence in the reliability of actions undertaken by the third party entities. This in turn can lead to trade difficulties where importing countries impose additional import requirements to lift their confidence in the safety of the import.	EPPO Category: EDITORIAL
564	318	Authorization of third party entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and surveillance, diagnostic, treatment and auditing on behalf of the NPPO is increasingly common. In some cases the authorization process is regulated by general country legislation which is not necessarily plant health specific. In the absence of harmonising guidance, NPPO's have a used variety of systems for authorizing third party entities and widely varying levels of oversight, control and verification takes place. This variation can contribute to reduced confidence in the reliability of actions undertaken by the third party entities. This in turn can lead to trade difficulties where importing countries impose additional import requirements to lift their confidence in the safety of the import.	EPPO Addition of two other important tasks that may be delegated. Category: TECHNICAL
565	318	Authorization of third party entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO is increasingly common. In some cases the authorization process is regulated by general country legislation which is not necessarily plant health specific. In the absence of harmonising harmonised guidance, NPPO's have a-used a variety of systems for authorizing third party entities and widely varying levels of oversight, control and verification takes place. This variation can contribute to reduced confidence in the reliability of actions undertaken by the third party entities. This in turn can lead to trade difficulties where importing countries impose additional import requirements to lift their confidence in the safety of the import.	World Trade Organization Category: EDITORIAL
566	318	Authorization of third party entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO is increasingly common. In some cases the authorization process is regulated by general country legislation which is not necessarily plant health specific. In the absence of harmonising guidance, NPPO's have a used variety of systems for authorizing third party entities and widely varying levels of oversight, control and verification takes place. This variation can contribute to reduced	Latvia This is not a strategy issue. Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		confidence in the reliability of actions undertaken by the third party entities. This in turn can lead to trade difficulties where importing countries impose additional import requirements to lift their confidence in the safety of the import.	
567	319	An ISPM on the "Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions" is currently being developed. This ISPM will provide good guidance to NPPOs, however the need for further harmonised guidance is anticipated as the use of third parties becomes a more common practice. The IPPC may develop additional policy or guidance on third party involvement in official phytosanitary actions. Countries could find it useful to have guidance transitioning smoothly to the use of third party entities. Potentially the use of international accreditation authorization of entities to increase confidence in their actions may be beneficial.	EPPO ISPM for the "Authorization of Entities": Accreditation is not mentioned in the draft of the ISPM. In addition, accreditation may have other legal aspects that could be difficult to accomplish.  Category: TECHNICAL
568	319	An ISPM on the "Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions" is currently being developed. This ISPM will provide geed guidance to NPPOs, however the need for further harmonised guidance is anticipated as the use of third parties becomes a more common practice. The IPPC may develop additional policy or guidance on third party involvement in official phytosanitary actions. Countries could find it useful to have guidance transitioning smoothly to the use of third party entities. Potentially the use of international accreditation of entities to increase confidence in their actions may be beneficial.	Argentina ISPMs provide guidelines, not policies. Deleted text to avoid redundancy.  Category: TECHNICAL
569	319	An ISPM on the "Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions" is currently being developed. This ISPM will provide good guidance to NPPOs, however the need for further harmonised guidance is anticipated as the use of third parties becomes a more common practice. The IPPC may develop additional policy or guidance on third party involvement in official phytosanitary actions. Countries could find it useful to have guidance transitioning smoothly to the use of third party entities. Potentially the use of international accreditation of entities to increase confidence in their actions may be beneficial.	Uruguay ISPMs provide guidance not policies. Deleted text to avoid redundancy.  Category: TECHNICAL
570	319	An ISPM on the "Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions" is currently being developed. This ISPM will provide good guidance to NPPOs, however the need for further harmonised guidance is anticipated as the use of third parties becomes a more common practice. The IPPC may develop additional policy or guidance on third party involvement in official phytosanitary actions. Countries could find it useful to have guidance transitioning smoothly to the use of third party entities. Potentially the use of international accreditation of entities to increase confidence in their actions may be beneficial.	Latvia This is not a strategy issue. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
571	319	An ISPM on the "Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions" is currently being developed. This ISPM will provide good guidance to NPPOs, however the need for further harmonised guidance is anticipated as the use of third parties becomes a more common	COSAVE ISPMs provide guidelines, not policies. Deleted text to avoid redundancy. Category: TECHNICAL

		practice. The the IPPC may develop additional policy or guidance on third party involvement in official phytosanitary actions. Countries could find it useful to have guidance transitioning smoothly to the use of third party entities. Potentially the use of international accreditation of entities to increase confidence in their actions may be beneficial.	
572	320	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
573	320	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Uruguay For consistency throughout the text Category: TECHNICAL
574	320	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:	Latvia This is not a strategy issue. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
575	320	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
576	321	Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance providing guidance indications on authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO.	CIHEAM Bari Category: EDITORIAL
577	321	Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance providing guidance on authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection of sampling, sample deliverying, testing, surveillance monitoring and residue treatment on behalf of the NPPO.	China Laboratory biosafety, sampling, sample delivering and residue treatment should be considered in the guidance on authorization of third party entities.  Category: TECHNICAL
578	321	Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance guidelines providing guidance on authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO.	Ozone Secretariat Category : EDITORIAL
579	321	Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance providing guidance on authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and surveillance, diagnostic, treatment and auditing on behalf of the NPPO.	EPPO Addition of two other important tasks that may be delegated. Category: EDITORIAL
580	321	Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance providing guidance on authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO.	Argentina To avoid redundancy. Category: EDITORIAL
581	321	Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance providing guidance on authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO.	Uruguay To avoid redundancy Category : EDITORIAL
582	321	Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance providing guidance on authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO.	Latvia This is not a strategy issue. Category: SUBSTANTIVE

583	321	Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance providing guidance on	COSAVE
		authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such	To avoid redundancy.
		as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO.	Category : EDITORIAL
584	322	Explore how confidence in authorization systems can be increased	EPPO
		internationally, e.g. through an international accreditation-authorization	ISPM for the "Authorization of Entities": Accreditation is not mentioned in the draft of the
		system.	ISPM. In addition, accreditation may have other legal aspects that could be difficult to
			accomplish.
			Category : TECHNICAL
585	322	Explore how confidence in authorization systems programmes can be	Argentina
		increased internationally, e.g. through an international accreditation	Consistency with the draft under development.
	000	system.	Category : TECHNICAL
586	322	Explore how confidence in authorization systems programmes can be	Uruguay
		increased internationally, e.g. through an international accreditation	Consistency with the draft under development.
507	200	system.  Explore how confidence in authorization systems can be increased	Category : TECHNICAL
587	322	internationally, e.g. through an international accreditation system.	Latvia This is not a strategy issue.
		internationally, e.g. through an international accreditation system.	Category: SUBSTANTIVE
588	322	Explore how confidence in authorization systems programmes can be	COSAVE
366	322	increased internationally, e.g. through an international accreditation	Consistency with the draft under development.
		system.	Category : TECHNICAL
589	323	Provide capacity develop resources as needed to assist NPPOs	Latvia
000	020	wanting to start using a third party entity model.	This is not a strategy issue.
		The state of the s	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
590	325	5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems: A	Colombia
		global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest	We agree to include this topic in the agenda of the IPPC strategic framework 2020 –
		risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to	2030. However, it is not clear how the IPPC plans to materialize the proposed activities
		reduce the risk of introduction and the strengthening of country and	and how countries will be able to access these systems and toolboxes.
		regional abilities to respond effectively to pest outbreaks including new	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		incursions.	
591	325	5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems: A	Standards Committee (SC)
		global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest	Outbreaks include incursions.
		risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and the strengthening of country and	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
		regional abilities to respond effectively to pest outbreaks including new	
		incursionsoutbreaks.	
592	325	5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems: A	EPPO
002	020	global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest	Category : EDITORIAL
		risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to	Satisfy ( EDIT ON ME
		reduce the risk of introduction introduction, and the to strengthening	
		strengthen of country and regional abilities to respond effectively to pest	
		outbreaks including new incursions.	
593	325	5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems: A	Baldissera Giovani
		global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest	International collaboration supports the transfer of skills and knowledge to improve
		risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to	inspection, surveillance and monitoring; Euphresco research activities will explore how

		reduce the risk of introduction and the strengthening of country and regional abilities to respond effectively to pest outbreaks including new incursions.	technologies (such as remote sensing) could be applied in the field, the costs of these technologies and identify regulatory barriers that prevent their application. The development of dedicated IT infrastructures will guide precise interventions, with particular attention to field data acquisition (e.g. geo-localization and sampling) and will facilitate pest identification. Euphresco has adopted an open access/open data policy that supports data exchange, data use and re-use for the benefit of plant health research activities (Euphresco Strategic Research Agenda, objective 2017-I-2.1-2.2-2.4).  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
594	325	5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems: A global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and the strengthening of country and regional abilities to respond effectively to pest outbreaks including new incursionsoutbreaks.	Argentina Outbreaks include incursions. Category: TECHNICAL
595	325	<b>5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems</b> : A global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and the strengthening of country and regional abilities to respond effectively to pest outbreaks including new incursions outbreaks.	Uruguay Outbreaks include incursions Category: TECHNICAL
596	325	<b>5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems</b> : A global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and the strengthening of country and regional abilities to respond effectively to pest outbreaks including new incursions outbreaks.	COSAVE Outbreaks include incursions. Category: TECHNICAL
597	328	A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the wordworld. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishment. In case of outbreaks, strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO's are playing an active role to assist NPPO's and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.	Standards Committee (SC) Category: EDITORIAL
598	328	A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the word. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishment. In case of outbreaks, strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new	EPPO Category: EDITORIAL

		incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO's RPPOs are playing an active role to assist NPPO's NPPOs and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.	
599	328	A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the word. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishmentspread. In case of outbreaks, strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO's are playing an active role to assist NPPO's and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.	Argentina Introduction include entry and establishment. Category: TECHNICAL
600	328	A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the wordworld. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishment. In case of outbreaks, strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO's are playing an active role to assist NPPO's and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.	Argentina Category: EDITORIAL
601	328	A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the word. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishmentspread. In case of outbreaks, strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO's are playing an active role to assist NPPO's and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.	Uruguay Introduction includes establishment. Category: TECHNICAL
602	328	A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the wordworld. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishment. In case of outbreaks,	Uruguay Editorial correction Category: EDITORIAL

		strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO's are playing an active role to assist NPPO's and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.	
603	328	A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the wordworld. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishment. In case of outbreaks, strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO's are playing an active role to assist NPPO's and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.	COSAVE Editorial correction. Category: EDITORIAL
604	328	A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the word. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishmentspread. In case of outbreaks, strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO's are playing an active role to assist NPPO's and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.	Introduction include entry and establishment.  Category: TECHNICAL
605	330	The speed and volume of internationally traded commodities provides the opportunity for pests to disseminate-spread into new areas with considerable swiftness. For NPPOs to keep abreast with rapidly changing pest occurrences and distribution scenarios considerable investments in emerging risk scanning is necessary. This scanning activity is undertaken by some countries and RPPO's but is not always shared widely.	Standards Committee (SC) Introduction include entry and establishment. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
606	330	The speed and volume of internationally traded commodities provides the opportunity for pests to disseminate into new areas with considerable swiftness. For NPPOs to keep abreast with rapidly changing pest occurrences and distribution scenarios considerable investments in emerging risk scanning is necessary. This scanning activity is undertaken by some countries and RPPO's RPPOs but is not always shared widely.	EPPO Category: EDITORIAL
607	330	The speed and volume of internationally traded commodities provides	Argentina
		, and a second s	

		the opportunity for pests to <u>disseminate-spread</u> into new areas with considerable swiftness. For NPPOs to keep abreast with rapidly changing pest occurrences and distribution scenarios considerable investments in emerging risk scanning is necessary. This scanning activity is undertaken by some countries and RPPO's but is not always shared widely.	For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
608	330	The speed and volume of internationally traded commodities provides the opportunity for pests to disseminate-spread into new areas with considerable swiftness. For NPPOs to keep abreast with rapidly changing pest occurrences and distribution scenarios considerable investments in emerging risk scanning is necessary. This scanning activity is undertaken by some countries and RPPO's but is not always shared widely.	Uruguay Harmonized terminology Category: TECHNICAL
609	330	The speed and volume of internationally traded commodities provides the opportunity for pests to disseminate-spread into new areas with considerable swiftness. For NPPOs to keep abreast with rapidly changing pest occurrences and distribution scenarios considerable investments in emerging risk scanning is necessary. This scanning activity is undertaken by some countries and RPPO's but is not always shared widely.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
610	331	A Global Pest Alert System could receive outputs from countries and RPPO's-RPPOs already scanning them and make them more readily available and digestible by all contracting parties. For countries or regions not already well covered, a generic tool could be developed to allow easy entry and dissemination of emerging pest risk information.  RPPO's-RPPOs could play an important role across regions to identify and communicate emerging pest risks.	EPPO Category : EDITORIAL
611	332	Having improved situational awareness of changes in pest risk will support countries to proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of new introduction and establishment introduction.	Standards Committee (SC) Introduction includes establishment. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
612	332	Having improved situational awareness of changes in pest risk will support countries to proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of new introduction and establishment.  Consideration is also needed on how to improve pest reporting from countries. Some countries are slow to report pest changes in pest status due to the risk of export market closures or additional measures being applied to their exports. New strategies are needed to overcome this reporting reluctance as a pest alert system would function sub-optimally for all if contracting parties do not commit to participate in an efficient, timely and comprehensive pest report system.	This added paragraph is coming from section 6 of the previous version of the draft IPPC strategic framework missing to make the connection with the pest reporting activities to be carried out during 2020-2030, was this paragraph voluntary deleted?  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
613	332	Having improved situational awareness of changes in pest risk will support countries to proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of new introduction and establishment introduction.	Argentina Introduction includes establishment. Category: TECHNICAL

614	332	Having improved situational awareness of changes in pest risk will	Uruguay
		support countries to proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of new introduction and establishment introduction.	Introduction includes establishment  Category: TECHNICAL
615	332	Having improved situational awareness of changes in pest risk will	COSAVE Introduction include establishment.
		support countries to proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of new introduction and establishment introduction.	Category : TECHNICAL
616	333	Outbreaks including new incursions of pests can present significant	FAO AGP
		challenges to the countries and region in which these pests occur.	Category : EDITORIAL
		Challenges such as the lack of know-how, lack of tools, or insufficient plant health capacity in science or operational delivery, are in many	
		cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread and mitigate	
		impacts on crops and the environment. This results in unnecessary	
		threats to trade, food security and the environment.	
617	333	Outbreaks including new incursions of pests can present significant	Standards Committee (SC)
		challenges to the countries and region in which these pests occur.  Challenges such as the lack of know-how, lack of tools, or insufficient	Outbreaks include incursions.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
		plant health capacity in science or operational delivery, are in many	Category . SOBSTAINTIVE
		cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread and mitigate	
		impacts on crops and the environment. This results in unnecessary	
C40	222	threats to trade, food security and the environment.	FREE
618	333	Outbreaks including new incursions of pests can present significant challenges to the countries and region in which these pests occur.	EPPO Order modified for consistency with the order of the 3 strategic objectives of IPPC which
		Challenges such as the lack of know-how, lack of tools, or insufficient	was changed (see page 7) as agreed during CPM 13.
		plant health capacity in science or operational delivery, are in many	Category : EDITORIAL
		cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread and mitigate	
		impacts on crops and the environment. This results in unnecessary threats to trade, food security and security, the environment.	
		environment and trade.	
619	333	Outbreaks including new incursions of pests can present significant	Argentina
		challenges to the countries and region in which these pests occur.	Outbreaks includes incursions.
		Challenges such as the lack of know-how, lack of tools, or insufficient plant health capacity in science or operational delivery, are in many	Category : TECHNICAL
		cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread and mitigate	
		impacts on crops and the environment. This results in unnecessary	
		threats to trade, food security and the environment.	
620	333	Outbreaks including new incursions of pests can present significant	Uruguay Redundant, outbreak includes incursion
		challenges to the countries and region in which these pests occur.  Challenges such as the lack of know-how, lack of tools, or insufficient	Category : TECHNICAL
		plant health capacity in science or operational delivery, are in many	Sunger, 17 Zermuer.Z
		cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread and mitigate	
		impacts on crops and the environment. This results in unnecessary	
621	333	threats to trade, food security and the environment.  Outbreaks including new incursions of pests can present significant	COSAVE
021		challenges to the countries and region in which these pests occur.	Outbreaks include incursions.
		Challenges such as the lack of know-how, lack of tools, or insufficient	Category : TECHNICAL
		plant health capacity in science or operational delivery, are in many	

		cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread and mitigate impacts on crops and the environment. This results in unnecessary threats to trade, food security and the environment.	
622	334	The risk of new pest incursions and outbreaks can be reduced by phytosanitary actions on trade pathways, but not eliminated. Therefore it is critical countries are able to detect and respond quickly, through access to appropriate incursion response support. In many cases regional coordination structures to efficiently combat control cross-border pests have not been developed. RPPO's have an important role to play coordinating within regions, supporting for NPPO's responding to pests and facilitating neighbouring countries to assist.	Standards Committee (SC) Outbreaks include incursions. Use the term control for consistency Category: SUBSTANTIVE
623	334	The risk of new pest incursions and outbreaks can be reduced by phytosanitary actions on trade pathways, but not eliminated. Therefore it is critical countries are able to detect and respond quickly, through access to appropriate incursion response support. In many cases regional coordination structures to efficiently combat cross-border pests have not been developed. RPPO's RPPOs have an important role to play coordinating within regions, supporting for NPPO's NPPOs responding to pests and facilitating neighbouring countries to assist.	EPPO Category: EDITORIAL
624	334	The risk of new pest incursions and outbreaks can be reduced by phytosanitary actions on trade pathways, but not eliminated. Therefore it is critical countries are able to detect and respond quickly, through access to appropriate incursion response support. In many cases regional coordination structures to efficiently combat control cross-border pests have not been developed. RPPO's have an important role to play coordinating within regions, supporting for NPPO's responding to pests and facilitating neighbouring countries to assist.	Argentina Outbreaks includes incursions. Use of the term control for consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
625	334	The risk of new pest incursions and outbreaks can be reduced by phytosanitary actions on trade pathways, but not eliminated. Therefore it is critical countries are able to detect and respond quickly, through access to appropriate incursion response support. In many cases regional coordination structures to efficiently combat control crossborder pests have not been developed. RPPO's have an important role to play coordinating within regions, supporting for NPPO's responding to pests and facilitating neighbouring countries to assist.	Uruguay Outbreak includes incursion. Change "combat" to "control" to use harmonized terminology Category: TECHNICAL
626	334	The risk of new pest incursions and outbreaks can be reduced by phytosanitary actions on trade pathways, but not eliminated. Therefore it is critical countries are able to detect and respond quickly, through access to appropriate incursion response support. In many cases regional coordination structures to efficiently combat control cross-border pests have not been developed. RPPO's have an important role to play coordinating within regions, supporting for NPPO's responding to pests and facilitating neighbouring countries to assist.	COSAVE Outbreaks include incursions. Use the term control for consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
627	335	There is an urgent need to lift the capacity of countries to respond and this can, at least in part, be achieve achieved through the establishment of an easily accessible toolbox of resources. Such resources can be	CIHEAM Bari Category : EDITORIAL

