

2019 FIRST CONSULTATION

1 July – 30 September 2019

Compiled comments for : CPM Recommendation on Safe provision of food and other aid (2018-026)

Summary of comments

Name	Summary
APPPC Σ	Agreed comments based on the conclusions of the 20th APPPC regional workshop on draft ISPMs.
Barbados	Examples should given of pest introductions due to these emergency application of aid.
COSAVE	Ver también archivo del grupo del Taller Regional de la CIPF para complementar y asegurar que todos los comentarios hayan sido introducidos en el grupo de la CIPF.
Cuba	Estamos de acuerdo con los comentarios sustantivos y técnicos aprobados en el Taller Regional para América Latina. No hay intención de enviar algún otro comentario.
European Union	Comments submitted by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its 28 Member States.
Malawi	There is need to revisit on soil issue as in other countries it regulated article and it is not allowed to be imported
OIRSA	Revisión finalizada con comentarios consensuados por loa pises dee OIRSA
Trinidad and Tobago	T&T is in agreement with the comments made and collated by CAHFSA at the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Caribbean 2019.

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Jamaica It is critical that the NPPO facilitates and builds strong partnerships with major charity agencies since aid is usually channeled into the country via these agencies during times of natural disasters and even during normal times. This will assist in compliance with the required phytosanitary measures of the NPPO. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	Saint Kitts And Nevis This is an excellent guide for countries on such an important issue. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

3	G	(General Comment)	C	Brazil Brazil supports comments and suggestions sent by the Regional Workshop for Latin America <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4	G	(General Comment)	C	Costa Rica I agree with the IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America comments, for this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana Guyana supports this CPM Recommendation, and agrees with the comments submitted by CAHFSA, ie: 1. The recommendations to focus on phytosanitary risks (there is mention of OIE and public Health in the document) 2. The need for a decontamination protocol 3. The categorisation and prioritisation of risks to expedite those essential items to those in need that poses lower risks. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6	G	(General Comment)	C	Mexico Mexico is highly supportive of this draft CPM recommendation <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda adopts all comments submitted by the CAHFSA Workgroup on this draft standard. Antigua and Barbuda has no additional comments at this time. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	Peru Perú ratifica los comentarios y sugerencias concordados a nivel del COSAVE y en el Taller Regional realizado en Medellín, Colombia. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	Poland Poland would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC online Comment System. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
10	G	(General Comment)	C	China It should be noted in the background that this recommendation applies only to emergency, excluding technical and material assistance in general. The general technical and material assistance is not urgent and should be included in normal trade management. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
11	G	(General Comment)	C	Russian Federation The Russian Federation would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	COSAVE La traducción en español debe revisarse y verificar que los términos definidos en el glosario sean bien traducidos, por Ej. "Pest risk management" debe traducirse al español como "Manejo de riesgo de plagas" y no como "Gestión de riesgo de plagas". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

13	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>European Union EU and its 28 Member States believe that in its current form the Recommendation is not suitable for adoption. We find it difficult to address in one recommendation such diverse issues such as plant pests of food aid and contaminating pests of all kind of products which may be sent as emergency relieve aid. In addition, the logistical characteristics of food aid and their inherent pest risks may be more differentiated.</p> <p>We strongly recommend that two separate Recommendations are prepared one focussing on 'food aid' and one on other aid concerning 'contaminating pests' building on the draft prepared by New Zealand.</p> <p>We firmly believe that strong signals concerning pest risks in food aid should be issued during CPM-15. Consequently, we recommend that a persuasive statement to this effect is proposed for adoption by CPM-15, including the highest priority allocation for the preparation of these two Recommendations on food aid and contaminating pests. We also recommend that the SPG discuss the plan for these CPM Recommendations at its next meeting.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Gambia The Gambia is in support of the ISPM standard proposed by PPPO that would provide guidance to aid agencies and others players. This is important because without such standards countries receiving aids may continue to have pest related problems emanating from the aid she received in which case the purpose of the aid will be defeated</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
15	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Gambia The Gambia agrees with CPM recommendation on safe provision of safe food aid to prevent the introduction of regulated plant pest during in emergency situation (2018-026)</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
16	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Trinidad and Tobago In agreement with the comments made and collated by CAHFSA at the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Caribbean 2019.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
17	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Slovenia Slovenia would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
18	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Israel Israel would like to formally endorse the EPPO comment submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
19	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Myanmar We agree all APPPC comments as the reviewers.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
20	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>EPPO EPPO believes that in its current form the Recommendation is not suitable for adoption. We find it difficult to address in one recommendation such diverse issues such as plant pests of food aid and contaminating pests of all kind of products which may be sent as emergency relieve aid. In addition, the logistical</p>

				<p>characteristics of food aid and their inherent pest risks may be more differentiated.</p> <p>EPPO strongly recommends that two separate Recommendations are prepared one focussing on 'food aid' and one on other aid concerning 'contaminating pests' building on the draft prepared by New Zealand.</p> <p>EPPO firmly believes that strong signals concerning pest risks in food aid should be issued during CPM-15. Consequently, we recommend that a persuasive statement to this effect is proposed for adoption by CPM-15, including the highest priority allocation for the preparation of these two Recommendations on food aid and contaminating pests. EPPO also recommends that the SPG discuss the plan for these CPM Recommendations at its next meeting.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
21	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</p> <p>This is a timely ISPM particularly for small island development vulnerable states like ours.</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
22	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</p> <p>The standard should give some consideration to the fact that aid could also originate from friendly governments and also through personal relationships. It therefore should be mandatory for the NPPO of the donor country to play a pivotal role in handling of such types of consignments in addition to that emanating from aid agencies, etc.</p> <p>In addition, at the level of the country experiencing the emergency, the National Offices of Disaster Services must be provided with relevant phytosanitary information at normal times such that the relevant measures can be applied during emergencies.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
23	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</p> <p>The proposed ISPM is timely and addresses a real existing need within the Caribbean region as well as other regions which suffer with increasing frequency from natural disasters.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
24	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</p> <p>The country agrees with this recommendation and the need for guidance on this issue.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
25	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Cote d'Ivoire</p> <p>Le document est en Anglais. Il n'est pas évident pour les francophones de faire des commentaires pertinents.</p> <p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i></p>
26	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Barbados</p> <p>This is an important ISPM particularly as it relates to the small island developing and vulnerable states.</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
27	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Thailand</p> <p>The risk of commodities should be assessed with reference to ISPM32 "Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk Commodities" and related ISPMs such as used vehicle, seed and wood.</p>

				<p>The appendix should conform with related ISPM. Because the phytosanitary risk of the same kind of commodity is the same regardless of aid or not. If a specific catalog is necessary, its relationship to ISPM 32 or related existing ISPMs needs to be clarified. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
28	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Thailand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thailand supports the recommendation being adopted at CPM 15 with amendments. 2. Overall the document relates to an important issue which deserves greater recognition and the recommendations are useful. 3. Thailand suggests to consider developing a concept standard in the future with annexes provide guidance to donors and NPPOs giving and receiving aid, and minimise the phytosanitary risks relating to safe provision of food and aids during emergency situations. 4. It is important to note that food and aid should meet the export and import requirements where exist, especially for plant and plant products and other risk goods. 5. It is also important to note that where appropriate, obligation largely lays with the exporting NPPOs to ensure the aid provided to other countries are compliant with export requirements where exist, and exercise reasonable care that the goods are free from pests that could pose a risk to other countries. <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
29	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Guinea-Bissau</p> <p>I agree</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
30	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>New Zealand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Zealand supports the recommendation being adopted at CPM 15 with amendments. 2. Overall the document relates to an important issue which deserves greater recognition and the recommendations are useful. 3. Given the importance of the issue, New Zealand suggests to consider developing a concept standard in the future with annexes provide guidance to donors and NPPOs giving and receiving aid, and minimise the phytosanitary risks relating to safe provision of food and aids during emergency situations. 4. It is important to note that food and aid should meet the export and import requirements where exist, especially for plant and plant products and other risk goods. 5. It is also important to note that where appropriate, obligation largely lays with the exporting NPPOs to ensure the aid provided to other countries are compliant with export requirements where exist, and exercise reasonable care that the goods are free from pests that could pose a risk to other countries. <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
31	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>China</p> <p>The risk of commodities should be assessed with reference to ISPM32 "Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk Commodities". And the commodities provided as food or other aid should be divided into four categories.</p> <p>The appendix should conform with related ISPM. Because the phytosanitary risk</p>

