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

Participants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
21	G	(General Comment)	**Malaysia** Malaysia has reviewed and accepted the draft. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
22	G	(General Comment)	**Peru** Peru shares the comments made by COSAVE *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
23	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** in page 30, Indonesia propose to add one more bullet under Activities to be carried out during 2020-2030, i.e.: • Provide guidance and encourage NPPOs to develop applied research facility on phytosanitary treatments. *Category : TECHNICAL*
24	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** Indonesia propose to add one para between para 5 and 2030 Key Result Area, as follows: There were at least two aspects should considered on the agreement: 1. Trade facilitation agreement takes concern on the mitigation of pest risk including the impact of quarantine pests and food safety. 2. Association of pest in traded commodities may need specific strategy to mitigate pest risk and should not delay to phytosanitary clearance. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
25	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** In page 15, Indonesia propose to use word "plants" instead of "forest" under the commission's three strategic objectives. the same proposal also addressed to the same word in page 18 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
26	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** Still under Introduction(page 8), Indonesia propose to insert one para between para 4 and para 5, as follows: On the other hand, IPPC should also develops strategic framework refer to WTO-Trade Fasilitation Agreement to assure the standards have been developed inline with WTO-TFA mission. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
27	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** In the first para under Introduction, Indonesia propose to insert "including IAS" between "from plant pests" and "and for facilitating..... And propose to add "based on its ALOP" after for their control. In the last sentence of third para, Indonesia propose to change "that can harbour or spread pests." become "that can be potential media spreading pests." In the forth para, Indonesia propose to change word "action" with "measures" , so part of this sentence become "harmonization of measures" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
28	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** Indonesia propose to change "should" into "may" in the last sentence under section who

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other ~~manmade~~ man-made structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with ~~manmade~~ man-made structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhiker. The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	
134	117	~~***Halyomorpha halys***, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhiker.~~ The IPPC has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	**Mexico** Mexico requests to replace this example, with another pest with more impact such as Ceratitis capitata, the Mediterranean fruit fly that is a significant pest of fruit and vegetables and with an enormous negative impact on horticultural production. Other example related more specifically with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) could be Lymantria dispar (Asian gypsy moth (AGM)) which reportedly feed on the foliage of over 600 plant species. It would also affect the marketability of forest resources, agricultural and horticultural commodities which may become subject to phytosanitary restrictions applied by trading partners; result in the increased use of pesticides to protect ecologically important, forested and agricultural areas; result in changes to biodiversity from the loss of native species and reduce the fiber of commercially important tree species. *Category : TECHNICAL*
135	117	***Halyomorpha halys***, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region, serious losses have been reported for a range of crops. Hosts in invaded areas include many tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, ornamentals and native vegetation. BMSB is also a major nuisance pest due to its overwintering behaviour. In autumn adults can aggregate in very large numbers in houses and other manmade structures, emitting a pungent smell when disturbed. This aggregative association with manmade structures (such as shipping containers) also increases the likelihood of long distance transport of BMSB as a hitchhiker. The ~~IPPC~~ Commission has adopted an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment to minimize the likelihood of introduction of contaminating pests on these pathways.	**EPPO** More correct wording and coherence with ISPM 41 *Category : EDITORIAL*
136	117	***Halyomorpha halys***, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), is native to Asia. It has recently invaded both Europe and the United States, where it has spread aggressively. In the mid-Atlantic region,	**Ozone Secretariat** Instead of using the word "recently" at the end of the first line, it may be better to specify the time, since this document will be used in future years and the meaning of "recently"

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

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

		hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on olives. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on olives. In Italy is rapidly spreading, thus threatening the olive heritage.	
143	118	***Xylella fastidiosa*** (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops ~~including~~ (including citrus, avocado, olives and ~~stonefruit~~stonefruit), ornamental and forestry plants. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on olives.	**CIHEAM Bari** *Category : TECHNICAL*
144	118	***Xylella fastidiosa*** (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on olives. The Commission has adopted a diagnostic protocol for Xylella fastidiosa.	**EPPO** It's important to show the Commission's action as regards Xylella fastiodiosa. This new sentence should be highlighted in yellow because this DP will normally be adopted in 2018 (the draft DP is currently under the notification period 01/07/2018-15/08/2018). *Category : TECHNICAL*
145	118	***Xylella fastidiosa*** (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries,	**Ozone Secretariat** See comment above regarding the use of the word "recently" in the beginning of the last line of this paragraph. *Category : EDITORIAL*