		developed under the Commissions work programme or simply made available by contracting parties. The Commission also has a role to facilitate the uptake of such resources in advance of an outbreak through training and other implementation activities. The Commission could also explore the establishment voluntary funding mechanisms for donors and contracting parties wanting to assist countries for which funding is the critical limiting factor in successfully responding to pests.	
628	335	To facilitate early warning of potential pest outbreaks and prevent further spread, pest monitoring is critical and this can be achieved effectively only through timely reporting of new incursions and information excange among the NPPOs and RPPOs.	FAO AGP Category : EDITORIAL
		There is an urgent need to lift the capacity of countries to respond to outbreaks and this can, at least in part, be achieve achieved through the establishment of an easily accessible toolbox of resources. Such resources can be developed under the Commissions work programme or simply made available by contracting parties. The Commission also has a role to facilitate the uptake of such resources in advance of an outbreak through training and other implementation activities. The Commission could also explore the establishment voluntary funding mechanisms for donors and contracting parties wanting to assist countries for which funding is the critical limiting factor in successfully responding to pests.	
629	335	There is an urgent need to lift the capacity of countries to respond and this can, at least in part, be <a href="achieve-achieved">achieve-achieved</a> through the establishment of an easily accessible toolbox of resources. Such resources can be developed under the <a href="Commissions-Commission's">Commission's</a> work programme or simply made available by contracting parties. The Commission also has a role to facilitate the uptake of such resources in advance of an outbreak through training and other implementation activities. The Commission could also explore the establishment of voluntary funding mechanisms for donors and contracting parties wanting to assist countries for which funding is the critical limiting factor in successfully responding to pests.	World Trade Organization Category : EDITORIAL
630	335	There is an urgent need to lift the capacity of countries to respond and this can, at least in part, be achieve through the establishment of an easily accessible toolbox of resources. Such resources can be developed under the Commissions-CPM work programme or simply made available by contracting parties. The Commission-CPM also has a role to facilitate the uptake of such resources in advance of an outbreak through training and other implementation activities. The Commission	Viet Nam Global check mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL

		CPM could also explore the establishment voluntary funding	
		mechanisms for donors and contracting parties wanting to assist	
		countries for which funding is the critical limiting factor in successfully	
		responding to pests.	
631	336	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 could would include:	Standards Committee (SC)
			Category : EDITORIAL
632	336	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 could include:	COSAVE
			For consistency.
			Category : TECHNICAL
633	337	Understand the global state of emerging pest risk scanning and	New Zealand
		reporting at NPPO and RPPO levels, and user requirements for an	All bullet points require re-formatting and adjusting
		enhanced system.	Category: EDITORIAL
634	337	Understand the global state of emerging pest pest risk scanning and	Viet Nam
		reporting at NPPO and RPPO levels, and user requirements for an	Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or ect
		enhanced system.	Category : EDITORIAL
635	338	Continue to work with countries to facilitate the development of pest	Standards Committee (SC)
000	000	surveillance systems, based on IPPC standards and other technical	For consistency.
		guidance, necessary for early detection and response to emerging pest	Category : EDITORIAL
		threatsrisks.	Catogory . EDITONIAL
636	338	Continue to work with countries to facilitate the development of pest	Argentina
000	000	surveillance systems, based on IPPC standards and other technical	Harmonized terminology.
		guidance, necessary for early detection and response to emerging pest	Category : TECHNICAL
		threatsrisk.	Catogory . TESTIMONE
637	338	Continue to work with countries to facilitate the development of pest	Uruguay
		surveillance systems, based on IPPC standards and other technical	Harmonized terminology
		guidance, necessary for early detection and response to emerging pest	Category: TECHNICAL
		threatsrisks.	
638	338	Continue to work with countries to facilitate the development of pest	COSAVE
		surveillance systems, based on IPPC standards and other technical	Harmonized terminology.
		guidance, necessary for early detection and response to emerging pest	Category : TECHNICAL
		threatsrisks.	
639	339	Develop a system to coordinate the dissemination of information on	Standards Committee (SC)
		emerging pest risks and changes in pest status, including establishing	Harmonized terminology.
		common data standards for all countries and regions engaged in this	Category: EDITORIAL
		activity.	
640	339	Develop a system to coordinate the dissemination of information on	Argentina
		emerging pest risks and changes in pest status, including establishing	To clarify.
		common data standards for all countries and regions engaged in this	Category: EDITORIAL
		activity.	
641	339	Develop a system to coordinate the dissemination of information on	Uruguay
		emerging pest risks and changes in pest status, including establishing	To clarify
		common data standards for all countries and regions engaged in this	Category : EDITORIAL
		activity.	
642	339	Develop a system to coordinate the dissemination of information on	COSAVE
		emerging pest risks and changes in pest status, including establishing	To clarify.
			·

		common data standards for all countries and regions engaged in this activity.	Category : EDITORIAL
643	340	Set-up a generic system countries and that RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging risks including changes in pest status.	CIHEAM Bari Category : EDITORIAL
644	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging pest risks including changes in pest status.	Standards Committee (SC) To clarify. Category : EDITORIAL
645	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's RPPOs could use to enter and report emerging risks including changes in pest status.	EPPO Category : EDITORIAL
646	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging pest risks including changes in pest status.	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
647	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging pest risks including changes in pest status.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
648	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging pests risks including changes in pest status.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
649	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging risks including changes in <a href="mailto:pest-pest">pest-pest</a> status.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
650	341	Explore new ways to <u>facilitate timely reporting of new incursions and to</u> remove current barriers that work against proactive pest reporting.	FAO AGP Category : EDITORIAL
651	341	Explore new ways to remove current barriers that work against proactive pest pest reporting.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
652	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of <a href="EMPRESS_EMPRESS">EMPRESS</a> plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.	Canada  NOt familiar with this acronym and it is not spelled out elsewhere in the document.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
653	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of <a href="EMPRESS-Emergency Prevention">EMPRESS-Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases</a> <a href="EMPRES">(EMPRES)</a> <a href="Plant Plant">Plant Pests</a> <a href="Plant">Plant Pests</a> <a href="Plant">Plant</a>	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency Category: EDITORIAL
654	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of EMPRESS plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.	Kenya Define and briefly describe EMPRESS -Emergency prevention system for transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
655	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of <a href="EMPRESS-Emergency Prevention">EMPRESS-Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a> <a href="System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests">Emergency Prevention</a>	

		System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases	Category : EDITORIAL
657	342	(EMPRESS) plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.  Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of EMPRESS plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.	Latvia What is that? Category: TECHNICAL
658	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of EMPRESS of Emergency Prevention  System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases  (EMPRES) plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.	COSAVE For clarication. Category : EDITORIAL
659	345	Develop a simple and effective incursion response toolbox that countries can use including contingency response plans, delimitation methods, diagnostic protocols, containment protocols, lists of lures, lures, attractants and control agents, control options, phytosanitary treatments, etc.	CIHEAM Bari Category : EDITORIAL
660	345	Develop a simple and effective incursion response toolbox that countries can use including contingency response plans, delimitation methods, diagnostic protocols, containment protocols, lists of lures, lures, attractants and control agents, control options, phytosanitary treatments, etc.  Facilitate advocacy with governments for support in implementing the developed incursion response tool box through legislation and funding.	Kenya Category: SUBSTANTIVE
661	347	The establishment of a strengthened international pest-pest outbreak response system under the IPPC provides unique opportunities to address catastrophic pest-pest outbreaks, such as the recent outbreak of Fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda) in Africa, by providing speedily expertise and methodologies for its eradication. The benefits can be substantial, however, resources needed to establish and maintain such a system will overtax current IPPC capabilities. For that reason this activity must go hand-in-hand with the creation of an international donor initiative to finance it.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
662	349	6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health: A work programme is initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard plant health and international trade of plants and plant products.	China This part is beyond the scope of IPPC' business. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
663	349	6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health: A work programme is initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard plant health and international trade of plants and plant products.	Colombia We agree to include this topic in the agenda of the IPPC strategic framework 2020 – 2030. However, it is not clear how the IPPC plans to materialize the proposed activities. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
664	349	6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health: A work programme is initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard plant health and international safe trade of plants and plant products.	EPPO To better make the connection with IPPC Category : EDITORIAL
665	349	6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health: A work programme is initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard plant health and	Ozone Secretariat  The verb "is" can be removed to keep the style of the general description consistent with those under the other eight development programmes.