				of the same kind of commodity is the same regardless of aid or not. If a specific catalog is necessary, its relationship to ISPM 32 needs to be clarified. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
32	G	(General Comment)	C	Mozambique Mozambique welcomes and support approval of this recommendation as it will address the very important issue which likely contribute to spread plant pests. Although this draft recommendation is being proposed to prevent the introduction of plants pests, there are some phytosanitary associated risk on the appendix 1 and appendix 2 which are not aligned with phytosanitary issues <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
33	G	(General Comment)	C	Malawi Malawi supports CPM Recommendation on safe provision of food and other aid (2018-026) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
34	G	(General Comment)	C	Botswana We concur because donated food which are not subjected to phytosanitary measures are a major pathway for regulated pests. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
35	G	(General Comment)	C	Jamaica It is critical that the NPPO facilitates and build strong partnerships with major charity agencies since aid is usually channeled into the country via these agencies during times of natural disasters and even during normal times. This will assist in compliance with the required phytosanitary measures of the NPPO. Jamaica It is critical that the NPPO facilitates and build strong partnerships with major charity agencies, since aid is usually channelled into the country via these agencies during times of natural disasters and even during normal times. This will assist in compliance with the required phytosanitary measures of the NPPO. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
36	G	(General Comment)	C	Gambia The Gambia agrees with the recommendation on safe provision of food and other aid (2018-026) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
37	G	(General Comment)	C	Argentina La traducción en español debe revisarse y verificar que los términos definidos en el glosario sean bien traducidos, por ej., "Pest risk management" debe traducirse al español como "Manejo de riesgo de plagas" y no como "Gestión de riesgo de plagas". <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
38	G	(General Comment)	C	Cuba Estamos de acuerdo con los comentarios sustantivos y técnicos aprobados en el Taller Regional para América Latina. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
39	G	(General Comment)	C	Madagascar Il est à inclure dans ce document la partie plus technique et plus détaillée sur les mesures , les exigences et surtout les processus nécessaires à établir. Certains paragraphes de certaines NIMP sont à ajouter pour justifier les mesures

				<p>et exigences à renforcer ou à alléger. Exemple:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les étapes utiles de gestion du risque (NIMP 2) - Les directives de surveillance au cas où l'aide est destiné à la plantation ou à la semence (décrit dans la NIMP 6) - Le processus de l'évaluation de risque à établir (NIMP 11) - Les directives à admettre pour l'inspection (NIMP 23) - Les mesures à prendre pour les envois en transit parce que il y a pas mal des aides circulent en transit. (NIMP 25) <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
40	1	DRAFT CPM RECOMMENDATION: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026)	C	<p>Korea, Republic of Republic of Korea agrees with the comments made during APPPC Regional workshop. Suggesting to develop a concept standard in the future with annexed provide guidance to donors and NPPOs giving and receiving aid, and minimise the phytosanitary risks relating to safe provision of food and aids during emergency situations. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
41	1	DRAFT CPM RECOMMENDATION: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026)	C	<p>Lesotho heading should sound like Provision of safe food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
42	11	2019-03 L'Organisation de protection des végétaux pour le Pacifique propose d'ajouter le thème au programme de travail de la CIPV en vue de l'élaboration d'une norme.	C	<p>Cote d'Ivoire L'Organisation de la protection des végétaux/Article la à ajouter <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
BACKGROUND				
43	18	The provision of food and other aid assists areas or countries that are at risk of food and economic insecurity as a result of war and conflict, crop failures, and natural disasters including storms, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Assistance can be urgent and short term, or ongoing over the long term. The driver for this recommendation is provision of urgent disaster relief assistance, but the principles of phytosanitary preparedness and response apply equally to the provision of ongoing aid.	P	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia We're mainly dealing with phytosanitary issues in this recommendation. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
44	18	The provision of food and other aid assists areas or countries that are at risk of food and economic insecurity as a result of war and conflict, crop failures, and natural disasters including storms, earthquakes earthquakes , tsunami and volcanic eruptions. Assistance can be urgent and short term, or ongoing over the long term. The driver for this recommendation is provision of urgent disaster relief assistance, but the principles of preparedness and response apply equally to the provision of ongoing aid. There has been a significant increase in severe	P	<p>PPPO moved from paragraph 20 Propose to add details (tsunami or tidal waves ?) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

		<u>weather events, attributed to climate change, as well as man-made and natural disasters that have precipitated the urgent need for food, water and machinery to prevent or ameliorate humanitarian crises. For example, Tonga has experienced three category 4 cyclones and one category 5 (Cyclone Ian) since 2010, while the Pacific region as a whole is increasingly experiencing damaging storms and storm surges. These events are not limited to developing countries or the Pacific region, and have occurred in all regions of the world.</u>		
45	18	The provision of food and other aid assists areas or countries that are at risk of food and economic insecurity as a result of war and conflict, crop failures, and natural disasters including storms, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Assistance can be urgent and short-term short-term , or ongoing over the long term. The driver for this recommendation is provision of urgent disaster relief assistance, but the principles of preparedness and response apply equally to the provision of ongoing aid.	P	United States of America <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
46	19	It is wise to verify with the recipient country that they are in need of aid or assistance before it is despatched despatched , and confirm the nature of assistance required.	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
47	19	It is wise to verify with the recipient country that they are in need of aid or assistance before it is despatched, and confirm the nature of assistance required.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Should this sentence be kept or is it off topic? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
48	19	It is wise <u>In providing aid, donors should be aware that the provision of aid supplies, unless appropriately prepared to verify with meet the phytosanitary requirements of the recipient country that they are country, can in need-itself cause long standing damage to the recipients of aid or assistance before it is despatched</u> the aid. There are a number of examples of long term impacts on the economy, environment and confirm communities, from pests introduced with aid, long after the nature of assistance required <u>country has recovered from the emergency situation. This should be considered by donors when preparing aid. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters.</u>	P	PPPO More clarity provided on the paragraph <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

49	19	It is wise to verify with the recipient country that they are in need of aid or assistance before it is despatched, and confirm the nature of assistance required.	C	PPPO Provide verification on who is to provide verification <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
50	20	There has been a significant increase in severe weather events , events which may be attributed to climate change, as well as man-made and natural disasters that have precipitated the urgent need for food, water and machinery to prevent or ameliorate humanitarian crises. For example, Tonga has experienced three category 4 cyclones and one category 5 (Cyclone Ian) since 2010, while the Pacific region as a whole is increasingly experiencing damaging storms and storm surges. These events are not limited to developing countries or the Pacific region, and have occurred in all regions of the world.	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
51	20	There has been a significant increase in severe weather events, which may be attributed to climate change, as well as man-made and natural disasters that have precipitated the urgent need for food, water and machinery to prevent or ameliorate humanitarian crises. For example, Tonga has experienced three category 4 cyclones and one category 5 (Cyclone Ian) since 2010, while the Pacific region as a whole is increasingly experiencing damaging storms and storm surges. These events are not limited to developing countries or the Pacific region, and have occurred in all regions of the world.	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency If this has been proven, a relevant reference should be included to confirm that the severe weather events are actually caused by climate change <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
52	20	There has been a significant increase in severe weather events, attributed to climate change, as well as man-made and natural disasters that have precipitated the urgent need for food, water and machinery to prevent or ameliorate humanitarian crises. For example, Tonga has experienced three category 4 cyclones and one category 5 (Cyclone Ian) since 2010, while the Pacific region as a whole is increasingly experiencing damaging storms and storm surges. These events are not limited to developing countries or the Pacific region, and have occurred in all regions of the world.	P	PPPO moving position to paragraph 19 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
53	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy,	P	Argentina To avoid redundancy <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.		
54	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) <u>and stakeholder</u> are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	China Support APPPC comment Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
55	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively <u>manage</u> the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, pests associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency there is no need for a comma here as the sentence is seeking to one as opposed to a list of issues. Revised change by Antigua and Barbuda on 8 Sep 2019 10:07 PM Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
56	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	PPPO Sentence moved to paragraph 19 Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
57	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	Uruguay To avoid redundancy Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
58	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with	P	United States of America Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

		imports of aid-relief supplies received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.		
59	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations-situations , but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	United States of America <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
60	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. <u>There For example, crops and grains as food aids may be infested with quarantine pests. In addition, there</u> are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	Japan Add examples of pest risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
61	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	C	COSAVE To avoid Redundancy. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
62	21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.		
63	21	National plant protection organizations <u>Plant Protection Organizations</u> (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
64	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
65	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary pest -risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a pest phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and pest risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status <u>risk</u> . Damaged infrastructure may prevent	P	Argentina For consistency and avoid redundancy <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate-mitigate <u>pest</u> risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may <u>pose risk</u> .		
66	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and pose various risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.	P	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Is there a difference between shipping and air containers. They can all be grouped as shipping containers (which may be via land, sea and/or air)</p> <p>This change is proposed for greater clarity of the sentence. The goods do not have a risk; rather they pose a risk. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
67	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared <u>without inspection by the NPPO</u> and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option	P	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precision given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.		
68	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary pest risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a pest phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and pest risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status risk. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate-mitigate pest risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.	P	Uruguay For consistency and to avoid redundancy Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
69	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate-mitigate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose pose on-site .	P	United States of America Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
70	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods-relief supplies are cleared and provided	P	United States of America Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