		causing a serious outbreak on olives.	
146	118	***Xylella fastidiosa*** (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or ~~strains~~strains and new hosts are discovered occasionally adding to the host lists. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on ~~olives~~olives and causing serious economic, environmental, socila and trading impacts on the affected countries.	**Implementation and Capacity Development Committee** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
147	118	~~***Xylella fastidiosa*** (Xf) is the causal agent of Pierce's disease of grapevines, and of diseases of many other important crops including citrus, avocado, olives and stonefruit. The bacterium is vectored by xylem-feeding insects, particularly sharpshooters and spittle bugs. The host range of Xf is wide, and expanding rapidly as it encounters new hosts and new vectors in invaded ranges. Over 300 plant species can be affected by one or more of its subspecies or strains. In the 1990s a strain emerged in Brazil as citrus variegated chlorosis disease (CVC). CVC rapidly became one of the most economically important diseases of orange production, causing annual losses of several million dollars. Xf has recently emerged and spread in some European countries, causing a serious outbreak on olives.~~	**Viet Nam** Remove this species to after bactrocera dorsalis. Because arrange Categorize of pests: insects, bacteria, nematode *Category : TECHNICAL*
148	119	***Prostephanus truncatus***, the larger grain borer (LGB) is native to Central America and surrounding regions. It was introduced into Tanzania in the late 1970s and has spread through much of sub-Saharan Africa through movement of infested grain. It is a serious insect pest of stored maize and dried cassava roots (Africa's most important food crops), and will attack maize in the field just before harvest. LGB is now considered the most destructive pest of these crops in both West and East Africa. In West Africa, yield losses of up to 100% of stored maize and 45% of cassava have been reported as a result of LGB infestation. The IPPC is currently considering the development of an ISPM for the international movement of grain, which may help to reduce the spread of this type of pest.	**Ghana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
149	119	***Prostephanus truncatus***, the larger grain borer (LGB) is native to Central America and surrounding regions. It was introduced into Tanzania in the late 1970s and has spread through much of sub-Saharan Africa through movement of infested grain. It is a serious pest of stored maize and dried cassava roots (Africa's most important food crops), and will attack maize in the field just before harvest. LGB is now	**Standards Committee (SC)** There is already a draft ISPM on grain. *Category : TECHNICAL*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, ~~funding of~~ NPPOs ~~is expected to decline which~~ will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	
184	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, ~~funding of~~ NPPOs ~~is expected to decline which~~ will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	**Uruguay** There is no available information to state internationally that funding of NPPOs will decline *Category : TECHNICAL*
185	137	NPPOs have undergone considerable changes in the past 20 years. The increase in traded commodities requiring certification or checking at border has increased. Developments in data processing and transmission have made it possible to communicate phytosanitary relevant information in real-time. Producers and other stakeholders have increasingly understood the benefits of plant health standards and procedures to their business prospects, and are increasingly willing to cooperate with NPPOs in order to streamline production and regulatory activities. As public funding comes under pressure, ~~funding of~~ NPPOs ~~is expected to decline which~~ will necessitate further gains in productivity and increased collaboration to achieve necessary plant health goals. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	**COSAVE** There is no available information to state internationally that funding of NPPOs will decline. *Category : TECHNICAL*
186	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring ~~phytosanitary~~ pest risks are managed off-shore through industry standards and commercial arrangements.	**Standards Committee (SC)** Harmonized terminology. *Category : EDITORIAL*
187	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring ~~phytosanitary~~ pest risks are managed off-shore through industry standards and commercial arrangements.	**Argentina** Harmonized terminology. *Category : TECHNICAL*
188	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring ~~phytosanitary~~ pest risks are managed off-shore through industry standards and commercial arrangements.	**Uruguay** Harmonized terminology *Category : TECHNICAL*
189	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring ~~phytosanitary~~ pest risks are managed off-shore through industry standards and commercial arrangements.	**COSAVE** Harmonized terminology. *Category : TECHNICAL*
190	139	Importing industry participants will increasingly take responsibility for ensuring phytosanitary risks are managed ~~off-shore through industry~~ from exporting countries through standards and commercial	**Viet Nam** more clarify *Category : EDITORIAL*