666   349   6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health: A work programme is-initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard plant health and international trade of plants and plant products.    667   349   6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health: A work programme is initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard to plant health and international trade of plants and plant products.    668   352   The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international trade of plants and plant products are evaluated especially in relation to risk assessment and pest risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change on plant health and the international trade of plants and plant products are evaluated especially in relation to pest risk assessment and pest risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).    670   352   The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).    671   352   The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).    672   352   The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).    672   352   The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).    672   353   The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).    674   355   The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international climate change debate und			international trade of plants and plant products.	Category: EDITORIAL
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		regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their	
		potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology	
		and pathogenicity is essential to undertake pest risk assessments to	
		determine steps and actions to <del>combat manage</del> these <del>threats risks</del>	
		effectively and economically.	
676	354	Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional	EPPO
0,0	557	food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate	Changes in pest and plant distribution are important to consider. For example, forest or
		1 1000 Shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate	Changes in pest and plant distribution are important to consider. For example, forest of

		change impacts on plant pests also threaten the international trading system. Pests use international trade as a pathway for dispersion into new locations of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change pest and the plant distribution, pest epidemiology of these organisms and pest impacts may change considerablyconsiderably due to climate change, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology and pathogenicity is essential to undertake risk assessments to determine steps and actions to combat these threats effectively and economically.	fruit trees that found themselves at the limit of their geographical distribution because of climate change may be weakened and therefore become attractive to pests. It is not relevant to reference to the anthropogenic causes of climate change in this context.  Category: TECHNICAL
677	354	Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate change impacts on plant pests and pest vectors also threaten the international trading system. Pests-Plant pests and pest vectors use international trade as a pathway for dispersion into new locations of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change and the epidemiology of these organisms may change considerably, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests-pests, pest vectors and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology and pathogenicity is essential to undertake risk assessments to determine steps and actions to combat these threats effectively and economically.	Climate change can also have an impact on plant health through its impact on pest vectors.  Category: TECHNICAL
678	354	Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate change impacts on plant pests also threaten the international trading system. Pests use international trade as a pathway for dispersion into new locations of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding regard to climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change and the epidemiology of these organisms may change considerably, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology and pathogenicity is essential to undertake risk assessments to determine steps and actions to combat these threats effectively and	World Trade Organization Category: EDITORIAL

		economically.	
679	354	Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate change impacts on plant pests also threaten the international trading system. Pests use international trade as a pathway for dispersion spread into new locations—areas of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change and the epidemiology of these organisms—pests may change considerably, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology and pathogenicity is essential to undertake risk assessments to determine steps and actions to combat—manage these threats—risks effectively and economically.	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
680	354	Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate change impacts on plant pests also threaten the international trading system. Pests use international trade as a pathway for dispersion spread into new locations areas of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change and the epidemiology of these organisms-pests may change considerably, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology and pathogenicity is essential to undertake pest risk assessments to determine steps and actions to combat-manage these threats-risks effectively and economically.	Vruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
681	354	Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate change impacts on plant pests also threaten the international trading system. Pests use international trade as a pathway for dispersion spread into new locations areas of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change and the epidemiology of these organisms pests may change considerably, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL

		and pathogenicity is essential to undertake pest risk assessments to	
		determine steps and actions to combat manage these threats effectively	
682	355	and economically, risks effectively and economically.  Phytosanitary issues with regard to climate change must receive a	New Zealand
002	355	higher standing in the general policy consideration for climate change. It	Category : EDITORIAL
		is essential that phytosanitary policies and strategies are adequately	Calegory . EDITONIAL
		reflected in the work of the IPCC. Political weight and subsequent	
		funding for phytosanitary needs on national, regional and international	
		level will only be available when phytosanitary issues are recognized as	
		an important component of the climate change debate. Phytosanitary	
		issues with regard to climate change must receive a higher standing in	
		the general policy consideration for climate change. It is essential that	
		phytosanitary policies and strategies are adequately reflected in the	
		work of the IPCC. Political weight and subsequent funding for	
		phytosanitary needs on national, regional and international level will	
		only be available when phytosanitary issues are recognized as an	
		important component of the climate change debate.	
683	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related	New Zealand
		issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive	Category : EDITORIAL
		more attention in the wok of the Commission it is imperative that this	
		issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best achieved	
		through the creation of a task force on climate change. Considering the	
		resource implications of such an activity extra-budgetary funding should	
		be ensured. Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should	
		receive more attention in the wok of the Commission it is imperative that	
		this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best	
		achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change.	
		Considering the resource implications of such an activity extra-	
		budgetary funding should be ensured.	
684	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related	NEPPO
		issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive	Category : EDITORIAL
		more attention in the wok-work of the Commission it is imperative that	
		this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best	
		achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change.	
		Considering the resource implications of such an activity extra-	
		budgetary funding should be ensured.	
685	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related	Standards Committee (SC)
		issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive	Category : EDITORIAL
		more attention in the wok work of the Commission it is imperative that	
	1	this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best	
		achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change.	
	1	Considering the resource implications of such an activity extra-	
600	250	budgetary funding should be ensured.	EDDO
686	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive	EPPO The objective of the tack force peeds to be given
		issues only rudimentary. It climate change related issues should receive	The objective of the task force needs to be given.

	1		To a TEOLINION
		more attention in the wok of the Commission it is imperative that this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best achieved through the creation of a task force on climate changechange to define ambitious and proportionate priorities for action. Considering the resource implications of such an activity extra-budgetary funding should be ensured.	Category: TECHNICAL
687	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive more attention in the wok of the Commission it is imperative that this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change. Considering the resource implications of such an activity extra-budgetary funding should be ensured.	EPPO This sentence is not relevant in this context.  Category: EDITORIAL
688	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive more attention in the wok of the Commission it is imperative that this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change. Considering the resource implications of such an activity extra-budgetary funding should be ensured.	Ozone Secretariat This paragraph may be moved in the beginning of the section. As indicated in the beginning of this chapter, it would be important for the reader to understand first what is the current situation - what has been achieved to date, what gaps/needs/challenges remain, before desired 2030 Outcomes are elaborated. This applies across all the key development programmes.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
689	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive more attention in the wok of the Commission it is imperative that this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may be best achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change. Considering the resource implications of such an activity extra-budgetary funding should be ensured.	World Trade Organization Category: EDITORIAL
690	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive more attention in the <a href="wok-work">wok-work</a> of the Commission it is imperative that this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change. Considering the resource implications of such an activity extrabudgetary funding should be ensured.	Argentina Category: EDITORIAL
691	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive more attention in the <a href="work-work">work-work</a> of the Commission it is imperative that this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change. Considering the resource implications of such an activity extrabudgetary funding should be ensured.	Uruguay Editorial correction Category: EDITORIAL
692	356	Until today the Commission has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive more attention in the <a href="week-work">week-work</a> of the Commission it is imperative that this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change.	COSAVE Editorial correction. Category: EDITORIAL

		Considering the resource implications of such an activity extra- budgetary funding should be ensured.	
693	356	Until today the Commission CPM has addressed climate change related issues only rudimentary. If climate change related issues should receive more attention in the wok of the Commission CPM it is imperative that this issue be addressed in a systematic manner. This may best achieved through the creation of a task force on climate change. Considering the resource implications of such an activity extrabudgetary funding should be ensured.	Viet Nam Global check mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
694	359	Explore in how far the Commission needs to address climate change issues and their impact on plant health policies.	Kenya For consistency remove numbers and have bullets. Category: EDITORIAL
695	359	Explore in Explore how far the Commission needs to address climate change issues and their impact on plant health policies.	Kenya  Category: EDITORIAL
696	359	Explore in-how far the Commission needs to address climate change issues and their impact on plant health policies.	World Trade Organization  Category: EDITORIAL
697	359	Explore in how far the Commission-CPM needs to address climate change issues and their impact on plant health policies.	Viet Nam  Category: EDITORIAL
698	361	Development of recommendations with regard to climate change and plant health and and, if necessary necessary, of guidelines for pest risk analysis and surveillance.	World Trade Organization  Category: EDITORIAL
699	364	7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: A voluntary mechanism for global phytosanitary research coordination, to accelerate development of science to support all regulatory phytosanitary activities.	Colombia  We agree to include this topic in the agenda of the IPPC strategic framework 2020 - 2030. However, it is important to take into account the following considerations for its development:  Topics of general or regional interest.  It is not clear enough how the materialization of the proposed activities will take place.  We suggest including the generation of scientific dissemination mechanisms to be available for consultation, since having access to scientific information is costly for many countries.  It is recommended to include mechanisms or work networks to share and have access to scientific information of interest that helps countries to establish their phytosanitary measures.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
700	364	7. Global Phytosanitary Research and Capacity Building Coordination: A voluntary mechanism for global phytosanitary research coordination, to accelerate development of science to support all regulatory phytosanitary activities.	Kenya Category: SUBSTANTIVE
701	364	7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: A voluntary mechanism for global phytosanitary research coordination, to accelerate development of science to support all regulatory phytosanitary activities.	Ozone Secretariat The presentation of this section is not consistent with the others: no "Desired 2030 Outcome" or "Description" subsections indicated. It would be best to streamline it

			accordingly, preferably taking into account our comment above.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
702	364	7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: A voluntary mechanism for global phytosanitary research coordination, to accelerate development of science to support all regulatory phytosanitary activities.	Baldissera Giovani The Euphresco network has contributed to transnational research coordination and collaboration since 2006. Euphresco has now evolved into an international network hosted within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO). As of January 2017, the network is composed of programme owners, programme managers and research organisations in more than 50 countries in the APPPC, EPPO and NAPPO regions. The procedures and infrastructures developed over the years have efficiently supported phytosanitary research coordination and can be extended to widen the Euphresco network itself or provide a model for similar approaches in other regions, depending on countries' preferences. The Euphresco network would be open to discussing appropriate links between the Euphresco network and relevant IPPC bodies during the implementation of the Strategic Framework.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
703	365	International research collaboration across nations, institutions, and disciplines, leads to higher quality science, efficiencies of resource use, better outcomes and wider adoption of results. However, these benefits of collaboration only occur where there is mutual interest and alignment of goals, leadership, and support for collaboration. The ingredients for successful collaboration are facilitating processes and structures, leadership, a 'vision' and ultimately funding - for both research and collaboration. In addition, the need to develop a balanced portfolio of research work, ranging from strategic to applied research and extension for adoption, is essential in creating synergistic collaboration.	World Trade Organization Please review last sentence. Category: EDITORIAL
704	366	To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it is important to develop an a Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, a plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.	CIHEAM Bari Category: EDITORIAL
705	366	To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it is important to develop an a Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, a plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.	NEPPO Category: EDITORIAL
706	366	To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it is important to develop an a Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, a international	Standards Committee (SC)  Very long paragraph reworded and simplified for clarification. Collaboration with other research organizations is also desirable.