		to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods they would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.	
71	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government Authorities may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.	P United States of America Category : EDITORIAL
72	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air	C COSAVE Por consistencia y para evitar redundancia. For consistency and avoid redundancy. Category : TECHNICAL

		containers, which have a range of goods and risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.		
73	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary <u>pest</u> risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a pest <u>phytosanitary</u> risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and <u>pest</u> risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a <u>phytosanitary risk due to their pest status</u> risk. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate <u>mitigate</u> <u>pest</u> risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose <u>pest risk</u> .	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
74	22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a Phytosanitary <u>hytosanitary</u> risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of	P	Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		phytosanitary Phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary Phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.		
75	23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers and recipient countries, to enable the effective management of phytosanitary-pest risk, posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests.	P	Argentina For consistency Category : TECHNICAL
76	23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers and recipient countries, to enable the effective management of phytosanitary risk,risk posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests.	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency this phrase is redundant Category : EDITORIAL
77	23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers and recipient countries, to enable the effective management of phytosanitary risk, posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Should this sentence be kept or is it off topic? Category : SUBSTANTIVE
78	23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers and recipient countries, to enable the effective management of phytosanitary risk, posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests.	P	Uruguay To avoid redundancy Category : TECHNICAL
79	23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers donor and recipient countries, to enable the countries in effective management of	P	United States of America Category : EDITORIAL

		phytosanitary risk, posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests-supplies.		
80	23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers and recipient countries, to enable the effective management of phytosanitary risk, posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests.	C	COSAVE For redundancy Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
81	23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers and recipient countries, to enable the effective management of phytosanitary-pest risk, posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests.	P	COSAVE Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
82	23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers and recipient countries, to enable the effective management of phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> risk, posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests.	P	Ghana Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
ADDRESSED TO				
83	25	Contracting parties, donor agencies and organizations, food aid agencies and agencies, regional plant protection organizations, <u>individuals, NGOs, customs and forwarding agencies, relevant government agencies and defense agencies.</u>	P	PPPO Inclusion Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
84	25	Contracting parties, donor agencies and organizations, food aid agencies and regional plant protection organizations, testing	P	Singapore yttt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
85	25	Contracting parties, donor agencies and organizations, food aid agencies and regional plant protection organizations <u>Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPO).</u>	P	Ghana Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
RECOMMENDATIONS				
86	27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are exposed to pests that, unless managed	P	Barbados Makes the list more comprehensive Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food food (processed and fresh fruits and vegetables), water, building materials, planting materials (seeds)(seeds, seedlings, plants in potting bags), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.		
87	27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are may be exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food, water, building materials, planting materials (seeds), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.	P	Argentina Editorial change Category : EDITORIAL
88	27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food food (processed and fresh fruits and vegetables), water, building materials, planting materials (seeds)(seeds, seedlings, plants in potting bags), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Category : SUBSTANTIVE
89	27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food, water, building materials, planting materials (seeds), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency seedlings (in trays), plants in potting bags Category : SUBSTANTIVE
90	27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are may be exposed to pests that, unless	P	Uruguay Editorial comment

		managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food, water, building materials, planting materials (seeds), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.		<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
91	27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are may be exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term an impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered <u>recovery</u> from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include aid includes food, water, building materials, planting materials (seeds), people (volunteers support personnel (e.g., volunteers), human resources) , vehicles, machinery and equipment.	P	United States of America <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
92	27	The Commission CPM notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and <u>spread after establishment and</u> have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food <u>foods</u> , water, building materials, planting materials (seeds) <u>(including seeds)</u> , people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.	P	Japan There is a risk of spread after establishment. Editorial revision <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
93	27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food, water, building materials, planting materials (seeds), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.	C	COSAVE Editorial comments <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
94	27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are may be exposed to pests that, unless	P	COSAVE

		managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food, water, building materials, planting materials (seeds), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.		<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
95	28	While natural disasters cannot be foreseen, the Commission <i>CPM encourages</i> contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations (as relevant) to:	P	Japan Editorial revision <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
96	28	While natural disasters cannot be foreseen, the Commission <i>encourages</i> contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations <i>Regional Plant Protection Organizations</i> (as relevant) to:	P	Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
97	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry introduction <i>regulated</i> pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	Indonesia To add in "introduction (entry + establishment)" of pest <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry of plant pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	Argentina For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
99	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry introduction of plant pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	China Support to APPPC comments <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
100	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry introduction of plant pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	Japan use "introduction" instead of "entry" as introduction includes entry and establishment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
101	29	develop and maintain an emergency response plan and undertake emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry of plant pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	PPPO Focus on the outcome(response plan) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
102	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry of plant pests with food and	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster		
103	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry-introduction of plant pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	Thailand To add in "introduction (entry + establishment)" of pest as a possibility and reference to pests only. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry-introduction of plant pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	APPPC To add in "introduction (entry + establishment)" of pest as a possibility and reference to pests only. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
105	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry of plant regulated pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	China IPPC community should aims to regulated pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
106	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry of plant pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	C	COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
107	29	<i>undertake</i> emergency response planning and preparedness activities to reduce the risk of entry of plant pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
108	30	<i>engage</i> with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively	C	Lesotho Engage was written several times and ended up changing the message Lesotho Should start with raise awareness to ... <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
109	30	<i>engage</i> with the relevant stakeholders e.g. aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively	P	Indonesia To add in "relevant stakeholders" in the sentence. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
110	30	<i>engage</i> with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary-pest risk associated with food and other aid materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other	P	Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		emergency situation, and the need to manage this <u>pest</u> risk effectively		
111	30	engage with <u>relevant stakeholders e.g.</u> aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively	P	China Support to APPPC comments Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
112	30	engage with <u>relevant stakeholders e.g.</u> aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials <u>aid</u> that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively	P	Japan To add in "relevant stakeholders" in the sentence. Change in line with the title of this recommendation. Not only materials have risk but also other aids (e.g. movement of people, conveyance) have risk. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
113	30	engage with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary-pest risk associated with food and other <u>aid</u> materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this <u>pest</u> risk effectively <u>(c) use guidance in ISPM 32 (Annex 1; Appendix 2) to identify processed foods of plant origin that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests because their method of processing and therefore, no pest risk management measures are required.</u>	P	Uruguay For consistency. New recommendation added to reinforce guidance already harmonized in ISPM 32 in relation to processed foods without risk and therefore, not requiring phytosanitary measures Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
114	30	engage with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation <u>emergency</u> , and the need to manage this risk effectively	P	United States of America Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
115	30	engage with <u>relevant stakeholders e.g.</u> aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively	P	Thailand To add in "relevant stakeholders" in the sentence. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
116	30	<u>engage Identify and engage</u> with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively		
117	30	engage with "relevant stakeholders e.g." aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively	P	APPPC To add in "relevant stakeholders" in the sentence. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
118	30	engage with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively	C	Kenya Identify and engage <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
119	30	engage with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this risk effectively	C	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
120	30	engage with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary-pest risk associated with food and other aid materials that are provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation, and the need to manage this pest risk effectively	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
121	31	use the general guidance in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use them	P	Argentina Renumbering of Appendixes is a consequential change resulting from the proposal to delete Appendix 1. Text related to diversion from intended use was deleted because the Appendixes do not provide measures to manage risks associated with diversion from intended use <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
122	31	(c) use guidance in ISPM 32 (Annex 1; Appendix 2) to identify processed foods of plant origin that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests because their method of processing and therefore no pest risk management measures are required use the general guidance in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and	P	Argentina New recommendation added to reinforce guidance already harmonized in relation to processed foods without risk and therefore, not requiring phytosanitary measures <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use		
123	31	use the general guidance in <u>Appendix 1</u> and <u>Appendix 2</u> to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Related to management of risk associated with diversion from intended use: It's not clear that there is guidance in the appendixes about that. Either delete this part of the sentence or add more guidance. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
124	31	use the general guidance in <u>Appendix 1</u> and Appendix 2 to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the <u>phytosanitary pest</u> risk associated with <u>diversion from intended use</u> them	P	Uruguay We are proposing to delete Appendix 1. Appendixes 1 and 2 only include pest risk management measures and not risks associated with diversion from intended use <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
125	31	use the general guidance in Appendix <u>Appendices 1</u> and <u>Appendix 2</u> to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion <u>of aid</u> from intended use	P	United States of America <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
126	31	use the general guidance in <u>Appendix 1</u> and <u>Appendix 2</u> to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid <u>goods and materials</u> to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use	P	Japan Change in line with the title of this recommendation. Not only materials have risk but also other aids (e.g. movement of people, conveyance) have risk. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
127	31	use the general guidance in <u>Appendix 1</u> and <u>Appendix 2</u> to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of <u>regulated</u> pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use	P	China IPPC community should aims to regulated pests <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
128	31	use the general guidance in <u>Appendix 1</u> and <u>Appendix 2</u> to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the	C	COSAVE Nueva recomendaci#243;n para enfatizar lineamientos ya armonizados en relaci#243;n a alimentos procesados que no tienen riesgo y que por lo tanto no requieren medidas fitosanitarias.