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

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

		continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary risk management by exporting and importing countries.	"pesticide-free"? What is meant? -free from residues of pesticides (Codex Maximum Residue Limits) OR - free from pesticides treatments? *Category : TECHNICAL*
213	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary risk management by exporting and importing countries.	**Implementation and Capacity Development Committee** Add a point highlighting - the [Change in country policy with a move away from agriculture into more tourism and industrialization which is reducing the support to plant health systems.] *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
214	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to ~~phytosanitary~~ pest risk management by exporting and importing countries.	**Argentina** Harmonized terminology. *Category : TECHNICAL*
215	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to ~~phytosanitary~~ pest risk management by exporting and importing countries.	**Uruguay** Harmonized terminology *Category : TECHNICAL*
216	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to phytosanitary risk management by exporting and importing countries. . Efforts will be put into developing regional plant quarantine procedures in less developing countries.	**Nepal** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
217	145	Consumer demand for fresh, pesticide-free fruits and vegetables will continue to increase, requiring new approaches to ~~phytosanitary~~ pest risk management by exporting and importing countries.	**COSAVE** Harmonized terminology. *Category : TECHNICAL*
218	148	Although overall research in traditional plant health related disciplines is expected to decline, it is expected that a number of research developments will affect plant health activities substantially. Continuing developments in molecular biology and genetic sequencing are expected to deliver new tools but also new challenges for plant health diagnostics. Increased data analysis capabilities will open doors for new developments in surveying and monitoring for plant pests. Some of these positive developments will be offset by capacity needs in developing countries and especially in least developed countries. The capacity of such countries needs to be strengthened in order to allow those countries to participate in world trade. The main drivers in this area are expected to ~~be~~be as follows:	**Ghana** *Category : EDITORIAL*
219	148	Although overall research in traditional plant health related disciplines is expected to decline, it is expected that a number of research developments will affect plant health activities substantially. Continuing developments in molecular biology and genetic sequencing are expected to deliver new tools but also new challenges for plant health diagnostics. Increased data analysis capabilities will open doors for new developments in surveying and monitoring for plant pests. Some of	**CIHEAM Bari** Moreover, advances in IT and remote sensing tools etc…… *Category : EDITORIAL*

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

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

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

		climate parameters may cause new ~~pest~~ pest threats to major staple crops. The main drivers in this area are expected to be:	
240	157	Climate change will ~~cause more~~ cause frequent extreme weather events altering locations and methods of food production around the world.	**Kenya** *Category : EDITORIAL*
241	158	Climate change will affect pest epidemiology and ~~the global distribution~~ impacts and ~~range of pests~~pest and host distribution.	**EPPO** Improvement. "Distribution" and "range" seem to be redundant, while "pest impacts" are missing (see page 18, section B, for pest impacts). *Category : EDITORIAL*
242	158	Climate change will affect epidemiology and the global distribution and range of ~~pests~~pests.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
243	160	New or mutated pests or their more aggressive strains will emerge and impact ~~on~~ productivity and quality of significant crops.	**FAO AGP** *Category : EDITORIAL*
244	160	New or mutated pests will emerge and impact significantly on ~~significant crops~~crop production, environment and trade .	**Kenya** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
245	160	New or mutated pests will emerge and impact on significant crops. .Researches will be escalated to find appropriate plant pests and diseases management practices	**Nepal** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
246	160	New or mutated ~~pests~~ pests will emerge and impact on significant crops.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
247	162	[Insert a pictograph of the future]	**Implementation and Capacity Development Committee** Add the following paragraph [Impacts of the political instability, domestic and international conflicts on plant health. Political instability and conflicts affects plant health in different ways • Affects the trading facilitations between countries • Loss of control on trading commodities • Loss of coordinated control of invasive pests between neighbouring countries and within affected countries • Loss of international support from international related organisations] *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
248	165	**Mission of the ~~IPPC~~IPPC Commission**	**Kenya** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
249	167	*Protect global plant resources ~~and facilitate safe~~ (or) while facilitating trade*	**NEPPO** The main mission should be : Protect golbal ressources. Faciliate trade is a qconsequence or expeted result *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
250	170	**Vision of the IPPC Commission ~~on Phytosanitary Measures~~**	**Kenya** 1. The Vision statement comes out as the mission while the mission statement comes out as the vision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		fall. This can result in significant economic benefits to growers. In addition, their ability to produce food increases for both the domestic food supply and for exports.	
302	203	As pest spread is reduced and existing pests are well managed, crop productivity is ~~increased minimised~~increased, and production costs can fall. This can result in significant economic benefits to growers. In addition, their ability to produce food increases for both the domestic food supply and for exports.	**Ozone Secretariat** *Category : EDITORIAL*
303	203	As pest spread is reduced and existing pests are well managed, crop productivity is increased minimised, and production costs can fall. This can result in significant economic benefits to growers. In addition, their ability to produce food increases for both the domestic food supply and ~~for~~ the exports.	**World Trade Organization** *Category : EDITORIAL*
304	204	2030 Key Result Areas A0: Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products	**EPPO** Prevention is a very important aspect of pest risk management which should not only consist in reaction systems. To be added: "A0: Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
305	205	A1: All NPPOs have effective pest surveillance systems in place for timely detection of new pest ~~arrivals~~arrivals and monioring.	**FAO AGP** *Category : EDITORIAL*
306	205	A1: All NPPOs have effective ~~pest~~ pest surveillance systems in place for timely detection of new ~~pest~~ pest arrivals.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
307	206	A2: All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, diagnose, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so these pests do not have major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread to threaten other regions and trading partners.	**Kenya** *Category : TECHNICAL*
308	206	A2: All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so that these pests do not ~~have~~ cause major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread ~~to threaten~~ thereby threatening other regions and trading partners.	**Kenya** *Category : EDITORIAL*
309	206	A2: All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, report, and prepare rapid responses to ~~pest~~ pest outbreaks, so these ~~pests~~ pests do not have major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread to threaten other regions and trading partners.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
310	207	A3: A phytosanitary emergency response system that facilitates timely action against new pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.	**Kenya** *Category : EDITORIAL*
311	207	A3: A ~~phytosanitary~~ plant health emergency response system facilitates timely action against new pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.	**Implementation and Capacity Development Committee** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
312	207	A3: A phytosanitary emergency response system facilitates timely action against new ~~pest~~ pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

