

Consultation 05 May - 05 July 2020

Consolidated reconciliation report for review "2020 Consultation on draft Outline for a Guide on e-Commerce (2017-039)"

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

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Mexico The main concern is that there is no distinction between low and high risk products. In a general guideline, controls along the chain will have their specific points; it will not be the same treatment for a high risk products as for a low risk products. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana After perusal of the "IPPC eCommerce Guide for plants, plant products and other regulated articles (2017-039)," Guyana has no objection. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	Chile Chile agree with COSAVE comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4	G	(General Comment)	C	Peru Peru agrees with COSAVE's comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	European Union We suggest to reflect carefully on whether guidance on both business-to-consumer (B2C) and consumer-to-consumer (C2C) are feasible to be provided in a single guide. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6	G	(General Comment)	C	Saudi Arabia There are no comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	Saudi Arabia There are no comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	Saudi Arabia There are no comments <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	Argentina We support all comments submitted by COSAVE <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

10	G	(General Comment)	C	Paraguay Paraguay accepts COSAVE's comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
11	G	(General Comment)	C	COSAVE It is suggested, as a general comment in the following paragraphs that are shown as read-only: - In item 3: to add "ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates" - In item 6: to correct as "Content for the proposed Guide", because there is not an ISPM on this issue, it will be a guide to address the issue <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	Nicaragua Estamos de acuerdo con la propuesta <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
13	G	(General Comment)	C	Australia Include a definition of the term e-Commerce. It would provide clarity to the specification to define whether e-Commerce only includes transactions where money is exchanged for an item; transactions where items are swapped or bartered directly for other items; and transactions where items are given away with no exchange of money. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	New Zealand How do non-compliant or illegal packages such as the recent kettle full of succulents fit in with this? For example two Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) case studies of Barbie and the Shoebox, and there was the case of the Katy Perry album that contained seeds. Can we split the illegal packages (succulents in the kettle) from accidental hitchhikers (barbie and shoes) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
15	G	(General Comment)	C	New Zealand Consider inclusion of ISPM 2 – Framework for Pest risk analysis. Section 1.1.1 Identification of a pathway, ecommerce may be a relevant pathway here for some pests <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
16	G	(General Comment)	C	United States of America Overall, the United States fully supports the development of this guide. Many of the items in the "tasks" section would require resources that some national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may not have. The United States proposes that the final guide be organized in a step-wise approach. For example, a beginner's level for NPPOs that are in the beginning stages of addressing e-

				<p>Commerce and what they should follow first (where do we get started, where do we get contacts, etc.). Next, what are the intermediate level items for countries with more resources, good relationships with businesses, etc. Finally, the advanced level, for countries with extensive resources. The United States has dedicated staff working on this for ten years and still has not been able to accomplish some of the items in the "tasks" section because they are out of our control, we receive resistance from businesses, etc.</p> <p>Additionally, we would like to ensure that contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) will be able to provide position/white papers before the meeting of the working group that will draft this guide. We have additional thoughts and case studies we would like to provide that we feel are not appropriate for inclusion in this outline.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
17	G	(General Comment)		<p>OIRSA</p> <p>We agree with the proposal of topics to consider in the guide or protocol with the greatest inputs to address in our countries or regions.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
18	G	(General Comment)		<p>OIRSA</p> <p>the name correct isn't Guide, is Protocol.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
19	41	This guide provides guidance and implementation resources for NPPOs and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.	P	<p>COSAVE</p> <p>It does not provide implementation resources, it is a guide. There is not an ISPM on this issue to be implemented</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
20	41	This guide provides guidance and implementation resources for NPPOs and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.	P	<p>Uruguay</p> <p>It does not provide implementation resources, it is a guide. There is not an ISPM on this issue to be implemented</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
21	41	This guide provides guidance and implementation resources for NPPOs and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.	C	<p>NAPPO</p> <p>suggest to delete e-Commerce here as the guide will be useful to those beyond e-Commerce stakeholders</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
22	41	This guide provides guidance and implementation resources for NPPOs and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other	C	<p>NAPPO</p> <p>document</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

		regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.		
23	41	This guide provides guidance and implementation resources for NPPOs and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.	C	<p>New Zealand Is this the same as the "other regulated goods" the purpose of the guide below?</p> <p>Does this scope encompass all contaminating pests? – regardless of whether they are on plant commodities or inanimate commodities? Thus linking this work to the work the IPPC is doing on contaminating pests? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
24	41	This guide provides guidance and implementation resources for NPPOs and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.	C	<p>New Zealand What do they define as regulated articles? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
25	41	This guide provides guidance and implementation resources for <u>NPPOs-NPPOs, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs)</u> and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.	P	<p>United States of America Suggest including RPPOs – some RPPOs have e-Commerce activities on their work programs, RPPOs may be able to work on e-Commerce at the regional level before individual countries, etc. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
26	41	This guide provides guidance and implementation resources for <u>NPPOs-national plant protection organizations (NPPOs)</u> and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.	P	<p>United States of America first mention of NPPOs <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
27	41	This guide provides <u>guidance-guidelines</u> and implementation resources for NPPOs and e-Commerce stakeholders to address the issue of plants, plant products and other regulated articles sold through e-Commerce and distributed through mail and courier pathways.	P	<p>OIRSA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
28	43	The pace of digital transformation of economies and businesses has accelerated <u>the global trade</u> and become a key <u>driver-of-global-trade</u> driver. Furthermore, <u>the digital revolution in</u> mobile technology, the internet and electronic payment systems have revolutionized the way businesses and consumers are <u>selling-and-buying exchanging</u> goods. The growth in cross-border e-Commerce has resulted in new trade patterns, including growth in business-to-consumer (B2C) and consumer-to-consumer (C2C) transactions.	P	<p>Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
29	43	The pace of digital transformation of economies and businesses has accelerated and become a key driver of global trade. Furthermore, mobile technology, the internet	C	<p>NAPPO new "and faster" trade patterns - suggest addition of this</p>

		and electronic payment systems have revolutionized the way businesses and consumers are selling and buying goods. The growth in cross-border e-Commerce has resulted in new trade patterns , including growth in business-to-consumer (B2C) and consumer-to-consumer (C2C) transactions.		<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
30	43	The pace of digital transformation of economies and businesses has accelerated and become a key driver of global trade. Furthermore, mobile technology, the internet and electronic payment systems have revolutionized the way businesses and consumers are selling and buying goods. The growth in cross-border e-Commerce has resulted in new trade patterns, including growth in business-to-consumer (B2C) (B2C), <u>business-to-business (B2B)</u> , and consumer-to-consumer (C2C) transactions.	P	Guyana B2B has increased as well <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
31	43	The pace of digital transformation of economies and businesses has accelerated and become a key driver of global trade. Furthermore, mobile technology, <u>social media</u> , the internet and electronic payment systems have revolutionized the way businesses and consumers are <u>buying</u> , selling and <u>buying-trading</u> goods. <u>The Additionally, the growth in cross-border e-Commerce of mobile apps and digital payments has made e-Commerce transactions easy and resulted in new trade patterns, including an explosive growth in business to consumer (B2C) and of consumer-to-consumer (C2C) transactions.</u>	P	United States of America Propose deletion of second sentence. This may have been true 15 years ago but it is widely acknowledged it is not a new pattern in 2020. Propose addition of last sentence. B2C is not a pathway of concern for ecommerce involving plants and pests. For example, B2C is a consumer buying from staples.com (an office supplies store in the United States), but that is not a pattern for regulated plant sales. If Amazon could be considered a 'B', but most consumers are actually buying from an individual seller, through Amazon. eBay and etsy are c2c. For the United States, our biggest pathways of concern are c2c such as sellers on eBay, etsy, Amazon, Facebook, and mobile apps. In regards to plant products of concern, there are very few businesses selling as a business but rather they offer a platform for individuals to sell goods. The U.S. NPPO and Customs also consider the mail pathway as c2c. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
32	43	The pace of digital transformation of economies and businesses has accelerated and become a key driver of global trade. Furthermore, mobile technology, the internet and electronic payment systems have revolutionized the way businesses and consumers are selling and buying goods. The growth in cross-border e-Commerce has resulted in new trade patterns, including growth in business-to-consumer (B2C) and consumer-to-consumer (C2C) transactions.	P	United States of America Propose deletion. When using the term "e-Commerce", the term "internet" is redundant and assumed. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
33	44	The increased role of consumers in individual transactions has led to a phenomenal growth in the number of smaller consignments crossing borders. Worldwide, parcel volume rose by 17% to 74.4 billion parcels in 2017, up from 63.6 billion in 2016. Unfortunately, these small parcels can potentially bypass normal phytosanitary controls and thereby increase the risk of introducing plant pests into new territories.	C	Egypt enriching the text with recent data and stretching the rational of the draft guide <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