		international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use		New recommendation added to reinforce guidance already harmonized in relation to processed foods without risk and therefore, not requiring phytosanitary measures <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
129	31	<i>use</i> the general guidance in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use	C	COSAVE Cambio como consecuencia de la propuesta de eliminación del apéndice 1. Desvío de uso: fue eliminado porque en los apéndices no se especifican medidas para manejar el riesgo asociado con desvío de uso. Renumbering of Appendixes is a consequential change resulting from the proposal to delete Appendix 1. Text related to diversion from intended use was deleted because the Appendixes do not provide measures to manage risks associated with diversion from intended use <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
130	31	(c) use guidance in ISPM 32 (Annex 1; Appendix 2) to identify processed foods of plant origin that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests because their method of processing and therefore no pest risk management measures are required. <i>use</i> the general guidance in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use them.	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
131	31	<i>use</i> the general guidance in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use	C	COSAVE En los apéndices mencionados solo se mencionan las medidas de manejo de riesgo de plagas y no los riesgos asociados con el desvío de uso. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
132	31	<i>use</i> the general guidance in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 to identify pest risk management measures that could be applied to food and other aid goods and materials to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them and manage the phytosanitary risk associated with diversion from intended use them.	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
133	32	<i>partner</i> with the relevant stakeholders e.g. aid and donor agencies to better plan for the safe operation of their programmes, including standardizing supply and distribution operations for multiple countries to increase the efficiency of	P	Indonesia to delete aid & donor to replace with relevant stakeholders <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		border clearance processes and potentially reduce regulatory burden		
134	32	<i>partner</i> with aid and donor agencies <u>relevant stakeholders</u> to better plan for the safe operation of their programmes, including standardizing supply and distribution operations for multiple countries to increase the efficiency of border clearance processes and potentially reduce regulatory burden	P	China Support to APPPC comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
135	32	<i>partner</i> with aid and donor agencies <u>relevant stakeholders</u> to better plan for the safe operation of their programmes, including standardizing supply and distribution operations for multiple countries to increase the efficiency of border clearance processes and potentially reduce regulatory burden	P	Japan To delete "aid and donor agencies" to replace with "relevant stakeholders". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
136	32	<i>partner</i> with aid and donor agencies to better plan for the <u>safe effective</u> operation of their programmes <u>programmes to reduce phytosanitary risks</u> , including standardizing supply and distribution operations for multiple countries to increase the efficiency of border clearance processes and potentially reduce regulatory burden	P	Thailand Better clarification <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
137	32	<i>partner</i> with aid and donor agencies <u>relevant stakeholders</u> to better plan for the safe operation of their programmes, including standardizing supply and distribution operations for multiple countries to increase the efficiency of border clearance processes and potentially reduce regulatory burden	P	Thailand to delete aid & donor to replace with relevant stakeholders. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
138	32	<i>partner</i> with aid and donor agencies <u>"relevant stakeholders"</u> to better plan for the <u>safe effective</u> operation of their programmes <u>programmes to reduce phytosanitary risks</u> , including standardizing supply and distribution operations for multiple countries to increase the efficiency of border clearance processes and potentially reduce regulatory burden	P	APPPC to delete aid & donor to replace with relevant stakeholders. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
139	33	<i>encourage</i> the pre-treatment <u>pre-shipment treatment</u> or pre-clearance of food and other aid to expedite clearance	P	Indonesia To change "pre-treatment" to 'pre-shipment treatment' <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
140	33	<i>encourage</i> the pre-treatment or pre-clearance <u>pre-shipment treatment</u> of food and other aid to expedite clearance	P	China Support to APPPC comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
141	33	<i>encourage</i> the pre-treatment or pre-clearance <u>pre-shipment treatment</u> of food and other aid to expedite clearance <u>clearance under bilateral agreement</u> .	P	Japan To remove pre-clearance (not clear term) and to include "pre-shipment treatment". Bilateral agreement may be required when contracting parties conduct pre-shipment treatment.

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
142	33	encourage the pre-treatment or pre-clearance of food and other aid to expedite clearance	C	Korea, Republic of To remove not clear term "pre-treatment or pre-clearance" and to include clear term "pre-shipment treatment". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
143	33	encourage the pre-treatment or pre-clearance <u>pre-shipment treatment</u> of food and other aid to expedite clearance	P	Korea, Republic of <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
144	33	encourage the pre-treatment or pre-clearance of food and other aid to expedite clearance	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Is pre-clearance really appropriate in this context? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	33	encourage the pre-treatment or pre-clearance of food and food , other aid <u>and personnel</u> to expedite clearance	P	PPPO The people may also present a risk and should be cleared as well. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
146	33	encourage the pre-treatment or pre-clearance <u>pre-shipment treatment</u> of food and other aid to expedite clearance	P	Thailand To remove pre-clearance (not clear term) & to include "pre-shipment treatment". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
147	34	establish mechanisms for providing information to potential donors, aid agencies, importers and exporters to reduce the movement, in an emergency situation, of goods posing a <u>phytosanitary pest</u> risk.	P	Argentina For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
148	34	establish mechanisms for providing information to potential donors, aid agencies, importers and exporters to reduce the movement, in an emergency situation, of goods posing a <u>phytosanitary pest</u> risk.	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
149	34	establish mechanisms for providing information to potential donors, aid agencies, importers and exporters to reduce the movement, in an emergency situation <u>emergency</u> , of goods posing a phytosanitary risk.	P	United States of America <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
150	34	establish mechanisms for providing information to potential donors, aid agencies, importers and exporters to reduce the movement, in an emergency situation, of goods posing a phytosanitary risk.	C	COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
151	34	establish mechanisms for providing information to potential donors, aid agencies, importers and exporters to reduce the movement, in an emergency situation, of goods posing a phytosanitary risk.	C	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
152	34	establish mechanisms for providing information to potential donors, aid agencies, importers and exporters to reduce the movement, in an emergency situation, of goods posing a <u>phytosanitary pest</u> risk.	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests				
153	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine-regulated pests	P	Indonesia Propose to change appendix 1 (not capable) to appendix 2 (capable). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
154	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	Argentina We suggest to delete Appendix 1 because it includes commodities that are out of the scope of the IPPC, they are commodities without associated phytosanitary risk and thus not requiring pest risk management measures. For processed foods we propose to add a new recommendation in the core text of this recommendation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
155	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests	C	China (APPPC comment) Propose to change appendix 1 (not capable) to appendix 2 (capable). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
156	38	APPENDIX 12: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine-regulated pests	P	Korea, Republic of To propose to change "Appendix 1: Examples fo commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with regulated pest" to "Appendix 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with regulated pest" The NPPO should aims to regulated pests and suggest to change "quarantine" pests to "regulated" pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
157	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia The term "quarantine" comes from Annexes 1 and 2 of ISPM 32 (Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk) and can be deleted in the Appendix 1 and 2 of this CPM recommendation. If not, the term "quarantine" should also be used in the text of the recommendation (and not only in the two appendices). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
158	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	Uruguay We suggest to delete Appendix 1 because it includes commodities that are out of the scope of the IPPC, they are commodities without associated pest risk, and therefore, not requiring pest risk management measures. For processed foods we propose to add a new reccomendation in the core text of this recommendation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
159	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests	C	APPPC Propose to change appendix 1 (not capable) to appendix 2 (capable). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
160	38	APPENDIX 12: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	Japan Exaples of commodities or materials that are capable of being infested with pests should be described as appendix 1, instead of appendix 2 because it is more important. This table mentions not only quarainte pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

161	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with <u>quarantine-regulated</u> pests	P	China IPPC community should aims to regulated pests <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
162	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que incluye commodities que no son del ámbito de la CIPF, los productos no tienen riesgo fitosanitario asociado por lo tanto no se requiere adoptar medidas de manejo de riesgo. Para el caso de alimentos procesados estamos proponiendo agregar una nueva recomendación en el cuerpo del texto de esta recomendación. We suggest to delete Appendix 1 because it includes commodities that are out of the scope of the IPPC, they are commodities without associated phytosanitary risk and thus not requiring pest risk management measures. For processed foods we propose to add a new recommendation in the core text of this recommendation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
163	38	APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
164	41	ASSOCIATED PHYTOSANITARY RISK	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
165	42	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
166	46	Nil – if fit for purpose	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
167	47	Commercially prepared; sealed and pasteurized; clean; new packaging	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
168	49	Medical <u>and sanitary</u> supplies	P	Japan Sanitary supplies should be included as they are necessary during a emergency. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
169	50	Medical <u>and sanitary</u> use	P	Japan Sanitary supplies should be included as they are necessary during a emergency. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
170	51	Nil – if fit for purpose	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