395	246	C3: NPPOs have been supported to establish export assurance and phytosanitary certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners.	**COSAVE** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
396	247	C4: The cost of administering export certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.	**Kenya** Whereas the cost of exchanging manual certificates may seem high, the cost of infrustucture for ephyto establishment may also be high *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
397	247	C4: The ~~cost~~ efficiency of administering export certification systems has ~~reduced~~ improved and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.	**Kenya** Whereas the cost of manual processing certificates will be eliminated by the electronic certification systems other direct infrastructural investments may cause the e-solution to be costly. *Category : EDITORIAL*
398	247	C4: The cost of administering export certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through ~~the~~ electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.	**Kenya** *Category : EDITORIAL*
399	247	C4: The cost of administering ~~export~~ phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.	**Standards Committee (SC)** For consistency. *Category : EDITORIAL*
400	247	C4: The cost of administering ~~export~~ phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.	**Argentina** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
401	247	C4: The cost of administering ~~export~~ phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.	**Uruguay** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
402	247	C4: The cost of ~~administering export~~ administering phytosanitary certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.	**COSAVE** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
403	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	**Kenya** Limiting or absence of legislation on e-phyto has been observed as an impediment to adoption of the technology. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
404	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade. C8. Legislation is in place to enable implementation of E - Phyto.	**Kenya** *Category : TECHNICAL*
405	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	**Kenya** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

		C7: NPPOs to regularly meet to deliberate on phytosanitary research and emerging issues through phytosanitary conferences.	
406	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade. C6: NPPOs have established data repositories and exchange mechanisms.	**Kenya** *Category : TECHNICAL*
407	248	~~C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade~~.	**Standards Committee (SC)** The paragraph should be clarified to better explain the expected result. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
408	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	**Argentina** The paragraph should be clarified to better explain the expected result. *Category : TECHNICAL*
409	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	**Uruguay** The paragraph should be clarified to better explain the expected result. *Category : TECHNICAL*
410	248	C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.	**COSAVE** The paragraph should be clarified to better explain the expected result. *Category : TECHNICAL*
411	260	**IPPC Commission Development Agenda 2020 - 2030**	**Kenya** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
412	260	**IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030**	**Kenya** Clarity is needed on the linkage between the development programmes identified and the strategic objectives. *Category : TECHNICAL*
413	260	**IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030**	**NEPPO** This strategy will coincide with the International Year of Plant Health. Could we valorize this? *Category : EDITORIAL*
414	262	The IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030 aims to identify priority programmes of new work aligned to the ~~Commissions'~~ CPM' Vision, Mission, and Strategic Objectives. The identification of these priority programmes is based on the prospective changes to the operational environment of national, regional, and global plant protection organizations.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
415	263	The Commission, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of ~~member countries~~ contracting parties to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on	**Standards Committee (SC)** For consistency. *Category : EDITORIAL*

		its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	
416	263	The Commission, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of ~~member countries~~ contracting parties to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	**Argentina** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
417	263	The Commission, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of ~~member countries~~ contracting parties to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	**Uruguay** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
418	263	The Commission, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of ~~member countries~~ contracting parties to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the Commission may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	**COSAVE** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
419	263	The ~~Commission~~CPM, as an international body with an underlying secretarial structure will be subject to policy and budgetary changes of its hosting entity, FAO. The success of the ~~Commission~~ CPM to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of member countries to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To face possible budgetary constraints the ~~Commission~~ CPM may have to streamline operations and integrate operational delivery much more closely with relevant FAO departments and offices.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
420	264	The IPPC Development Agenda 2020 – 2030 helps to address these anticipated changes to the operational environment of the ~~Commission~~	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above