34	44	The increased role of consumers in individual transactions has led to a phenomenal growth in the number of smaller consignments crossing borders. Worldwide, parcel volume rose by 17% to 74.4 billion parcels in 2017, up from 63.6 billion in 2016. <u>This volume almost hit 100 billion in 2020 and is expected to double in the coming 5 years (Pitney Bowes Parcel Shipping Index 2020).</u> Unfortunately, these small parcels can potentially bypass normal phytosanitary controls and thereby increase the risk of introducing plant pests into new territories.	P	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
35	44	The increased role of consumers in individual transactions has led to a phenomenal growth in the number of smaller consignments crossing borders. Worldwide, parcel volume rose by 17% to 74.4 billion parcels in 2017, up from 63.6 billion in 2016. Unfortunately, these small parcels can potentially bypass normal phytosanitary controls and thereby increase the risk of introducing plant pests into new territories <u>areas</u> .	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
36	44	The increased role of consumers in individual transactions has led to a phenomenal growth in the number of smaller consignments crossing borders. Worldwide, parcel volume rose by 17% to 74.4 billion parcels in 2017, up from 63.6 billion in 2016. Unfortunately, these small parcels can potentially bypass normal phytosanitary controls and thereby increase the risk of introducing plant pests into new territories <u>areas</u> .	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
37	44	The increased role of consumers in individual transactions has led to a phenomenal growth in the number of smaller consignments crossing borders. Worldwide, parcel volume rose by 17% to 74.4 billion parcels in 2017, up from 63.6 billion in 2016. Unfortunately, these small parcels can potentially bypass normal phytosanitary controls and thereby increase the risk of <u>introducing</u> plant pests into new territories.	C	NAPPO and spreading - please add <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
38	44	The increased role of consumers in individual transactions has led to a <u>phenomenal</u> growth in the number of smaller consignments crossing borders. Worldwide, parcel volume rose by 17% to 74.4 billion parcels in 2017, up from 63.6 billion in 2016. Unfortunately, these small parcels can potentially bypass normal phytosanitary controls and thereby increase the risk of introducing plant pests into new territories.	C	NAPPO marked? - phenomenal seems a bit colloquial <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
39	44	The increased role of consumers in individual <u>C2C</u> transactions has led to a phenomenal growth in the number of smaller consignments crossing borders. Worldwide, parcel volume rose by 17% to 74.4 <u>87</u> billion parcels in 2017 <u>2018</u> , up from 63.6 <u>74</u> billion in 2016 <u>2017</u> , with an expected growth to 100 billion by the <u>end of 2020</u> . <u>Unfortunately</u> <u>Propagative material offered online is typically home-</u>	P	United States of America Second sentence - Updated data, see reference: http://accessworldwide.net/2019/10/15/annual-report-highlights-strong-growth-for-global-parcel-volumes/ & https://www.pitneybowes.com/us/shipping-index.html Propose to delete the third sentence and replace with this text to