707	366	plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)organizations (e.g. EUPHRESCO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the planning. The complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.  To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it is interested to the IPPC secretariat.	Category : EDITORIAL  EPPO
		is important to develop an a Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, a an international plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.	Important precision to be given.  Category: EDITORIAL
708	366	To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it is important to develop an Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, a plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.	Ozone Secretariat You may wish to provide corresponding web links to EUPHRESCO and EPPO in footnotes. Category: EDITORIAL
709	366	To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it is important to develop an a Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, a plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the planning. The complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.	World Trade Organization The last sentence is very long, might be better to break it into two  Category: EDITORIAL
710	366	To establish an international research coordination and research collaboration it-is important to develop an-a Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, a international plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) organizations (e.g. EUPHRESCO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the planning. The complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.	Argentina Very long paragraph reworded and simplified for claritication. Collaboration with other research organizations is also desirable.  Category: TECHNICAL
711	366	To establish an international research <del>coordination and collaboration it</del> is important to develop <del>an a</del> Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with <del>EUPHRESCO, a international</del>	Uruguay Very long paragraph, reworded and simplified for claritication. Collaboration with other research organizations is also desirable

		plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)organizations (e.g. EUPHRESCO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the planning. The complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.	Category: TECHNICAL
712	366	To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it is important to develop an a Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, a international plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)organizations (e.g. EUPHRESCO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning and the planning. The complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.	Very long paragraph reworded and simplified for claritication. Collaboration with other research organizations is also desirable.  Category: TECHNICAL
713	367	Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the Commission. For this reason, the The development of an initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure is an important component for the Commissions' strategic objectives.	Standards Committee (SC) To simplify Category : EDITORIAL
714	367	Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the Commission. For this reason, the The development of an initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure is an important component for the Commissions' strategic objectives.	Argentina To simplify. Category: TECHNICAL
715	367	Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the Commission. For this reason, the The development of an initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure is an important component for the Commissions' strategic objectives.	Uruguay To simplify Category: TECHNICAL
716	367	Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the Commission. For this reason, the The development of an initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure is an important component for the Commissions' strategic objectives.	COSAVE To simplify. Category: TECHNICAL
717	367	Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the CommissionCPM. For this reason, the development of an initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure is an important component for the Commissions' CPM' strategic objectives.	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL
718	368	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency Category: EDITORIAL
719	368	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Argentina For consistency.

			Category : TECHNICAL
720	368	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Uruguay
			For consistency throughout the text
			Category : TECHNICAL
721	368	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	COSAVE
121	000	Treatment to be carried out during 2020 2000 Would out a morado.	For consistency.
			Category: TECHNICAL
722	369	Analysis of existing phytosanitary research international coordination	Kenya
122	000	policies and structures.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
723	370	Development • Explore the benefits of developing an IPPC policy and	EPPO
720	0,0	structure, especially determining the role of RPPOs in this activity.	We are not opposed to this initiative, as long as we take into account globally the
		diadicare, especially acternating the role of the research	question of costs in relation to the expected benefits for the IPPC.
			Category: SUBSTANTIVE
724	371	Adoption of an IPPC international research coordination and policy and	Kenya
127	0,1	structure.	Category: TECHNICAL
		on document	Satisfy 1. 1201 miles in
		Development of an international phytosanitary journal for publication of	
		phytosanitary research findings.	
		Strengthen or facilitate development of regional centers of phytosanitary	
		excellence.	
725	373	8. Diagnostic Laboratory Network: A network of recognised	Argentina
725	373	diagnostic laboratory services and diagnostic protocols to support	Recognition of diagnostic laboratories is beyond the aim of the strategic framework.
		countries to identify pests in a more reliable and timely manner.	Category: TECHNICAL
726	373	8. Diagnostic Laboratory-Laboratories Network and Diagnostic	Argentina
120	0,0	Protocols: A network of recognised diagnostic laboratory services to	To promote the sharing of diagnostic protocols.
		support countries to identify pests in a more reliable and timely manner.	Category : TECHNICAL
727	373	8. Diagnostic Laboratory NetworkLaboratories Network and	Uruguay
	0.0	Diagnostic Protocols: A network of recognised diagnostic laboratory	To promote sharing of diagnostic protocols
		services and diagnostic protocols to support countries to identify pests	Category : TECHNICAL
		in a more reliable and timely manner.	
728	373	8. Diagnostic Laboratory Network: A network of recognised	COSAVE
		diagnostic laboratory services and diagnostic protocols to support	Recognition of diagnostic laboratories is beyond the aim of the strategic framework.
		countries to identify pests in a more reliable and timely manner.	Category : TECHNICAL
729	373	8. Diagnostic Laboratory Network Laboratories Network and	COSAVE
		Diagnostic Protocols: A network of recognised diagnostic laboratory	To promote the sharing of diagnostic protocols.
		services to support countries to identify pests in a more reliable and	Category : TECHNICAL
		timely manner.	
730	373	8. Diagnostic Laboratory Network: A network of recognised	Colombia
		diagnostic laboratory services to support countries to identify pests in a	We agree to include this topic in the agenda of the IPPC strategic framework 2020 –
		more reliable and timely manner.	2030. We think this is the best way to optimize the availability of experts and resources.
			It is necessary to continue with the support through the elaboration and dissemination of
			protocols.
	1		Category : SUBSTANTIVE
731	373	8. Diagnostic Laboratory NetworkNetworking: Establish aA_network	EPPO

		of recognised diagnostic laboratory services to support countries to identify pests in a more reliable and timely manner.	An action is missing.  Category: EDITORIAL
732	376	An international network of recognised-diagnostic laboratory services provides reliable and timely pest identifications. National laboratories with strong diagnostic functions are officially recognised as capable of offering reliable services within regions or globally, reducing the need for all countries to develop duplicated capacity.	Uruguay Recognition of diagnostic laboratory services is beyond the aim of the strategic framework Category: TECHNICAL
733	379	Diagnostic expertise is one of the major capabilities for the proper functioning of any NPPO. For many countries, however, the availability of diagnostic expertise or services is severely restricted due to structural capacity and know-how limitations. Any country wishing to take part in the trade of agricultural commodities must be able to demonstrate that its products are free from pests. To do that enly access to diagnostic services is essential. In addition, without proper access to diagnostic expertise is a key issue for countries are not to be able to reliably detect pests in imported commodities and therefore are in danger of accidentally allowing to prevent the entry of regulated pests which may cause considerable damage to agriculture or environment.	Argentina For better reading. Category: EDITORIAL
734	379	Diagnostic expertise is one of the major capabilities for the proper functioning of any NPPO. For many countries, however, the availability of diagnostic expertise or services is severely restricted due to structural capacity and know-how limitations. Any country wishing to take part in the trade of agricultural commodities must be able to demonstrate that its products are free from pests. To do that enly-access to diagnostic services is essential. In addition, without proper access to diagnostic expertise is a key issue for countries are not to be able to reliably detect pests in imported commodities and therefore are in danger of accidentally allowing to prevent the entry of regulated pests which may cause considerable damage to agriculture or environment.	Uruguay For better reading and consistency Category: TECHNICAL
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736	379	Diagnostic expertise is one of the major capabilities for the proper functioning of any NPPO. For many countries, however, the availability of diagnostic expertise or services is severely restricted due to structural capacity and know-how limitations. Any country wishing to take part in the trade of agricultural commodities must be able to demonstrate that its products are free from pests. To do that enly-access to diagnostic	EPPO Why "only"? Category : EDITORIAL

		services is essential. In addition, without proper access to diagnostic expertise countries are not able to reliably detect pests in imported commodities and therefore are in danger of accidentally allowing the entry of pests which may cause considerable damage to agriculture or environment.	
737	381	The IPPC could focus on this lack of access to diagnostic capacity by establishing standards and a network of diagnostic laboratories. A mechanism to assess laboratory capability would be developed and laboratories recognised or accredited for specific diagnostic procedures. Existing generic laboratory standards could also be leveraged. The IPPC could also develop a project model for sub-regional diagnostic centres which could serve as a blue-print for donors when providing technical assistance to developing countries (e.g. STDF).	Argentina Deleted to avoid confusion with other kind of standards. Category: TECHNICAL
738	381	The IPPC could focus on this lack of access to diagnostic capacity by establishing standards and a network of diagnostic laboratories. A mechanism to assess laboratory capability would be developed and laboratories recognised or accredited for specific diagnostic procedures. Existing generic laboratory standards could also be leveraged. The IPPC could also develop a project model for sub-regional diagnostic centres which could serve as a blue-print for donors when providing technical assistance to developing countries (e.g. STDF).	Argentina Recognition, assessment and accreditation of laboratories is beyond the aim of the strategic framework.  Category: TECHNICAL
739	381	The IPPC could focus on this lack of access to diagnostic capacity by establishing standards and a voluntary network of diagnostic laboratories. A mechanism to assess laboratory capability would be developed and laboratories recognised or accredited for specific diagnostic procedures. Existing generic laboratory standards could also be leveraged. The IPPC could also develop a project model for subregional diagnostic centres which could serve as a blue-print for donors when providing technical assistance to developing countries (e.g. STDF).	Uruguay 1) "Standards" deleted to avoid confusion with other kind of standards. 2) To be part of the network should be a voluntary decision of the laboratories 3) Recognition, assessment and accreditation of laboratories are beyond the aim of the strategic framework.  Category: TECHNICAL
740	381	The IPPC could focus on this lack of access to diagnostic capacity in many countries by establishing standards and a network of diagnostic laboratories. A mechanism to assess laboratory capability would be developed and laboratories recognised or accredited for specific diagnostic procedures. Existing generic laboratory standards could also be leveraged. The IPPC could also develop a project model for subregional diagnostic centres which could serve as a blue-print for donors when providing technical assistance to developing countries (e.g. STDF).	FAO AGP Category : EDITORIAL
741	381	The IPPC could focus on this lack of access to diagnostic capacity by establishing standards and a network of diagnostic laboratories. A mechanism to assess laboratory capability would be developed and laboratories recognised or accredited for specific diagnostic procedures. Existing generic laboratory standards could also be leveraged. The IPPC could also develop a project model for sub-regional diagnostic centres which could serve as a blue-print for donors when providing	COSAVE Recognition, assessment and accreditation of laboratories is beyond the aim of the strategic framework.  Category: TECHNICAL