171	52	Sterilized; clean; new packaging	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
172	56	Nil – if in clean packaging	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
173	57	Clean <u>new</u> packaging	P	PPPO For consistency with other requirements <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
174	57	Clean packaging	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
175	59	Processed feeds <u>foods such as the ones listed in Annex 1 and Appendix 2 of ISPM 32</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Helpful precision given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
176	61	Nil – if subject to processing methods that address phytosanitary risk	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
177	62	Methods in Annex 1 of ISPM 32	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
178	64	Tents <u>Tents, tarpaulin, blankets, pillows, sleeping bags, cots</u>	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
179	64	Tents <u>Tents, tarpaulin</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
180	66	Nil – if clean and new	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
181	66	Nil – if clean and new, <u>and stored correctly away from contaminating sources e.g. dirty tents</u>	P	New Zealand Used or dirty tent could be a contaminating source. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
182	67	Absence of soil and other contaminants on <u>tarpaulin and</u> tents including poles and pegs	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency added in keeping with the entry in the commodity column <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
183	67	Absence of soil and other contaminants on tents including poles <u>poles,</u> pegs <u>pegs</u> and pegs <u>pegs</u> .	P	PPPO consistency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
184	67	Absence of soil and other contaminants on tents including poles and pegs	P	Japan This column is not necessary as this table shows examples that does not have risk

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
185	69	ADD OTHERS <u>New clothes</u>	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
186	69	ADD OTHERS	C	Mozambique Is proposed to add live animals as they can be transported with plant pests on their hoof or feet <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
187	69	ADD <u>Roasted bean(coffee)</u> ADD <u>OTHERS</u>	P	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
188	69	AÑADA OTROS <u>OTROS Materiales de higiene personal (jabón, papel, etc)</u>	P	OIRSA Materiales de higiene personal (jabón, papel, etc) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
189	70	-Human use	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
190	70	-human consumption	P	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
191	70	- Uso humano	P	OIRSA Para uso Personal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
192	71	-Nil-if clean and new	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
193	71	-Nil- if it fresh	P	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
194	71	- Ninguno, si es idónea para su finalidad	P	OIRSA Lo descrito <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
195	72	-Clean packaging	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
196	72	- Esterilizados; limpios; embalaje nuevo	P	OIRSA Lo descrito <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
197	74	-Sleeping gear (e.g., mattresses, sleeping bags)	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
198	74	-Electrical and machinery spare parts	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
199	74	-Electrical and machinery spare parts.	P	Nigeria <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

200	74	<u>-Electrical spare parts, provision of electricity or energy for food preservation,restoration of electricity, clean spare parts motor, motor cycles, wheel barrows etc. associated phytosanitary risks: Nil if clean and new</u>	P	Nigeria <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
201	74	<u>- Reactivos para pruebas de campo rápido</u>	P	OIRSA son necesarios <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
202	75	<u>-use in temporary housing</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
203	75	<u>-provision of electrical or energy for food preservations, restoration of risk risks , electricity, clean spare parts for motor vehicles, motorcycles, wheel parts</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
204	75	<u>- provision of electricity or energy for food preservation, restoration of electricity, clean spare parts motor, motor cycles, wheel barrows .</u>	P	Nigeria <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
205	75	<u>- Uso para determinar la calidad del agua</u>	P	OIRSA necesario <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
206	76	<u>-Nil - if clean and new</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
207	76	<u>Associated phytosanitary risks</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
208	76	<u>-.Associated phytosanitary risks: Nil if clean and new</u>	P	Nigeria <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
209	76	<u>- Ninguno, cuando es agua destilada y alcohol</u>	P	OIRSA Lo descrito <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
210	77	<u>-Clean packaging</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
211	77	<u>New packaging, absence of contaminants</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
212	77	<u>New packaging, absence contaminants.</u>	P	Nigeria <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
213	79	<u>-PVC fittings and fixtures</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
214	79	<u>- Productos enlatados</u>	P	OIRSA Representan riesgo y son muy comunes <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

215	80	<u>-Human use</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
216	81	<u>-Nil - if clean</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
217	82	<u>-Clean and in new packaging</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
218	84	<u>-Metal roofing material</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
219	85	<u>-Shelter</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
220	86	<u>-Nil if clean</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests				
221	91	APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with <u>quarantine-regulated</u> pests	P	Indonesia <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
222	91	APPENDIX 21: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	Argentina Consequential change. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
223	91	APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	C	Korea, Republic of APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with regulated pests. To suggest to change "APPENDIX 1" to "APPENDIX 2" and "quarantine" to "regulated". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
224	91	APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with <u>quarantine-regulated</u> pests	P	Korea, Republic of The NPPO should aim to regulated pests. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
225	91	APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia for all the commodities in the table the columns "phytosanitary risk" and "risk management" should be completed, otherwise there is no guidance. For the commodities that only animal or human health risks are mentioned, these can be deleted (the heading of the table refers to infestations with quarantine pests) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
226	91	APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia The examples given in this appendix are partially food and also other products which may actually be covered by other standards. E.g. earth moving

				machinery, clothing etc. These would be better in a recommendation on contaminating pests as planned last year. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
227	91	APPENDIX 21: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	Uruguay Renumbering as a consequential change of the proposal to delete Appendix 1 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
228	91	APPENDIX 21: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	Japan Examples of commodities or materials that are capable of being infested with pests should be described as appendix 1, instead of appendix 2 because it is more important. This table mentions not only quarantine pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
229	91	APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine-regulated pests	P	China IPPC community should aim to regulate pests <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
230	91	APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	C	COSAVE Consequential change. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
231	91	APPENDIX 21: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
232	94	ASSOCIATED PHYTOSANITARY-PEST RISK	P	Argentina For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
233	94	ASSOCIATED PHYTOSANITARY-PEST RISK	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
234	94	ASSOCIATED PHYTOSANITARY RISK	C	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
235	94	ASSOCIATED PHYTOSANITARY-PEST RISK	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
236	95	PEST RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK MEASURE	P	Argentina For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
237	95	PEST RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
238	95	PEST RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS PHYTOSANITARY RISK	P	Japan This column should describe phytosanitary risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

239	95	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK	C	COSAVE Consequential change. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
240	95	PEST RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK MEASURE	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
241	99	Crop production pests Quarantine pests or potential quarantine pests	P	Argentina Not all crop production pests pose a pest risk for the country receiving the commodity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
242	99	Crop production Quarantine pests or potential quarantine pests	P	Uruguay Not all crop production pests pose a pest risk for the country receiving the aid <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
243	99	Crop production pests	C	COSAVE No todas las plagas asociadas al cultivo son de riesgo para el país que recibe la ayuda. Not all crop production pests pose a pest risk for the country receiving the commodity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
244	99	Crop production pests Quarantine pests or potential quarantine pests	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
245	100	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). Sourced from countries free from the pests.	P	Argentina Possible measures to manage pest risk were added. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
246	100	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). Sourced from countries free from the pests	P	Uruguay Another measure to manage pest risk is added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
247	100	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) Pre- clearance/certification schemes at country of origin	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
248	100	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) Pre- clearance/certification schemes at country of origin	P	Kenya <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
249	100	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>)	C	Kenya Pre- clearance/certification schemes at country of origin <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
250	100	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). Ensure fresh fruit and vegetables are of good quality and are free from visible damage, defects or disease.	P	New Zealand Adding to existing text. The majority of phytosanitary risks are either visible or associated with damage which is visible so this measure can manage many of the associated risks. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
251	100	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>)	C	COSAVE Se incorpora otra medida a considerar Possible measures to manage pest risk were added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

252	100	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) Sourced from countries free from the pests.	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
253	102	Soil	C	Malawi In Some countries, Soil is regulated article and soil is not allowed to be imported in line with their legislation, so there is need to re-look at this soil issue. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
254	102	Soil	C	Gambia Soil can be included here only if it is intended for agricultural research purpose <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
255	102	Soil	C	Gambia The Gambia appreciates in inclusion of `soil` here if it is intended for or has to do with agricultural research only <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
256	102	Soil, sand, gravel and boulders	P	PPPO These commodities are moved during aid. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
257	102	Soil Soil	P	Kenya We propose delete the row on soil since Soil import is prohibited <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
258	102	Soil	C	Mozambique This example may not be applicable as the transportation of soil can be a pathway for many organisms and in many countries the importation is not allowed <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
259	102	Soil, sand, gravel and clay	P	New Zealand Sand, gravel and clay are also a risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
260	103	Landfill Landfill or construction	P	PPPO additional uses <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
261	104	-Quarantine pests or potencial quarantine pests	P	Argentina Associated risk was added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
262	104	-pathway for soil-vectored pathogens such as pathogenic fungi, bacteria and nematodes	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
263	104	Contaminating pests, plant debris, and seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precision given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
264	104	-Plant pests, invasive species and animal diseases	P	PPPO These risks have been found from previous aids <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
265	104	-Quarantine pests or potential quarantine pests	P	Uruguay Associated pest risk should be added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
266	104	Phytophagous arthropods, soil-borne plant pathogens	P	United States of America