		<u>grown or collected locally with no phytosanitary measures taken prior to shipping. Due to being inexpensive and easy to ship, these small parcels can potentially items are typically not commercially cleaned or packaged and shipped in personal, smaller packaging. Due to the sheer quantity of these smaller, personal shipments, they often bypass normal phytosanitary controls border inspections and are not otherwise regulated by some Contracting Parties, thereby increase dramatically increasing the risk of introducing plant pests into new territoriespests.</u>		expand on the impact of the issue. This is based on what the U.S. NPPO and Customs observe and what we see being listed online. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
40	45	The purpose of this Guide is to increase awareness among IPPC contracting parties, e-Commerce stakeholders and different international organizations about the potential phytosanitary risks associated with e-Commerce trade of plants, plant products and other regulated goods and to provide guidance to reduce the incidence of pests and other phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce trade.	C	Canada Because guides typically aid NPPOs in implementing the Convention, we kindly suggest that this be reflected here. In other words, the purpose of the guide should be more than simply raising awareness and should include, for example, guidance for NPPOs on how to deal with risk uncertainty WRT risk communication, risk management, etc. in the context of e-commerce. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
41	45	The purpose of this Guide is to increase awareness among IPPC contracting parties, e-Commerce stakeholders and different international organizations about the potential phytosanitary-pest risks associated with e-Commerce trade of plants, plant products and other regulated goods-articles and to provide guidance to reduce the incidence of pests and other phytosanitary-pest risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce trade e-Commerce.	P	COSAVE For consistency and redundant <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
42	45	The purpose of this Guide is to increase awareness among IPPC contracting parties, e-Commerce stakeholders <u>particularly postal services, couriers, customs, freight forwarders, etc.</u> and different international organizations about the potential phytosanitary risks associated with e-Commerce trade of plants, plant products and other regulated goods and to provide guidance to reduce the incidence of pests and other phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce trade.	P	Australia Stakeholders are from complex backgrounds. It is important to minimise the risk through clearly identifying the control points which are postal services, Couriers, Freight forwarders and Custom Unions, etc. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
43	45	The purpose of this Guide is to increase awareness among IPPC contracting parties, e-Commerce stakeholders and different international organizations about the potential phytosanitary-pest risks associated with e-Commerce trade of plants, plant products and other regulated goods and to provide guidance to reduce the incidence of pests and other phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce trade.	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
44	45	The purpose of this Guide is to increase awareness among IPPC contracting parties, e-Commerce stakeholders and different international organizations about	C	New Zealand This should be the key purpose. Increasing awareness will also be

		the potential phytosanitary risks associated with e-Commerce trade of plants, plant products and other regulated goods and to provide guidance to reduce the incidence of pests and other phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce trade.		very helpful but it is the guidance on reducing the risk that will be the most beneficial to NPPOs <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
45	45	The purpose of this Guide is to increase awareness among IPPC contracting parties, e-Commerce stakeholders and different international organizations about the potential phytosanitary risks associated with e-Commerce trade of plants, plant products and other regulated goods and to provide guidance to reduce the incidence of pests and other phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce trade.	C	New Zealand Can you clarify what it meant by phytosanitary risks? Does this include contaminating pests? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
46	45	The purpose of this Guide is to increase awareness among IPPC contracting parties, e-Commerce stakeholders and different international organizations about the potential phytosanitary risks associated with e-Commerce trade of plants, plant products and other regulated goods and to provide guidance to reduce the incidence of pests and other phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce trade.	C	NAPPO see comment above concerning a broader stakeholder base <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
47	45	The purpose of this Guide is to increase awareness among IPPC contracting parties, e-Commerce stakeholders and different international organizations about the potential phytosanitary risks associated with e-Commerce trade of plants, plant products and other regulated goods and to provide guidance to reduce the incidence of pests and other phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce trade.	C	New Zealand While the IPPC is focused on cross-border, it may also be worth noting that NPPO's could potentially use the insights and frameworks for assisting with managing domestic e-commerce (as of 2018 domestic e-commerce sales were growing faster in NZ compared to international e-commerce). Risk organisms, once imported, are frequently traded using domestic e-commerce and this is very hard to manage, depending on the website used. This may be out of scope, but thought it would be worth mentioning just in case. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
48	48	Describe trends in e-Commerce trade and increased phytosanitary risks posed by e-Commerce.	C	Nigeria Should include a brief analysis of the growth in e-commerce trade, reasons for the growth and also the benefits of e-commerce trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
49	48	Describe trends in e-Commerce trade and increased phytosanitary-pest risks posed by e-Commerce.	P	COSAVE Redundant and for consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
50	48	Describe trends in e-Commerce trade and increased phytosanitary-pest risks posed by e-Commerce.	P	Uruguay For consistency. Additionally title in point 6 should be "Content of the proposed guide" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