		technical assistance to developing countries (e.g. STDF).	
742	381	The IPPC could focus on this lack of access to diagnostic capacity by establishing standards and a network of diagnostic laboratories. A mechanism to assess laboratory capability would be developed and laboratories recognised or accredited for specific diagnostic procedures. Existing generic laboratory standards could also be leveraged. The IPPC could also develop a project model for sub-regional diagnostic centres which could serve as a blue-print for donors when providing technical assistance to developing countries (e.g. STDF).	COSAVE Deleted to avoid confusion with other kind of standards. Category: TECHNICAL
743	381	The IPPC could focus on this lack of access to diagnostic capacity by establishing standards and a voluntary network of diagnostic laboratories. A mechanism to assess laboratory capability would be developed and laboratories recognised or accredited for specific diagnostic procedures. Existing generic laboratory standards could also be leveraged. The IPPC could also develop a project model for subregional diagnostic centres which could serve as a blue-print for donors when providing technical assistance to developing countries (e.g. STDF).	Standards Committee (SC) To be part of the network should be a voluntary decision of the laboratories.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
744	382	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
745	382	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	Uruguay For consistency throughout the text Category: TECHNICAL
746	382	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would could include:	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
747	383	Conceive a model for the establishment of sub-regional joint diagnostic laboratories and proficiency testing.	Kenya Category: TECHNICAL
748	383	Conceive a model for the establishment of sub-regional joint diagnostic laboratories.	Latvia Too soon yet to put in strategy as it is not recognized who will acknowledge the specific laboratories as sub-regional laboratories. Process and system is not clear. We should start with the next point. Then it should come after first bullet points and additionally clear idea should follow about international recognition in relation with regional recognition. Category: SUBSTANTIVE
749	383	Conceive a model for the establishment of sub-regional joint diagnostic laboratories.	There are real issues of funding, confidentiality and accountability. Moreover, it should be clearly identified that this type of display can lead to clogging of laboratories and the disengagement of certain states benefiting from the infrastructure efforts of existing laboratories.  It is important to strengthen diagnostic capacity through enhanced cooperation in order to face temporary crises. Mutual support, exchanges and one-off solidarity are desirable, but each country must also feel concerned and provide the necessary means. The

			system must be win-win.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
750	204	Establish-Adopt required standards and diagnostic protocols	Argentina
750	384	Establish Adopt required standards and diagnostic protocols	To adopt DPs it is a regular IPPC activity.
			Category: TECHNICAL
751	204	Establish- Adopt required standards and diagnostic protocols	÷ ·
751	384	Establish Adopt required standards and diagnostic protocols	Uruguay This is a regular IRBC activity
			This is a regular IPPC activity
750	204	Fatablish Adopt yearing data days and discrepation naturals	Category : TECHNICAL COSAVE
752	384	Establish Adopt required standards and diagnostic protocols	
			To adopt DPs it is a regular IPPC activity.
750	00.4		Category : TECHNICAL
753	384	Establish required standards and protocols including standard on	Kenya
		development and validation protocols	Category: TECHNICAL
754	385	Facilitate the establishment of an international laboratory	Argentina
		networklaboratories network and diagnostic protocols.	To promote the sharing of diagnostic protocols.
			Category : TECHNICAL
755	385	Facilitate the establishment of an international laboratory	Uruguay
		network network and diagnostic protocols.	To promote sharing of Diagnostic protocols
			Category : TECHNICAL
756	385	Facilitate the establishment of an international laboratory	COSAVE
		network.laboratories network and diagnostic protocols	To promote the sharing of diagnostic protocols.
			Category : TECHNICAL
757	389	Core Activities	Ozone Secretariat
			It is not clear why this section is placed at the end of this document (see earlier
			comment in the introduction about the need for a description of the structure of the
			report and the rationale behind it). The section provides important background
			information about the IPPC so it would be better for it to appear earlier in the document.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
758	389	Core Activities	Nepal
			Four activities are fine but it would better to incorporate partnership in communication
			activities.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
759	392	Standards developed under the auspices of the IPPC Secretariat are	Viet Nam
		recognized by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on	No need repeat
		WTO the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS	Category : EDITORIAL
		Agreement) Agreement as the only international standard setting body	
		for plant health. International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	
		(ISPMs) ISPMs are adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary	
		Measures (the Commission) CPM and come into force once countries	
		establish aligned requirements within their national legislation. The	
		standards of the IPPC are recognized as the basis for phytosanitary	
		measures applied in trade by the Members of the World Trade	
700	202	Organization WTO.  The standard setting work of the IPPC is led by the Commission's	Viet Nam
760	393	Standards Committee (SC). The Standards Committee SC is	
		Standards Committee Committee (SC). The Standards Committee SC is	Mentioned in glossary

		supported by various technical panels, expert working groups, and the IPPC Secretariat.	Category : EDITORIAL
761	394	Three main types of standards have been developed to provide an internationally agreed approach for the harmonisation of phytosanitary regulations and to guide and assist <a href="https://www.nepous.com/nepous&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;EPPO Category : EDITORIAL&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;762&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;395&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Foundational Standards – these establish internationally accepted principles and approaches for NPPO's to undertake such activities as pest risk analysis, establishing pest free areas, surveillance, establishing a phytosanitary certification system, pest reporting, etc.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Canada Suggest adding the ISPM numbers where appropriate Category : EDITORIAL&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;763&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;395&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Foundational Standards – these establish internationally accepted principles and approaches for NPPO's to undertake such activities as pest risk analysis, establishing pest free areas, surveillance, establishing a phytosanitary certification system, pest reporting, etc.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;New Zealand  All numbered paras require re-formatting, e.g. indent, hanging and spacing between paragraphs, to be consistent with the rest  Category: EDITORIAL&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;764&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;395&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Foundational Standards – these establish internationally accepted principles and approaches for &lt;a href=" https:="" nppos.com="" nppos.com<="" td="" www.nppos.com=""><td>EPPO Category : EDITORIAL</td></a>	EPPO Category : EDITORIAL
765	396	Phytosanitary treatments – these establish internationally accepted treatments for pests on commodities such as irradiation, fumigation, temperature treatment, etc.	EPPO we suggest making reference to ISPM 28 Category : EDITORIAL
766	396	Phytosanitary treatments – these establish internationally accepted treatments for pests pests on commodities such as irradiation, fumigation, temperature treatment, etc.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
767	397	Diagnostic Protocols – these are targeted at specific pests and establish the internationally accepted method for accurate diagnostic pest identification.	EPPO we suggest making reference to ISPM 27 Category: EDITORIAL
768	397	Diagnostic Protocols – these are targeted at specific pests pests and establish the internationally accepted method for accurate diagnostic pest pest identification.	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
769	398	In addition, CPM recommendations are also adopted on a range of topics that are highly relevant to contracting parties but not deemed suitable for the development of an ISPM. The Commission is now starting to develop more ISPMs for specific commodities and pathways. Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging material and ISPM 41 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs for major traded for commodities including fresh produce and grain would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to significantly simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used vehicles vehicles, machinery and machinery) equipment) will do much to limit the spread of pests including those that are invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating pests on inanimate objectspests.	Standards Committee (SC) Criteria to define the ISPMs for commodities to be developed have not yet been discussed. Thus, it should not be assumed that major traded commodities are one of the criteria. Significantly deleted because these ISPMs have the potential to simplify bilateral trade negotiations but not necessarily in a significant way.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
770	398	In addition, CPM recommendations are also adopted on a range of	EPPO

		topics that are highly relevant to contracting parties but not deemed suitable for the development of an ISPM. The Commission is now starting to develop more ISPMs for specific commodities and pathways. Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging and ISPM 41 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs for a prioritized list of major traded commodities including fresh produce and grain would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to significantly simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used vehicles and machinery) will do much to limit the spread of invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating pests on inanimate objects.	See section 2 on commodity and pathway specific ISPMs. We do not need to develop standards for all major traded commodities. Standards should be developed only when there are problems to solve and harmonization of phytosanitary measures therefore appears necessary.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
771	398	In addition, CPM recommendations are also adopted on a range of topics that are highly relevant to contracting parties but not deemed suitable for the development of an ISPM. The Commission is now starting to develop more ISPMs for specific commodities and pathways. Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging packaging, ISPM 36 on integrated measures for plants for planting, ISPM 38 for international movement of seeds, ISPM 39 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs for major traded commodities including fresh produce and grain would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to significantly simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used vehicles and machinery) will do much to limit the spread of invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating pests on inanimate objects.	EPPO Important examples of commodity (and not pathway) standards. Category: TECHNICAL
772	398	In addition, CPM recommendations are also adopted on a range of topics that are highly relevant to contracting parties but not deemed suitable for the development of an ISPM. The Commission is now starting to develop more ISPMs for specific commodities and pathways. Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging material and ISPM 41 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs for major traded commodities including fresh produce and grain would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to significantly simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used vehicles vehicles, machinery and machinery) equipment) will do much to limit the spread of pests including those that are invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating pests on inanimate objectspests.	Argentina Criteria to define the ISPMs for commodities to be developed have not yet been discussed. Thus it should not be assumed that major traded commodities is one of the criteria. "Significantly" deleted because these ISPMs may have the potential to simplify bilateral trade negotiations but not necessarily in a significant way.  Category: TECHNICAL
773	398	In addition, CPM recommendations are also adopted on a range of topics that are highly relevant to contracting parties but not deemed suitable for the development of an ISPM. The Commission is now starting to develop more ISPMs for specific commodities and pathways.	Uruguay Criteria to define the ISPMs for commodities to be developed have not yet been discussed. Thus it should not be assumed that major traded commodities is one of the criteria. Significantly deleted because these ISPMs have the potential to simplify

	Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging material and ISPM 41 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs for major traded commodities including fresh produce and grain would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to significantly simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used vehicles vehicles, machinery and machinery) equipment) will do much to limit the spread of pests including those that are invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating pests on inanimate objectspests.	bilateral trade negotiations but not necessarily in a significant way.  Category: TECHNICAL
774 398		Cosave  Criteria to define the ISPMs for commodities to be developed have not yet been discussed. Thus it should not be assumed that major traded commodities is one of the criteria. Significantly deleted because these ISPMs have the potential to simplify bilateral trade negotiations but not necessarily in a significant way.  Category: TECHNICAL
775 398		Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
776 399		EPPO To better make the connection with SS3 (plant health research).  Category: EDITORIAL
777 399		Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above

		implemented in real situations. Increasingly the IPPC is inviting industry	Category : EDITORIAL
		bodies to participate in expert working groups to provide advice on	
		development of ISPMs. Industry perspectives will further enhance the	
		value of ISPMs but some conflicts of interest may also arise and these	
770	400	need to be recognised and managed.	Vanua
778	400	2030 Key Result Areas	Kenya These key regults may pood to be reconsidered as SS1 is similar to C1 and SS2 is
			These key results may need to be reconsidered as SS1 is similar to C1 and SS3 is covered by Development Agenda 7
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
779	401	SS1: Major traded-Prioritized commodities and trade-pathways are	Argentina
'''	101	covered by commodity or pathway specific ISPMs adopted or being	For consistency with previus comment.
		developed by the commission.	Category : TECHNICAL
780	401	SS1: Major traded-Prioritized commodities and trade pathways are	COSAVE
		covered by commodity or pathway specific ISPMs adopted or being	For consistency with previus comment.
		developed by the commission.	Category : TECHNICAL
781	401	SS1: Major traded commodities Commodities and trade pathways are	Standards Committee (SC)
		covered by commodity or pathway specific ISPMs adopted or being	For consistency with previous comment (paragraph 398)
		developed by the commission.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
782	401	SS1: Major A prioritized list of major traded commodities and trade	EPPO
		pathways are covered by commodity or pathway specific ISPMs	See section 2 on commodity and pathway specific ISPMs. We do not need to develop
		adopted or being developed by the commission.	standards for all major traded commodities. Standards should be developed only when
			there are problems to solve and harmonization of phytosanitary measures therefore
			appears necessary.  Category: EDITORIAL
783	401	SS1: Major traded-Prioritized commodities and trade-pathways are	Uruguay
700	101	covered by commodity or pathway specific ISPMs adopted or being	For consistency with previous comment
		developed by the commission.	Category : TECHNICAL
784	401	SS1: Major traded commodities and trade pathways are covered by	Latvia
		commodity or pathway specific ISPMs adopted or being developed by	Not decided yet. Therefore can not be included in strategy.
		the commission.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
785	401	SS1: Major traded commodities and trade pathways are covered by	Viet Nam
700	701	commodity or pathway specific ISPMs adopted or being developed by	Global check as mentioned above
		the commission CPM.	Category : EDITORIAL
786	402	SS2: NPPOs can be seen to be basing base their phytosanitary	World Trade Organization
		systems and import requirements on adopted ISPMs.	Category : EDITORIAL
787	402	SS2: NPPOs can be seen to be basing their phytosanitary systems and	Latvia
		import requirements on adopted ISPMs.	See previous LV comment
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
788	403	SS3: Efficient mechanisms are in place to globally coordinate plant	Standards Committee (SC)
		health research, with evidence that duplication of effort is reducing.	This is not a result area for Standard Setting.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
789	403	SS3: Efficient mechanisms are in place to globally coordinate plant	Argentina
		health research, with evidence that duplication of effort is reducing.	This is not a result area for Standard Setting.

			Category : TECHNICAL
790	403	SS3: Efficient mechanisms are in place to globally coordinate plant health research, with evidence that duplication of effort is reducing.	Uruguay Deleted because this is not a result area for the standard setting activity Category: TECHNICAL
791	403	SS3: Efficient mechanisms are in place to globally coordinate plant health research, with evidence that duplication of effort is reducing.	COSAVE This is not a result area for Standard Setting. Category: TECHNICAL
792	406	The IPPC is typically referred to as a standard setting body, which it is. However, the IPPC has long recognised the futility of setting standards without also supporting capacity development to enable the Convention and its standards to be effectively implemented by member countries contracting parties.	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency Category : EDITORIAL
793	406	The IPPC is typically referred to as a standard setting body, which it is. However, the IPPC has long recognised the futility of setting standards without also supporting capacity development to enable the Convention and its standards to be effectively implemented by member countries contracting parties.	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
794	406	The IPPC is typically referred to as a standard setting body, which it is. However, the IPPC has long recognised the futility of setting standards without also supporting capacity development to enable the Convention and its standards to be effectively implemented by member countries contracting parties.	Uruguay For consistency Category: TECHNICAL
795	406	The IPPC is typically referred to as a standard setting body, which it is. However, the IPPC has long recognised the futility of setting standards without also supporting capacity development to enable the Convention and its standards to be effectively implemented by member countries contracting parties.	COSAVE For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL
796	407	Within each member countrycontracting party, fully functioning NPPOs are charged with operating an effective national system to prevent the introduction and spread of pests. Delivery of the system often requires the joint effort of multiple government agencies and the private sector. The Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool was developed by the Commission many years ago to help countries evaluate their capacity to implement the convention. This forms the basis for many capacity development plans, and also provides an insight into global capacity needs and programs.	Standards Committee (SC) For consistency Category : EDITORIAL
797	407	Within each member countrycontracting party, fully functioning NPPOs are charged with operating an effective national system to prevent the introduction and spread of pests. Delivery of the system often requires the joint effort of multiple government agencies and the private sector. The Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool was developed by the Commission many years ago to help countries evaluate their capacity to implement the convention. This forms the basis for many capacity development plans, and also provides an insight into global capacity needs and programs.	Argentina For consistency. Category: TECHNICAL

700	407	Within each member country contracting party fully functioning NDDOs	Hruguay
798	407	Within each member country contracting party, fully functioning NPPOs	Uruguay For consistency
		are charged with operating an effective national system to prevent the	For consistency
		introduction and spread of pests. Delivery of the system often requires	Category: TECHNICAL
		the joint effort of multiple government agencies and the private sector.	
		The Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool was developed by the	
		Commission many years ago to help countries evaluate their capacity to	
		implement the convention. This forms the basis for many capacity	
		development plans, and also provides an insight into global capacity	
	46-	needs and programs.	00041/5
799	407	Within each member countrycontracting party, fully functioning NPPOs	COSAVE
		are charged with operating an effective national system to prevent the	For consistency.
		introduction and spread of pests. Delivery of the system often requires	Category : TECHNICAL
		the joint effort of multiple government agencies and the private sector.	
		The Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool was developed by the	
		Commission many years ago to help countries evaluate their capacity to	
		implement the convention. This forms the basis for many capacity	
		development plans, and also provides an insight into global capacity	
		needs and programs.	
800	407	Within each member country, fully functioning NPPOs are charged with	Viet Nam
		operating an effective national system to prevent the introduction and	Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or ect
		spread of pestspests. Delivery of the system often requires the joint	Category : EDITORIAL
		effort of multiple government agencies and the private sector. The	
		Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool was developed by the	
		Commission CPM many years ago to help countries evaluate their	
		capacity to implement the convention. This forms the basis for many	
		capacity development plans, and also provides an insight into global	
		capacity needs and programs.	
801	408	Through the suite of ISPMs and capacity development programmes, the	Viet Nam
		Commission CPM provides the framework for the NPPOs and the	Global check as mentioned above
		support to help NPPOs build capacity to carry out their functions.	Category : EDITORIAL
		Examples of national capacity include the ability to establish and	
		operate an import regulatory system, the ability to conduct pest risk	
		analysis, pest surveillance, pest eradication operations, and operation	
		of an export system capable of providing official assurances through	
		phytosanitary certification.	
802	409	The Commission collaborates with donor partners and contracting	EPPO
		parties to assist NPPO's to develop the required capacity. This	Important addition
		collaborative work is essential for countries to capitalise on the	Category: TECHNICAL
		economic growth opportunities available through trade development,	
		and protect their agricultural production and natural resources.	
803	409	The Commission collaborates with donor partners and contracting	EPPO
		parties to assist NPPO's NPPOs to develop the required capacity. This	Category : EDITORIAL
		collaborative work is essential for countries to capitalise on the	
		economic growth opportunities available through trade development,	
		and protect their natural resources.	
804	409	The Commission CPM collaborates with donor partners and contracting	Viet Nam
I	•	<u>.                                      </u>	