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
267	104	<u>-Soil borne pest; Soil-living pest; weed seeds</u>	P	Japan Add examples of phytosanitary risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
268	104	<u>-Weed seeds, plant pathogens, and invertebrate pests. Soil containing organic matter is the highest risk.</u>	P	New Zealand Adding text as none in original document <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
269	104		C	COSAVE Para completar el riesgo asociado al suelo Associated risk was added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
270	104	<u>Quarantine pests or potential quarantine pests</u>	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
271	105	<u>-Fumigation, sterilization and others.</u>	P	Argentina Possible pest risk management measures. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
272	105	<u>-source from pest-free areas and fumigate or heat treat as appropriate.</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
273	105	<u>Steam treatment; chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, desinfestation).</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Helpful guidance <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
274	105	<u>-Fumigation, sterilization and others</u>	P	Uruguay Possible pest risk management measures <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
275	105	<u>-Heat treatment; sterilization</u>	P	Japan Add and examples of pest risk management measures <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
276	105		C	New Zealand what measures are recommended to manage the risk? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
277	105		C	COSAVE Possible pest risk management measures. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
278	105	<u>Fumigation, sterilization and others.</u>	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
279	107	<u>Earth-moving machinery/Vehicles, machinery and equipment</u>	P	Korea, Republic of To change the term "Earth-moving machinery" to "Vehicles, machinery and equipment" to align with ISPM 41 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
280	107	<u>Earth-moving</u> <u>Used earth-moving</u> machinery	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
281	107	Earth-moving machinery <u>machinery (e.g. tractor, excavator)</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

282	107	Earth-moving machinery <u>New and used vehicles, machinery and equipment.</u>	P	PPPO All of these present a risk. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
283	107	Earth-moving machinery <u>machinery and used vehicles</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
284	107	Earth-moving machinery <u>machinery and used vehicles</u>	P	Kenya <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
285	107	Earth-moving machinery <u>Vehicles, machinery and equipment</u>	P	New Zealand Align with ISPM 41 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
286	108	-clearing of debris generated by the disaster and/or emergency	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
287	108	Debris removal, construction	P	United States of America <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
288	108	-Construction/military use	P	Kenya <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
289	109	-Contamination by soil, but also by pests, plant debris and seeds.	P	Argentina According ISPM 41. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
290	109	-soil-vectored pests, if machinery is used and not appropriately decontaminated	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency self explanatory <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
291	109	-Contamination by soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precision given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
292	109	Contamination by soil, but also by pests, plant debris and seeds	P	Uruguay According ISPM 41 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
293	109	-Presence of soil harboring pest organisms; arthropod resting stages (e.g., eggs, pupae)	P	United States of America <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
294	109	-Carrier of pests	P	Kenya <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
295	109	-Pests associated with soil and other contaminants	P	New Zealand Adding potential risk. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
296	109		C	COSAVE According ISPM 41. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
297	109	<u>Contamination by soil, but also by pests, plant debris and seeds.</u>	P	COSAVE

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
298	110	-Cleaning disinfection treatment	P	Argentina According to ISPM 41 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
299	110	-development of appropriate decontamination protocols	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency self explanatory <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
300	110	Cleaning methods; chemical treatments (e.g. fumigation, desinfestation)	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Helpful guidance. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
301	110	Cleaning disinfection treatment	P	Uruguay According ISPM 41 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
302	110	-Adopt ISPM 41	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
303	110	-Adopt ISPM 41	P	Kenya <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
304	110	-Cleaning and inspection prior to shipping.	P	New Zealand Adding measures <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
305	110		C	COSAVE According ISPM 41 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
306	110	Cleaning disinfection treatment.	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
307	114	Timber quarantine pests or potencial quarantine pests	P	Argentina <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
308	114	Timber quarantine pests or potential quarantine pests	P	Uruguay Not all timber pests pose a risk for the country receiving the aid <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
309	114	Timber pests Pests of living trees and wood.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precision given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
310	114	Timber pests	C	COSAVE No todas las plagas asociadas al cultivo son de riesgo para el país que recibe la ayuda. Not all timber pests pose a pest risk for the country receiving the commodity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
311	114	Timber pests quarantine pests or potencial quarantine	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

312	115	Kiln drying; application of effective fumigation or preservative treatment appropriate to use of the timber	P	Argentina All measures should be effective not only fumigation. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
313	115	Kiln drying; application of effective fumigation or preservative treatment appropriate to use of the timber	P	Uruguay All measures should be effective, not only fumigation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
314	115	Kiln drying; application of effective fumigation or preservative treatment appropriate to use of the timber <u>Removal of bark; treatments; pest free areas, pest free places of production and areas of low pest prevalence; systems approaches</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Phytosanitary measures coming from ISPM 32 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
315	115	Kiln drying; application of effective fumigation or preservative treatment appropriate to use of the timber	C	COSAVE Todas las medidas deben ser efectivas, no solo la fumigación. All measures should be effective not only fumigation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
316	115	Kiln drying; application of effective fumigation or preservative treatment appropriate to use of the timber	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
317	116	<u>ISPM 39 (International movement of woods)</u> . Some preservatives are toxic and should not be used where they impact human health	P	Argentina <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
318	116	<u>ISPM 39 (International movement of wood)</u> . Some preservatives are toxic and should not be used where they impact human health	P	Uruguay ISPM 39 is relevant for timber <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
319	116	Some preservatives are toxic and should not be used where they impact human health <u>ISPM 39 (International movement of wood)</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precision given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
320	116	Some preservatives are toxic and should not be used where they impact human health <u>ISPM 39 (International movement of wood)</u>	P	Japan Add ISPM39 for reference <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
321	116	Some preservatives are toxic and should not be used where they impact human health	C	COSAVE ISPM 39 is relevant for timber. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
322	116	<u>ISPM 39 (International movement of woods)</u> . Some preservatives are toxic and should not be used where they impact human health	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
323	117	Processed feeds <u>foods such as the ones listed in Annex 2 of ISPM 32</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Helpful precision given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
324	119	Phytosanitary risk may remain if products can be reinfested <u>Reinfestation</u> (e.g. by storage <u>quarantine</u> pests) or processing is insufficient to address all factors contributing to the pest risk <u>(Methods in Annex 2 or ISPM 32)</u>	P	Argentina Changes proposed to refer to methods insufficient to address pest risk. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
325	119	Phytosanitary risk may remain if products can be reinfested <u>Reinfestation</u> (e.g. by storage <u>quarantine</u> pests) or processing is insufficient to address all factors contributing to mitigate the <u>pest</u> risk	P	Uruguay Changes proposed to clarify the reference to the methods insufficient to mitigate pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

326	119	Phytosanitary risk may remain if products can be reinfested (e.g. by storage pests) before export or processing is insufficient to address all factors contributing to the risk	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia If the reinfestation involves a pest already present in situ, it does not really fit in the recommendation's scope, which targets a priori pests not present. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
327	119	Phytosanitary risk may remain if products can be reinfested (e.g. by storage pests) or processing is insufficient to address all factors contributing to the risk	C	COSAVE Para hacer referencia a los métodos que son insuficientes para manejar el riesgo. Changes proposed to refer to methods insufficient to address pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
328	119	Phytosanitary risk may remain if products can be reinfested Reinfestation (e.g. by storage quarantine pests) or processing is insufficient to address all factors contributing to the risk (Methods in Annex 2 or ISPM 32).	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
329	120	Methods in Annex 2 of ISPM 32 Methods in Annex 1 of ISPM 32	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
330	120	Methods in Annex 2 of ISPM 32	C	COSAVE Annex 2 of ISPM 32 describes methods of commercial processing with resultant commodities that remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests, therefore these methods cannot be an example of measures for pest Risk management. Annex 1 should be mentioned because this annex provides examples of methods with resultant commodities that not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests, therefore these methods mitigate pest risk of processed foods. Possible pest risk management measures added. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
331	120	Methods in Annex 2-1 of ISPM 32	P	Argentina Annex 2 of ISPM 32 describes methods of commercial processing with resultant commodities that remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests, therefore these methods cannot be an example of measures for pest Risk management. Annex 1 should be mentioned because this annex provides examples of methods with resultant commodities that not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests, therefore these methods mitigate pest risk of processed foods. Possible pest risk management measures added. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
332	120	Methods in Annex 2-1 of ISPM 32, Treatments, fumigation	P	Uruguay Annex 2 of ISPM 32 describes methods of commercial processing with resultant commodities that remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests, therefore these methods cannot be an example of measures for pest Risk management. Annex 1 should be mentioned because this annex provides examples of methods with resultant commodities that not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests, therefore these methods mitigate pest risk of processed foods. Possible pest risk management measures added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
333	120	Methods in Annex 2 of ISPM 32 Sourced from pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free produciton sites	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Methods listed in Annex 2 of ISPM 32 remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