51	49	Discuss e-Commerce in the context of the international framework (World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS Agreement), the International Plant Protection Convention on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) (IPPC) and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA).	P	COSAVE IPPC should be mentioned <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
52	49	Discuss e-Commerce in the context of the international framework (World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS Agreement), the International Plant Protection Convention on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) (IPPC) and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA).	P	COSAVE IPPC should be mentioned <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
53	49	Discuss e-Commerce in the context of the international framework (World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS Agreement), the International Plant Protection Convention on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) (IPPC) and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA).	P	Uruguay IPPC should be mentioned <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
54	49	Discuss e-Commerce in the context of the international framework (World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS Agreement), the Convention on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA).	C	NAPPO Commission, not Coonvention <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
55	50	Highlight the responsibilities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce and consider national legislative requirements to support phytosanitary security in association with cross-border e-Commerce.	C	Canada Considering that e-Commerce is a form of trade, it is unclear what is expected other than what is already covered by the Convention. Suggest clarifying the intent of the task. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
56	50	Highlight the responsibilities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce and consider national legislative requirements to support phytosanitary security in association with cross-border e-Commerce.	C	Nigeria Should also highlight inherent challenges with the administrative system of the NPPOs, particularly during inter-agency interactions and instances where e-commerce is not structured or regulated. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
57	50	Highlight the responsibilities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) in managing the phytosanitary-pest risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce and consider national legislative requirements to support phytosanitary security in association with safe cross-border e-Commerce.	P	COSAVE Phytosanitary security is a Glossary term defined as "Maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests, through the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures" In this paragraph the intention is to mention safe trade <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

58	50	Highlight the responsibilities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) in managing the phytosanitary pest risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce and consider national legislative requirements to support phytosanitary security in association with safe cross-border e-Commerce.	P	Uruguay Phyosanitary security is a Glossary term defined as "Maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests, through the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures" In this paragraph the intention is to mention safe trade <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
59	50	Highlight the responsibilities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce and consider national legislative requirements to support phytosanitary security in association with cross-border e-Commerce.	C	New Zealand Please clarify if this means responsibilities as an importing NPPO or exporting, or both? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
60	51	Describe the responsibilities of international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Customs Organization (WCO) and Universal Postal Union (UPU) relative to e-Commerce trade and identify existing standards, specifications, tools, and other materials that may be useful to the IPPC community.	C	Canada We suggest to make this a separate task as it should be a crucially important outcome for the guide. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
61	51	Describe the responsibilities of international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Customs Organization (WCO) and Universal Postal Union (UPU) relative to e-Commerce trade and identify existing standards, specifications, tools, and other materials that may be useful to the IPPC community.	C	Nigeria Describe the status of existing (or not) synergistic relationship between these organizations and the IPPC community as it relates to e-commerce. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
62	51	Describe the responsibilities of international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Customs Organization (WCO) and Universal Postal Union (UPU) relative to e-Commerce trade and identify existing standards, specifications, tools, and other materials that may be useful to the IPPC community.	P	COSAVE Redundant <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
63	51	Describe the responsibilities of international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Customs Organization (WCO) and Universal Postal Union (UPU) relative to e-Commerce trade and identify existing standards, specifications, tools, and other materials that may be useful to the IPPC community.	P	Uruguay Redundant <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
64	52	Consider how the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of Standards, Technical Specifications and other tools could be used by NPPOs to promote increased phytosanitary security safety in cross-border e-Commerce trade <u>Commerce</u> .	P	COSAVE The intention is to mention safe trade. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