		CPM by proposing several development programmes for the 2020 – 2030 period. Delivery of these programmes will contribute significantly to achieving the Strategic Objectives of the ~~Commission~~ CPM and also the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The development programmes are firmly grounded within the strategic objectives. They ensure that the ~~Commission~~ CPM is well positioned to continue development and coordination of international plant health activities to well beyond 2030. However, each of the new programmes is subject to securing required resources to sustain them.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
421	265	~~Nine~~ Eight key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	**Canada** *Category : EDITORIAL*
422	265	Nine key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	**Kenya** Clarification is needed on the number of development programmes identified. Only eight have been discussed in the document *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
423	265	~~Nine~~ Eight key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	**Standards Committee (SC)** *Category : EDITORIAL*
424	265	Nine key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	**Ozone Secretariat** It is not always clear what is the current situation, including achievements so far, gaps, needs and challenges, in all 9 key development programmes in the following. We suggest that these be clearly described in an internally consistent manner. One possibility would be to provide such information in the beginning of the "description" section, possibly under relevant subtitle(s)/subsection(s), followed by text on planned activities to achieve the desired outcome. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
425	265	Nine key development programmes have been identified. Each of these ~~are~~ is described ~~in terms of~~ by the outcome envisaged for 2030 and then a more detailed description of each development ~~programme~~programme is given.	**EPPO** Improvement *Category : EDITORIAL*
426	265	~~Nine~~ Eigth key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	**Argentina** *Category : EDITORIAL*
427	265	~~Nine~~ Eight key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	**Uruguay** Editorial correction *Category : EDITORIAL*
428	265	~~Nine~~ Eigth key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.	**COSAVE** Editorial correction. *Category : EDITORIAL*
429	267	**1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange**: Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification information	**Colombia** Including the non-compliance notification process in the ePhyto system is feasible as long as it is carried out bilaterally and is viewed exclusively by the exporting country. It is also important to indicate that this process must be adjusted to the privacy and personal data protection policies of each country.

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

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

		focus on information exchange activities and further extension of the ePhyto system. An activity of the Commission could be to investigate the value of a centralized phytosanitary import requirements database, based on information uploaded by each importing country. It could simplify achieving common understanding of each country's phytosanitary requirements. In addition, it could be connected to an extended ePhyto system to simplify the certification process. Other notification requirements, such as notification of non-compliance, could be included into the ePhyto system.	
444	273	The development of any electronic system faces the prospect of rapidly advancing technology which makes it impossible to fathom now what the developments and opportunities will be from 2020 - 2030. For the ~~Commission~~CPM, the aim must be to keep abreast of the newest developments in electronic systems and identify their potential to enable implementation of the Convention and its ISPMs. This would primarily focus on information exchange activities and further extension of the ePhyto system. An activity of the ~~Commission~~ CPM could be to investigate the value of a centralized import requirements database, based on information uploaded by each importing country. It could simplify achieving common understanding of each country's phytosanitary requirements. In addition, it could be connected to an extended ePhyto system to simplify the certification process. Other notification requirements, such as notification of non-compliance, could be included into the ePhyto system.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
445	275	Intensifying the Commissions efforts to maintain or develop electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and international harmonization, would significantly contribute to safe trade development and the implementation of the Convention and its standards.	**EPPO** To make the connection with IPPC ("trade" is WTO's task). *Category : EDITORIAL*
446	275	Intensifying the ~~Commissions~~ CPM efforts to maintain or develop electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and international harmonization, would significantly contribute to trade development and the implementation of the Convention and its standards.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
447	277	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 ~~would~~ could include:	**Argentina** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
448	277	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 ~~would~~ could include:	**Uruguay** For consistency throughout the text *Category : TECHNICAL*
449	277	Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 ~~would~~ could include:	**COSAVE** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
450	278	Successful establishment of the IPPC ePhyto hub as the international system for exchange of ~~electronic phytosanitary certificate~~ ePhyto information.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*