334	120	Methods in Annex 2 of ISPM 32	C	COSAVE Posibles medidas para manejar el riesgo en estos casos. Possible pest risk management measures added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
335	121	ISPM 32 (Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk) ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas)ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production or pest free production sites)ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae))ISPM 32 (Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk)	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precisions given <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
336	122	Dried food Grains (e.g. rice, grains)wheat	P	Japan "Grains" is better explanation than "dried food" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
337	124	Stored product quarantine pests (e.g. <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts (khapra beetle))	P	Uruguay Not all stored product pests pose a pest risk for the country receiving the aid <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
338	124	Stored product pests (e.g. <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts (khapra beetle))beetle)Prostephanus truncates Larger grain borer)	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
339	124	Stored product pests (e.g. <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts (khapra beetle))beetle, Prostephanus truncates Larger grain borer)	P	Kenya <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
340	125	Fumigation; sourced from countries pest free from the pests areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precisions given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
341	126	ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas)ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production or pest free production sites)ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae))	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precisions given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
342	127	Wood packaging material, pallets	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
343	128	e.g. Secure transport of food and other aid; animal crates; packaging for vehicles	P	United States of America <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
344	128	e.g. Secure transport of food and aid; animal crates; packaging for vehicles, Pallets	P	Kenya <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
345	129	Timber quarantine pests	P	Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
346	129	Timber quarantine pests	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
347	129	Timber pests Pests of living trees and wood.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Precision given. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

348	129	Timber pests, <u>Pallets</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
349	129	Timber pests	C	COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
350	129	Timber <u>quarantine</u> pests	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
351	132	Seeds , <u>Seedlings (seedling trays), plants in potting bags with soil</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
352	132	Seeds <u>and other propagating materials</u>	P	PPPO addition <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
353	133	Planting <u>material</u>	P	Argentina For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
354	133	Planting <u>material</u>	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
355	133	Planting material	C	COSAVE For consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
356	133	Planting <u>material</u>	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
357	134	Seed borne <u>pathogenpest</u>	P	Argentina Seeds have associated risks of other types of pests, not only pathogens. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
358	134	Seed borne <u>pathogenpest</u>	P	Uruguay To include associated pest risks of other types of pests, not only pathogens <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
359	134	Seed borne pathogen, <u></u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency soil borne pathogens and other insect pests <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
360	134	Seed borne <u>pathogenpests; contaminating seeds as pests</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia More appropriate term (see ISPM 5); other pest risk associated with seeds <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
361	134	Seed borne pathogen <u>Pests associated with propagating materials</u>	P	PPPO Scope too narrow <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
362	134	Seed borne pathogen <u>Seed-borne pathogens</u>	P	United States of America <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
363	134	Seed <u>borne pathogenpests</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
364	134	Seed borne pathogen	C	COSAVE La semilla tiene asociada riesgos de otro tipos de plaga. Seeds have associated risks of other types of pests, not only pathogens <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
365	134	Seed borne pathogen <u>pest</u>	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
366	135	Treatment with fungicides, although difficult to achieve 100 percent mitigation; complete risk can be ascertained through pest risk assessment	P	Argentina To include all types of pests associated to seeds. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
367	135	Treatment with fungicides, although difficult to achieve 100 percent mitigation; complete risk can be ascertained through pest risk assessment <u>Treatment</u>	P	Uruguay To include all types of pests associated to seeds <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
368	135	Treatment with fungicides, although difficult to achieve 100 percent mitigation; complete risk can be ascertained through pest risk assessment <u>Chemical, physical or biological treatments; sourced from pre-approved, accredited sources</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Europe and Central Asia Phytosanitary measures coming from ISPM 38 and from the following cell (below). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
369	135	Treatment with fungicides <u>pesticides</u> , although difficult to achieve 100 percent mitigation; complete risk can be ascertained through pest risk assessment	P	PPPO Scope's too narrow <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
370	135	Treatment with fungicides, although difficult to achieve 100 percent mitigation; complete risk can be ascertained through pest risk assessment	C	COSAVE Para abarcar todos los tipos de plagas asociadas a la semilla. To include all types of pests associated to seeds <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
371	135	Treatment with fungicides, although difficult to achieve 100 percent mitigation; complete risk can be ascertained through pest risk assessment <u>Treatments</u>	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
372	140	Sourced from pre-approved, accredited sources	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Provide conditions for importation and inspect for compliance that includes ensuring freedom from pests <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
373	140	Sourced from pre-approved, accredited sources	C	Kenya Provide conditions for importation and inspect for compliance that includes ensuring freedom from pests <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
374	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
375	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	C	Indonesia Propose to delete all non-plant related risks from Appendix 2 as these are beyond IPPC mandate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
376	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	China (APPPC comment)The appendix should be consistent with its title and focus on commodities with phytosanitary risk of. Human diseases, animal diseases, and genetically modified organisms should not be taken into account.

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
377	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	Japan Propose to delete all non-plant related risks from this table as these are beyond IPPC mandate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
378	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	Korea, Republic of Propose to delete "Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials" as there is all non-plant related risks from Appendix 2 beyond NPPO mandate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
379	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
380	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
381	142	Plant products-Commodities or materials that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	PPPO "Plant products" is too narrow <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
382	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	C	United States of America This Recommendation should only cover phytosanitary risks <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
383	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	C	APPPC Propose to delete all non-plant related risks from Appendix 2 as these are beyond IPPC mandate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
384	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito de la CIPF. Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
385	142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
386	143	Human consumption	P	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
387	143	Human consumption	P	Japan refer to paragraph 142 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
388	143	Human consumption	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
389	143	Human consumption	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

390	143	Human consumption consumption or other uses	P	PPPO Scope is too narrow. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
391	143	Human consumption	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito de la CIPF. Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
392	143	Human consumption	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
393	144	Animal diseases	P	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
394	144	Animal diseases	P	Japan refer to paragraph 142 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
395	144	Animal diseases	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
396	144	Animal diseases	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
397	144	Animal diseases	C	Mozambique This is not an associated phytosanitary risk. It is can be applicable for animal heath risks <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
398	144	Animal diseases	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito de la CIPF. Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
399	144	Animal diseases	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
400	145	Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled	P	Argentina Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
401	145	Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled	P	Japan refer to paragraph 142 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
402	145	Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
403	145	Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito

				de la CIPF. Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
404	145	Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
405	146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	P	Argentina Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
406	146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	P	Japan refer to paragraph 142 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
407	146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
408	146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency This is a sanitary rather than phytosanitary issue. The column specifically mention phytosanitary risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
409	146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
410	146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito de la CIPF. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
411	146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
412	147	Used clothing or used clothing material <u>material (to include used shoes)</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
413	147	Used clothing <u>and shoes</u> or used clothing material	P	Japan Shoes should be included. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
414	149	Pest carrier (e.g. <i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (Roger) (little fire ant), beetles), <u>soil</u>	P	Japan soil can be phytosanitary risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
415	150	Clean-Cleaning and fumigate <u>fumigation</u>	P	Argentina Editorial change <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
416	150	Clean-Cleaning and fumigate <u>fumigation</u>	P	Uruguay Editorial change <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
417	150	Clean and fumigate <u>fumigate</u> , <u>Pre-clearance</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
418	150	Clean and fumigate, <u>Pre-clearance</u>	P	Kenya To ensure no pests carried with such material, pre-clearance needed to ensure no risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
419	150	Clean and fumigate	C	COSAVE Cambio editorial. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
420	150	Clean and fumigate <u>Cleaning and fumigation</u>	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
421	152	All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin	P	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
422	152	All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin	P	China (APPPC comment) The appendix should be consistent with its title and focus on commodities with phytosanitary risk of. Human diseases, animal diseases, and genetically modified organisms should not be taken into account. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
423	152	All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin	P	Japan Propose to delete all non-plant related risks from this table as these are beyond IPPC mandate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
424	152	All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
425	152	All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin	C	Kenya Delete. Expired product must not be imported <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
426	152	All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito de la CIPF. Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
427	152	All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
428	153	Human consumption	P	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
429	153	Human consumption	P	Japan refer to paragraph 152 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
430	153	Human consumption	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