65	52	Consider how the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of Standards, Technical Specifications and other tools could be used by NPPOs to promote increased phytosanitary security safety in cross-border e-Commerce trade-Commerce .	P	Uruguay Phytosanitary security is a Glossary term defined as "Maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests, through the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures" In this paragraph the intention is to mention safe trade <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
66	53	Consider the WCO's definitions for: (1) cross-border e-Commerce; (2) e-Commerce stakeholders; (3) carriers; and (4) low-value shipments and recommend whether these same terms and definitions are appropriate for use in the phytosanitary context. If needed, propose additional plant health definitions related to e-Commerce for discussion by the Technical panel for the glossary on phytosanitary terms.	C	European Union A precise definition of "e-Commerce" will help reduce misunderstandings with stakeholders. In the EU, we use the term "sales through distance contracts" for "e-Commerce". The term is used in the Plant Health Regulation 2016/2031 of 26 October 2016. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
67	53	Consider the WCO's definitions for: (1) cross-border e-Commerce; (2) e-Commerce stakeholders; (3) carriers; and (4) low-value shipments and recommend whether these same terms and definitions are appropriate for use in the phytosanitary context. If needed, propose additional plant health definitions of phytosanitary terms related to e-Commerce for discussion by the Technical panel for the glossary on phytosanitary terms glossary .	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
68	53	Consider the WCO's definitions for: (1) cross-border e-Commerce; (2) e-Commerce stakeholders; (3) carriers; and (4) low-value shipments and recommend whether these same terms and definitions are appropriate for use in the phytosanitary context. If needed, propose additional plant health definitions related to e-Commerce for discussion by the Technical panel for the glossary on phytosanitary terms.	C	Nicaragua Estamos de acuerdo en la inclusión en el glosario de definiciones en la NIMF 5 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
69	53	Consider the WCO's definitions for: (1) cross-border e-Commerce; (2) e-Commerce stakeholders; (3) carriers; and (4) low-value shipments and recommend whether these same terms and definitions are appropriate for use in the phytosanitary context. If needed, propose additional plant health definitions of phytosanitary terms related to e-Commerce for discussion by the Technical panel for the glossary on phytosanitary terms glossary .	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
70	53	Consider the WCO's definitions for: (1) cross-border e-Commerce; (2) e-Commerce stakeholders; (3) carriers; and (4) low-value shipments and recommend whether these same terms and definitions are appropriate for use in the phytosanitary context. If needed, propose additional plant health definitions related	C	NAPPO the review of these definitions related to e-Commerce to the Standards Committee who directs the work programme of the Technical Panel for the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		to e-Commerce for discussion by the Technical panel for the glossary on phytosanitary terms.		
71	53	Consider the WCO's definitions for: (1) cross-border e-Commerce; (2) e-Commerce stakeholders; (3) carriers; and (4) low-value shipments and recommend whether these same terms and definitions are appropriate for use in the phytosanitary context. If needed, propose additional plant health definitions related to e-Commerce for discussion by the IPPC Technical panel/Panel for the glossary on phytosanitary terms/Glossary.	P	United States of America To clarify the correct name of the panel, per the specification TP5. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
72	54	Describe the most common e-Commerce business models and identify key e-Commerce stakeholder groups.	C	Canada This seems closely related to task #9 and we suggest merging them together. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
73	54	Describe the most common e-Commerce business models and identify key e-Commerce stakeholder groups.	C	NAPPO suggest that somewhere in the outline e-Commerce stakeholders is defined <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
74	54	Describe the most common e-Commerce business models and identify key e-Commerce stakeholder groups.	C	New Zealand This will be very useful <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
75	55	Develop guidance to assist NPPOs in identifying the key e-Commerce stakeholders (e.g. vendors, platforms, buyers/consumers, brokers, postal services and express couriers) based within their countries and regions.	C	United States of America Consider deleting brokers. In the experience of the United States, they are not involved in e-Commerce. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	55	Develop guidance to assist NPPOs in identifying the key e-Commerce stakeholders (e.g. vendors, platforms, buyers/consumers/buyers and consumers, brokers, postal services and express couriers) based within their countries and regions.	P	United States of America To clarify, propose not to use "/" in text. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
77	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders, including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces; vendors; buyers/consumers; financial intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway and recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied. Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce.	C	Canada Suggest making this a separate task, to focus more on collaborative management options. This is slightly different than the preceding portion which focuses on how the system works. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