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

			If the risk analysis stage indicates that there are no quarantine pests, no phytosanitary measure should be applied. If the risk analysis is not carried out and an ISPM that establishes phytosanitary measures for commodity and pathway is applied directly, the principle of technical justification will be violated, which establishes that "Contracting parties shall technically justify phytosanitary measures "on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information". Additionally, Article 5 “Assessment of Risk and Determination of the Appropriate Level of Sanitary or Phytosanitary Protection” of the SPS Agreement establishes that “Members shall ensure that their sanitary or phytosanitary measures are based on an assessment, as appropriate to the circumstances, of the risks to human, animal or plant life or health, taking into account risk assessment techniques developed by the relevant international organizations”. It is important to indicate that the level of risk of a pest and the phytosanitary measures that allow its mitigation are established according to the specific characteristics of each geographical area at risk. This implies that the risk a quarantine pest poses for a country may be lower or higher for another one, which generates differences in the mitigation measures that shall be established. - Although the existing ISPMs on fruit flies (ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae), ISPM 30: Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (now annexed to ISPM 35), ISPM 35: Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae) and ISPM 28: Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests) offer general guidelines on different mitigation measures for this pest group, they do not exclude performing pest risk analysis and the bilateral negotiation process of measures for the affected commodity. - The process of modifying an ISPM is complex and long, which would generate difficulties in the event that new scientific evidence is found to establish better phytosanitary measures for a given commodity, since the complete modification process of the respective ISPM would have to be completed. - The two (2) documents analyzed and discussed indicate repeatedly that the essence and importance of commodity and pathway ISPMs is to facilitate trade. However, it is important to clarify that according to Article 2 of the SPS Agreement, this facilitation is achieved by "ensuring that any sanitary or phytosanitary measure is applied only to the extent necessary (...) to protect or preserve vegetables", under scientific principles, which is contemplated in the pest risk analysis. The objective of both the IPPC and the NPPOs is to protect plant health of the countries by preventing the introduction and dispersion of quarantine pests established in each territory, which is above any other interest. - The scope of ISPM for commodities and pathways must present general guidelines, and for them these commodities must have high homogeneity in their risk condition. Also, it is recommended for taxonomic groups of pests such as the ISPM for

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

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

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

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

		principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM.	
477	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would still be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not properly covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM, if technically justified.	**Argentina** Countries have also the right to negociate the measures for pest covered by the commodity ISPM if technically justified. *Category : TECHNICAL*
478	290	In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a commodity or a pathway. Countries would still be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not properly covered by the commodity or pathway specific ISPM, if technically justified.	**Uruguay** Countries have also the right to negociate measures for the pests covered by the commodity ISPM, if technically justified. *Category : TECHNICAL*
479	290	~~In most cases, trade can only occur after bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Over the years, multiple trading partners bilaterally, negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity or pathway, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPMs) were developed that established harmonized pest risk management options for the major pests associated with a~~	**Latvia** See previous comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
523	304	A coordinated international effort has largely addressed the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through ~~rapid~~ mail and courier pathways. Volumes of high risk plant material ~~purchased~~ traded online in small quantities and shipped via courier pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.	**Canada** Traded includes purchased and sold altogether *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
524	304	A coordinated international effort has largely ~~addressed~~ reduced the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways. Volumes of high risk plant material purchased online in small quantities and shipped via courier pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.	**Canada** I think the goal is to reduce the spread. Prefer word reduced than addressed as addressed is nebulous in this case. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
525	304	A coordinated international effort has largely addressed the spread of ~~pests and pest host material~~ pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways. Volumes of high risk plant material purchased online in small quantities and shipped via courier pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or "pests and pest host material" or ect *Category : EDITORIAL*
526	306	Sales of ~~plants and~~ plants, plant ~~products~~ products, and pests ordered through the internet (e-commerce) and courier mail services have increased significantly in the years since the IPPC and most ISPMs were adopted. E-commerce is fueling an increasing volume and diversity of traded commodities. In many cases online traders of ~~plants and~~ plants, plant ~~products~~ products, and other regulated things do not take into account a customer's location before agreeing to a sale or trade and shipping their purchases to them. This lack of knowledge of a customer's location can lead to consignments of regulated articles being imported into a country without any effort to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the customer's country.	**Canada** There should also be some text on the lack of awareness of recipients (customers/buyers) of national or local regulations. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
527	306	Sales of plants and plant products ordered through the internet (e-commerce) and courier mail services have increased significantly in the years since the IPPC and most ISPMs were adopted. E-commerce is fueling an increasing volume of traded commodities. In many cases online traders of plants and plant products do not take into account a customer's location before agreeing to a sale and shipping their purchases to them. This lack of knowledge of a customer's location can lead to consignments of regulated articles being imported into a country without any effort to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the customer's country.	**Standards Committee (SC)** For consistency. *Category : EDITORIAL*
528	306	Sales of plants and plant products ordered through the internet (e-	**Argentina**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		common data standards for all countries and regions engaged in this activity.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
643	340	Set-up a generic system countries ~~and~~ that RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging risks including changes in pest status.	**CIHEAM Bari** *Category : EDITORIAL*
644	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging pest risks including changes in pest status.	**Standards Committee (SC)** To clarify. *Category : EDITORIAL*
645	340	Set-up a generic system countries and ~~RPPO's~~ RPPOs could use to enter and report emerging risks including changes in pest status.	**EPPO** *Category : EDITORIAL*
646	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging pest risks including changes in pest status.	**Argentina** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
647	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging pest risks including changes in pest status.	**Uruguay** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
648	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging pests risks including changes in pest status.	**COSAVE** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
649	340	Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO's could use to enter and report emerging risks including changes in ~~pest~~ pest status.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect *Category : EDITORIAL*
650	341	Explore new ways to facilitate timely reporting of new incursions and to remove current barriers that work against proactive pest reporting.	**FAO AGP** *Category : EDITORIAL*
651	341	Explore new ways to remove current barriers that work against proactive ~~pest~~ pest reporting.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above "pests" or "pests and plant pests" or "pests of plants" or ect *Category : EDITORIAL*
652	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of ~~EMPRESS~~ EMPRESS plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.	**Canada** NOt familiar with this acronym and it is not spelled out elsewhere in the document. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
653	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of ~~EMPRESS~~ Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES) plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.	**Standards Committee (SC)** For consistency *Category : EDITORIAL*
654	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of EMPRESS plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.	**Kenya** Define and briefly describe EMPRESS -Emergency prevention system for transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
655	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of ~~EMPRESS~~ Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRESS) plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.	**Argentina** For clarication. *Category : EDITORIAL*
656	342	Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of ~~EMPRESS~~ Emergency Prevention	**Uruguay** For clarification