		parties to assist NPPO's to develop the required capacity. This collaborative work is essential for countries to capitalise on the economic growth opportunities available through trade development, and protect their natural resources.	Global check as mentioned above Category : EDITORIAL
805	410	In 2014 the Commission agreed to significantly strengthen its focus on implementation of the Convention and ISPMs. Since then:	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Add a new bullet point [Within the IC sub-groups have been established to manage and govern Disputes and Avoidance (DAS) and the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)]  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
806	410	In 2014 the Commission-CPM agreed to significantly strengthen its focus on implementation of the Convention and ISPMs. Since then:	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above Category: EDITORIAL
807	411	the first major implementation pilot programme has been established focused on pest-pest surveillance,	Viet Nam Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or ect Category: EDITORIAL
808	413	a new subsidiary body has been created, the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) charged with oversight of the IPPC's long-term Capacity Development Strategy.	Viet Nam  Mentioned in Glossary  Category: EDITORIAL
809	415	Substantial efforts are being focused on implementation and capacity development, however, it is limited by the extra-budgetary resources that can be secured (additional to the FAO regular programme funds). Fortunately, development agencies are willing to assist with programs to lift the capacity of countries to improve their economy through trade, and support communities to manage pest problems. Capacity development projects can have a major positive impact on the ability of NPPOs to discharge their responsibilities. The project to develop and implement a Global ephyto Hub and Generic National System funded by the STDF and member country contributions is an outstanding example of this (see inset box).	CIHEAM Bari In capacity development it should be stressed that a number of dedicated training courses should be routinely planned to support NPPOs in the harmonized application ISPMs and in acquiring knowledge and practical use of innovative tools (es IT, Remote sensing etc.)  Category: TECHNICAL
810	415	Substantial efforts are being focused on implementation and capacity development, however, it is limited by the extra-budgetary resources that can be secured (additional to the FAO regular programme funds). Fortunately, development agencies are willing to assist with programs to lift the capacity of countries to improve their economy through trade, and support communities to manage pest problems. Capacity development projects can have a major positive impact on the ability of NPPOs to discharge their responsibilities. The project to develop and implement a Global ephyto-ePhyto Hub and Generic National System funded by the STDF and member country contributions is an outstanding example of this (see inset box).	New Zealand Category: EDITORIAL
811	415	Substantial efforts are being focused on implementation and capacity development, however, it is limited by the extra-budgetary resources that can be secured (additional to the FAO regular programme funds). Fortunately, development agencies are willing to assist with programs to lift the capacity of countries to improve their economy through trade, and support communities to manage pest problems. Capacity	NEPPO Category: SUBSTANTIVE

		development projects can have a major positive impact on the ability of	
		NPPOs to discharge their responsibilities responsibilities if their needs	
		are well defined through the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)	
		system tool developped by IPPC. The project to develop and implement	
		a Global ephyto Hub and Generic National System funded by the STDF	
		and member country contributions is an outstanding example of this	
		(see inset box).	
812	417	2030 Key Result Areas	Kenya
			Having similar the key result areas under the proposed strategic objective on capacity
			development should be considered.
	1		Category : SUBSTANTIVE
813	419	ICD 2: All contracting parties have used the The Phytosanitary Capacity	Japan
		Evaluation tool <u>have been widely used by member countries</u> to	All NPPOs don't necessarily need to use the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)
		understand strengths and weaknesses and develop plans to address	tool as PCE has been developed mainly for developing countries
		issues.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
814	419	ICD 2: All contracting parties have used improved implementation of the	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
		Convention and ISPMs based on use of the Phytosanitary Capacity	The use of PCE tool is one step for improvement of Capacity Development but not final
		Evaluation tool to understand strengths and weaknesses and develop	objective. The important point is that how NPPOs improve after using the PCE tool.
		<del>plans to address issues.tool.</del>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE
815	419	ICD 2: All contracting parties have used the Phytosanitary Capacity	Latvia
		Evaluation tool to understand strengths and weaknesses and develop	Not realistic without FAO help. Is there some mechanism and tool to gather import
		plans to address issues.	requirements in one place? That would be the first and most important need and
			strategical goal as basis for phytosanitary.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
816	423	The communications efforts of the Commission-CPM are aimed at	Viet Nam
		ensuring understanding of the potential for serious negative impacts	Global check as mentioned above
		from introduced pests worldwide. This must be understood not just by	Category : EDITORIAL
		the plant health community but also by key audiences such as the	
		general public, national governments, and decision makers (policy and	
		financial), to demonstrate the importance of plant health being a	
		national and global priority that justifies and receives appropriate and sustainable support.	
817	427		Viet Nam
817	427	improve the implementation of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)ISPMs; and	
040	420		Category : EDITORIAL EPPO
818	430	The IPPC make use of many different opportunities to reach out internationally so its mission is understood, well connected and actively	
		participating where doing so will advance achieving its mission. Annual	Re "and actively participating where doing so will advance achieving its mission": It is difficult to understand what is meant here.
		themes were introduced to promote specific aspects of the IPPC	Category : TECHNICAL
		mandate on an annual basis. For the period 2016-2019 the IPPC	Calegory . TECHINICAL
		focused on the following themes:	
819	430	The IPPC make makes use of many different opportunities to reach out	World Trade Organization
019	430	internationally so its mission is understood, well connected and actively	Category : EDITORIAL
		participating where doing so will advance achieving its mission. Annual	Odiogory . LDITOTIAL
		themes were introduced to promote specific aspects of the IPPC	
		mandate on an annual basis. For the period 2016-2019 the IPPC	
		mandate on an annual basis. For the period 2010-2013 the if-FO	

		focused on the following themes:	
820	436	In addition, through the efforts of contracting parties to the IPPC, the United Nations proclaimed 2020 the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). The IPPC will contribute in the development of an environment in which to celebrate the IYPH2020 program at National, Regional and Global level	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
821	437	The IPPC recognizes the importance of maintaining strong links with organizations that share common interests. These relationships can range from informal flexible arrangements to highly defined relationships. The IPPC Secretariat has strong relationships with all Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) in facilitating contracting parties to implement the IPPC.	Ozone Secretariat  Can some examples of such treaties and organizations be mentioned here? Or, alternatively, areas of work? Would the cooperation between IPPC and the Montreal protocol on issues related to methyl bromide, for example, fall under the area referred to in this paragraph or the next? More clarity would be helpful.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
822	437	The IPPC recognizes the importance of maintaining strong links with treaties and organizations that share common interests. These relationships can range from informal flexible arrangements to highly defined relationships. The IPPC Secretariat has strong relationships with all Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) in facilitating contracting parties to implement the IPPC.	Ozone Secretariat Category : EDITORIAL
823	437	The IPPC recognizes the importance of maintaining strong links with organizations that share common interests. These relationships can range from informal flexible arrangements to highly defined relationships. The IPPC Secretariat has strong relationships with all Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) in facilitating contracting parties to implement the IPPC. Regional FAO/Country FAO offices will play vital role to make success IPPC activities therefore IPPC should mobilize it by coordinating with FAO/ head office.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee  Category: SUBSTANTIVE
824	437	The IPPC recognizes the importance of maintaining strong links with organizations that share common interests. These relationships can range from informal flexible arrangements to highly defined relationships. The IPPC Secretariat has strong relationships with all Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs)RPPOs in facilitating contracting parties to implement the IPPC.	Viet Nam Category : EDITORIAL
825	438	The IPPC Secretariat also cooperates with many other treaties and organizations. This cooperation is essential to mainstream plant health considerations and policies into the general debate on environmental and development issues. Especially with regard to climate change and capacity building a more intensified cooperation with relevant international organizations is necessary to ensure that the evaluations of climate change impacts incorporate pest related impacts and that attention is drawn to potential donor organizations about the phytosanitary capacity building needs of developing country NPPOs.	Ozone Secretariat Category: SUBSTANTIVE
826	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other international organizations to further the visibility of the Convention and its objectives in international policies and to	Canada End of sentence is missing Category : SUBSTANTIVE
827	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other international organizations to further the visibility of the Convention and	New Zealand

		its objectives in international policies and to	The sentence is unfinished. Is there another KRA to be added here?
			Category : EDITORIAL
828	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other	Standards Committee (SC)
		international organizations to further the visibility of the Convention and	Text is incomplete.
		its objectives in international policies and to policies.	Category : EDITORIAL
829	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other	Japan
		international organizations and global forums to further the visibility of	In order to raise the visibility, IPPC is exptected to cooperates with not only international
		the Convention and its objectives in international policies and to	organizations but also global forums such as G20.
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
830	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other	EPPO
		international organizations to further increase the visibility of the	
		Convention and its objectives in international policies and to	Category : EDITORIAL
831	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other	Ozone Secretariat
		international organizations to further the visibility of the Convention and	Incomplete text. It is not clear whether this is the end of the document.
		its objectives in international policies and to	Category: SUBSTANTIVE
832	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other	Argentina
		international organizations to further the visibility of the Convention and	Incomplete text to provide comments.
		its objectives in international policies and to	Category : TECHNICAL
833	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other	Uruguay
		international organizations to further the visibility of the Convention and	incomplete text, therefore it is not possible to provide comments
		its objectives in international policies and to	Category : TECHNICAL
834	441	CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other	COSAVE
		international organizations to further the visibility of the Convention and	Incomplete text to provide comments.
		its objectives in international policies and to	Category : TECHNICAL