431	153	Human consumption	C	United States of America This is outside of phytosanitary risks. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
432	153	Human consumption	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito de la CIPF. Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
433	153	Human consumption	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
434	154	Human health risks, storage pests	P	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
435	154	Human health risks, storage pests	P	Japan refer to paragraph 152 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
436	154	Human health risks, storage pests	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
437	154	Human health risks, storage pests	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency sanitary, not phytosanitary risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
438	154	Human health risks, storage pests	C	Mozambique This also may not be any associated phytosanitary risk, it can be applicable for food safety <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
439	154	Human health risks, storage pests	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito de la CIPF. Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
440	154	Human health risks, storage pests	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
441	155	Products are fit for purpose	C	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
442	155	Products are fit for purpose	P	Argentina Products are fit for purpose <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
443	155	Products are fit for purpose	P	Japan refer to paragraph 152 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
444	155	Products are fit for purpose	P	Uruguay Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

445	155	Products are fit for purpose	C	COSAVE Se propone su eliminación dado que el riesgo asociado no esta dentro del ámbito de la CIPF. Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
446	155	Products are fit for purpose	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
447	157	Regulated living modified organism products	P	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
448	157	Regulated living modified organism products	P	China (APPPC comment)The appendix should be consistent with its title and focus on commodities with phytosanitary risk of. Human diseases, animal diseases, and genetically modified organisms should not be taken into account. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
449	157	Regulated living modified organism products	P	Uruguay Deleted because does not provide guidance on the associated pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
450	157	Regulated living modified organism products	C	COSAVE Se propone eliminar porque no brinda orientación sobre el riesgo asociado. Deleted because does not provide guidance on the associated pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
451	157	Regulated living modified organism products	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
452	158	Human consumption	P	Argentina Deleted because associated risk is out of the scope of the IPPC <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
453	158	Human consumption	P	Uruguay Deleted because does not provide guidance on the associated pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
454	158	Human consumption	C	COSAVE Se propone eliminar porque no brinda orientación sobre el riesgo asociado. Deleted because does not provide guidance on the associated pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
455	158	Human consumption	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
456	159	Subject to the laws of the receiving country	P	Argentina Subject to the laws of the receiving country <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
457	159	Subject to the laws of the receiving country	P	Uruguay Deleted because does not provide guidance on the associated pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

458	159	Subject to the laws of the receiving country	C	COSAVE Se propone eliminar porque no brinda orientación sobre el riesgo asociado. Deleted because does not provide guidance on the associated pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
459	159	Subject to the laws of the receiving country	P	COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
460	161	ADD OTHERS <u>Mattress, Used blankets, used pillows, used bed linen</u>	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
461	161	ADD OTHERS <u>Conveyances (e.g sea containers)</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
462	161	ADD OTHERS <u>Conveyances</u>	P	PPPO presents an additional risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
463	161	ADD OTHERS <u>Shoes worn by aid provider</u>	P	Japan Shoes worn by aid provider might have phytosanitary risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
464	161	ADD OTHERS	C	Mozambique Is proposed to add the live animals. Because the transportation of live animals for aid can carry on their hoof or foot plant pests <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
465	161	ADD OTHERS	C	Mozambique Live animals <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
466	161	AÑADA OTROS <u>Colchones y frazadas</u>	P	OIRSA Son necesarios establecerlos <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
467	162	-Transporting goods	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
468	162	-Transport	P	PPPO risk <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
469	162	- Uso humano	P	OIRSA Uso Humano <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
470	163	-subject to the laws of the receiving country	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency self explanatory <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
471	163	-Plant pests and invasive species	P	PPPO these risks have been found previously on aid conveyances <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
472	163	-Contaminated with soil	P	Japan <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

473	163	<u>- Transporte de plagas (p. ej. Ácaros, escarabajos)</u>	P	OIRSA Representan un riesgo Category : TECHNICAL
474	164	<u>-subject to the laws of the receiving country</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency self explanatory Category : TECHNICAL
475	164	<u>-Washing before entering or shoe sole disinfection</u>	P	Japan Category : SUBSTANTIVE
476	164	<u>-Fumigación</u>	P	OIRSA Tratamiento Category : TECHNICAL
477	165	<u>-CPM Recommendation (R-06) on Sea Containers</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Category : SUBSTANTIVE
478	166	<u>-Aggregates (Sand and gravel)</u>	P	Saint Kitts And Nevis Category : SUBSTANTIVE
479	166	<u>-Means of conveyance (containers, trucks)</u>	P	Uruguay Other example added Category : TECHNICAL
480	166	<u>-aggregate, sand and gravel</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together Category : SUBSTANTIVE
481	166	<u>-Furniture</u>	P	PPPO May contain plant pests and invasive species. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
482	166	<u>-Plants for planting</u>	P	Japan Plants for planting may be aid materials Category : SUBSTANTIVE
483	166	<u>-Tents (used and dirty)</u>	P	New Zealand Suggest adding used uncleaned tents to appendix 2 as contamination is likely on used tents and new tents may become contaminated during storage. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
484	166	<u>- Cajas de cartón</u>	P	OIRSA Representan un riesgo importante Category : TECHNICAL
485	167	<u>-Transportation</u>	P	Uruguay Other example added Category : TECHNICAL
486	167	<u>-Landfill, construction</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together Category : SUBSTANTIVE
487	167	<u>-Human use</u>	P	PPPO consistency Category : SUBSTANTIVE
488	167	<u>-Plantsing material</u>	P	Japan Plants for planting may be aid materials

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
489	167	<u>-Shelter</u>	P	New Zealand <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
490	167	<u>-Transporte de mercaderías</u>	P	OIRSA En general <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
491	168	<u>-Pest carrier</u>	P	Uruguay Other example added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
492	168	<u>-contamination with organic and other matter that may carry pests</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
493	168	<u>-Pests and contaminated soils</u>	P	Japan Add pests related plants for planting <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
494	168	<u>-Used tent may become contaminated.Clean and new tent may become contaminated during storage if mixed with used ones or other source of contamination.</u>	P	New Zealand <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
495	168	<u>- Transporte de plagas de los productos almacenados (p. ej., Trogoderma granarium Everts [escarabajo khapra])</u>	P	OIRSA Un riesgo importante para los países dle OIRSA a considerar <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
496	169	<u>-Cleaning and fumigation</u>	P	Uruguay Other example added <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
497	169	<u>-phytosanitary inspection and certification in country of origin</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
498	169	<u>-Removeing soil Treatment with fungicides</u>	P	Japan Add phytosanitary measures related plants for planting <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
499	169	<u>-Clean and fumigate if necessary. Absence of soil and other contaminants on tents including poles and pegs</u>	P	New Zealand <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
500	169	<u>- Fumigación; procedencia de países libres de las plagas</u>	P	OIRSA Tratamiento <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
501	170	<u>ISPM36(Integrated measures for plants for planting)</u> <u>IPSM40(International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting)-</u>	P	Japan Add some information <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
ATTACHMENT 1: Background to draft CPM recommendation on Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026)				
502	173	ATTACHMENT 1: Background to draft CPM recommendation on Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026)	C	PPPO Expand to include examples from other region <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

503	174	The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) requires contracting parties to manage phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> risk to prevent the international movement of pests.	P	Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
504	177	Several countries noted that their national plant protection organization <u>National Plant Protection Organization</u> (NPPO) had come under intense pressure from political leaders and other parts of government to allow the entry of relief aid even where there was a significant risk of introducing non-indigenous plant pests.	P	Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
505	178	The PPPO proposed an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) that would provide guidance to aid agencies, private donors, exporters, importers and regulators on the management of phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> risk posed by food and other materials provided to assist response and recovery of countries after a natural disaster or other emergency situation. The standard would identify goods that pose little or no phytosanitary risk and which are permitted to be moved freely. It could also provide examples of goods that pose a phytosanitary risk requiring management measures in order to prevent the introduction of regulated pests, as well as risk management options that may reduce the risk to an acceptable level.	P	Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
506	186	Much of this aid is consolidated and shipped to areas that need it through processes and distribution networks that are outside of the normal commercial trading pathways. Guidance would help promote awareness of phytosanitary <u>Phytosanitary</u> risk and the need to meet importing countries' conditions, which otherwise may not be well known or understood by aid providers.	P	Ghana <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
CPM-14 considerations				
507	202	One contracting party indicated support in line with the normal procedure for adopting CPM recommendations, adding that this was an important topic that could be highlighted during the CPM-15 (202) Ministerial meeting. Some contracting parties indicated that phytosanitary safeguards, when either sending or receiving food aid, were critical. Another indicated that careful consideration be given to measures and treatment options, which should be extended to cover the potential risk to human and animal health.	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency 2020 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

508	211	<i>requested</i> that contracting parties provide additional information in their comments that may assist others manage the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other aid, by:	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency to <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
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