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

		international trade of plants and plant products.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
666	349	**6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health:** A work programme ~~is~~ initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard plant health and international trade of plants and plant products.	**Ozone Secretariat** *Category : EDITORIAL*
667	349	**6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health:** A work programme is initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard to plant health and international trade of plants and plant products.	**World Trade Organization** *Category : EDITORIAL*
668	352	The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international trade of plants and plant products are evaluated especially in relation to risk assessment and pest risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).	**Standards Committee (SC)** For consistency. *Category : EDITORIAL*
669	352	The impacts of climate change on plant health and the ~~international~~ safe trade of plants and plant products are evaluated especially in relation to risk assessment and risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).	**EPPO** To better make the connection with IPPC. *Category : EDITORIAL*
670	352	The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international trade of plants and plant products are evaluated especially in relation to pest risk assessment and pest risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).	**Argentina** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
671	352	The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international trade of plants and plant products are evaluated especially in relation to pest risk assessment and pest risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).	**Uruguay** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
672	352	The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international trade of plants and plant products are evaluated especially in relation to pest risk assessment and pest risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).	**COSAVE** For consistency. *Category : TECHNICAL*
673	352	The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international trade of ~~plants and plant products~~ regulated articles are evaluated especially in relation to risk assessment and risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).	**Viet Nam** Global check mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
674	354	~~Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate~~	**New Zealand**

		~~change impacts on plant pests also threaten the international trading system. Pests use international trade as a pathway for dispersion into new locations of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change and the epidemiology of these organisms may change considerably, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology and pathogenicity is essential to undertake risk assessments to determine steps and actions to combat these threats effectively and economically.~~Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate change impacts on plant pests also threaten the international trading system. Pests use international trade as a pathway for dispersion into new locations of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change and the epidemiology of these organisms may change considerably, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology and pathogenicity is essential to undertake risk assessments to determine steps and actions to combat these threats effectively and economically.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
675	354	Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate change impacts on plant pests also threaten the international trading system. Pests use international trade as a pathway for ~~dispersion~~ spread into new ~~locations~~ areas of the world. To realize the potentials of international agricultural trade and to prevent that the benefits of this trade are transmuted into detriments it is imperative to strengthening phytosanitary activities with a view regarding climate change. Since pests are especially affected by anthropogenic climate change and the epidemiology of these ~~organisms~~ pests may change considerably, robust surveillance and monitoring systems are vital on national, regional and international levels. Knowledge about pests and their potential climate change induced changes in life-cycles, epidemiology and pathogenicity is essential to undertake pest risk assessments to determine steps and actions to ~~combat~~ manage these ~~threats~~ risks effectively and economically.	**Standards Committee (SC)** For consistency. *Category : EDITORIAL*
676	354	Trade presents a high potential to leverage challenges, such as regional food shortages due to climate change impacts. However, climate	**EPPO** Changes in pest and plant distribution are important to consider. For example, forest or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		of recognised diagnostic laboratory services to support countries to identify pests in a more reliable and timely manner.	An action is missing. *Category : EDITORIAL*
732	376	An international network of ~~recognised~~ diagnostic laboratory services provides reliable and timely pest identifications. National laboratories with strong diagnostic functions are officially recognised as capable of offering reliable services within regions or globally, reducing the need for all countries to develop duplicated capacity.	**Uruguay** Recognition of diagnostic laboratory services is beyond the aim of the strategic framework *Category : TECHNICAL*
733	379	Diagnostic expertise is one of the major capabilities for the proper functioning of any NPPO. For many countries, however, the availability of diagnostic expertise or services is severely restricted due to structural capacity and know-how limitations. Any country wishing to take part in the trade of agricultural commodities must be able to demonstrate that its products are free from pests. To do that ~~only~~ access to diagnostic services is essential. In addition, ~~without~~ proper access to diagnostic expertise is a key issue for countries ~~are not~~ to be able to ~~reliably~~ detect pests in imported commodities and therefore ~~are in danger of accidentally allowing~~ to prevent the entry of regulated pests which may cause considerable damage to agriculture or environment.	**Argentina** For better reading. *Category : EDITORIAL*
734	379	Diagnostic expertise is one of the major capabilities for the proper functioning of any NPPO. For many countries, however, the availability of diagnostic expertise or services is severely restricted due to structural capacity and know-how limitations. Any country wishing to take part in the trade of agricultural commodities must be able to demonstrate that its products are free from pests. To do that ~~only~~ access to diagnostic services is essential. In addition, ~~without~~ proper access to diagnostic expertise is a key issue for countries ~~are not~~ to be able to ~~reliably~~ detect pests in imported commodities and therefore ~~are in danger of accidentally allowing~~ to prevent the entry of regulated pests which may cause considerable damage to agriculture or environment.	**Uruguay** For better reading and consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
735	379	Diagnostic expertise is one of the major capabilities for the proper functioning of any NPPO. For many countries, however, the availability of diagnostic expertise or services is severely restricted due to structural capacity and know-how limitations. Any country wishing to take part in the trade of agricultural commodities must be able to demonstrate that its products are free from pests. To do that ~~only~~ access to diagnostic services is essential. In addition, ~~without~~ proper access to diagnostic expertise is a key issue for countries ~~are not~~ to be able to ~~reliably~~ detect pests in imported commodities and therefore ~~are in danger of accidentally allowing~~ to prevent the entry of regulated pests which may cause considerable damage to agriculture or environment.	**COSAVE** For better reading. *Category : EDITORIAL*
736	379	Diagnostic expertise is one of the major capabilities for the proper functioning of any NPPO. For many countries, however, the availability of diagnostic expertise or services is severely restricted due to structural capacity and know-how limitations. Any country wishing to take part in the trade of agricultural commodities must be able to demonstrate that its products are free from pests. To do that ~~only~~ access to diagnostic	**EPPO** Why "only"? *Category : EDITORIAL*

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

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

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

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

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

		Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging material and ISPM 41 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs for ~~major traded~~ commodities ~~including fresh produce and grain~~ would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to ~~significantly~~ simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used ~~vehicles~~ vehicles, machinery and ~~machinery)~~ equipment) will do much to limit the spread of pests including those that are invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating ~~pests on inanimate objects~~pests.	bilateral trade negotiations but not necessarily in a significant way. *Category : TECHNICAL*
774	398	In addition, CPM recommendations are also adopted on a range of topics that are highly relevant to contracting parties but not deemed suitable for the development of an ISPM. The Commission is now starting to develop more ISPMs for specific commodities and pathways. Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging material and ISPM 41 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs ~~for major traded~~ for commodities ~~including fresh produce and grain~~ would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to ~~significantly~~ simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used ~~vehicles~~ vehicles, machinery and ~~machinery)~~ equipment) will do much to limit the spread of pests including those that are invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating ~~pests on inanimate objects~~pests.	**COSAVE** Criteria to define the ISPMs for commodities to be developed have not yet been discussed. Thus it should not be assumed that major traded commodities is one of the criteria. Significantly deleted because these ISPMs have the potential to simplify bilateral trade negotiations but not necessarily in a significant way. *Category : TECHNICAL*
775	398	In addition, CPM recommendations are also adopted on a range of topics that are highly relevant to contracting parties but not deemed suitable for the development of an ISPM. The ~~Commission~~ CPM is now starting to develop more ISPMs for specific commodities and pathways. Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging and ISPM 41 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs for major traded commodities including fresh produce and grain would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to significantly simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used vehicles and machinery) will do much to limit the spread of invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating pests on inanimate objects.	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above *Category : EDITORIAL*
776	399	The Standards Committee works hard to ensure ISPMs are not only based on science and technically robust, but that they are also practical and can be implemented in real situations. Increasingly the IPPC is inviting industry bodies to participate in expert working groups to provide advice on development of ISPMs. Industry perspectives will further enhance the value of ISPMs but some conflicts of interest may also arise and these need to be recognised and managed.	**EPPO** To better make the connection with SS3 (plant health research). *Category : EDITORIAL*
777	399	The ~~Standards Committee~~ SC works hard to ensure ISPMs are not only technically robust, but that they are also practical and can be	**Viet Nam** Global check as mentioned above

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

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

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

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

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

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

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