78	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders, including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces; vendors; buyers/consumers; financial intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway and recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied. Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce.	C European Union Applies to tasks 8 and 9: We would like to mention that Facebook and other social medias are also being used as marketplaces. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
79	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders, including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces; vendors; buyers/consumers; financial intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway and recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied. Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce.	C Nigeria Should include airlines and shippers <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
80	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders, including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces; vendors; buyers/consumers; financial intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway and recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied. Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary-pest risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce. <u>Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway where specific phytosanitary measures could be applied. Identify possible phytosanitary measures to be applied in the control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway identified.</u>	P COSAVE Moved as new points for more logical order of tasks, and; The working group could list the possible measures to be applied to be used as a guide. It should not recommend specific phytosanitary measures. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

81	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders, including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces; vendors; buyers/consumers; financial intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway and recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied. Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary-pest risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce. <u>Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway where specific phytosanitary measures could be applied.</u>	P COSAVE Moved as new points for more logical order of tasks <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
82	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders, including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces; vendors; buyers/consumers; financial intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway and recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied ¹⁰ . Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary pest risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce.	P Uruguay Sentence deleted was moved and modified as new point 11 for more logical order of tasks. Last sentence. Last sentence included as a task. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
83	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders, including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces; vendors; buyers/consumers; financial intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway and recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied. Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce.	C New Zealand Could separate this task i.e.1/Identify roles and responsibilities and 2/engagement opportunities. The engagement opportunities/options with stakeholders is going to be a critical part of managing ecommerce risk. NZ has been working with some websites to reduce the available listings or risk plant material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
84	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders , including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces; vendors; buyers/consumers; financial	C NAPPO the list of stakeholders below includes what I would consider e=-

		intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway and recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied. Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce.		Commerce stakeholders - the first 13 - as well as other "broader" stakeholders; suggest these be separated into 2 groups <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
85	56	Describe the roles and responsibilities of key e-Commerce stakeholders, including: e-Commerce platforms/marketplaces <u>platforms and marketplaces</u> ; vendors; buyers/consumers <u>buyers and consumers</u> ; financial intermediaries and e-payment service providers; logistics providers; customs brokers; freight forwarders; fulfilment centres/warehouses; express carriers; postal operators; national Customs Administrations; other government agencies; NPPOs; RPPOs; <u>the</u> IPPC and other international organizations. Identify control points along e-Commerce supply chain/pathway-chain and <u>pathway and</u> recommend phytosanitary measures that could be applied. Consider opportunities for NPPOs to engage with these different stakeholder groups to seek their assistance in managing the phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce.	P	United States of America To clarify the text <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
86	57	<u>Provide guidance to NPPOs on preparing and maintaining a list of regulated articles</u> (e.g. seeds and other propagative plant material, aquatic plants, insects, soil, wood) for their respective countries, including how to approach general surveillance and pest risk analysis as it relates to e-Commerce.	C	Canada Suggest distinguishing this task with ISPM 19 guidelines, in particular how it goes further and objective. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	57	<u>11. Identify control points along eCommerce supply chain/pathway where specific phytosanitary measures could be applied</u> <u>12. Identify possible phytosanitary measures to be applied in the control points along eCommerce supply chain/pathway identified.</u> <u>13</u> Provide guidance to NPPOs on preparing and maintaining a list of regulated articles (e.g. seeds and other propagative plant material, aquatic plants, insects, soil, wood) for their respective countries, including how to approach general surveillance and pest risk analysis as it relates to e-Commerce.	P	Uruguay Task 11 moved from previous paragraph. Task 12 added to clarify. The working group could list the possible phytosanitary measures to be applied. It should not recommend specific phytosanitary measures. As a consequence of this comment tasks should be renumbered accordingly <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
88	57	Provide guidance to NPPOs on preparing and maintaining a list of regulated articles (<u>e.g. seeds and other propagative plant material, aquatic plants, insects,</u>	C	New Zealand As this is not an exhaustive list, is it possible to add 'fungi' in here? There's a large amount of fungi for sale on e-Commerce

		soil, wood) for their respective countries, including how to approach general surveillance and pest risk analysis as it relates to e-Commerce.		sites e.g. Alibaba, Etsy. NZ has had a few fungi investigations recently, so it would be worth specifying. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
89	57	Provide guidance to NPPOs on preparing and maintaining a list of regulated articles (e.g. seeds and other propagative plant material, aquatic plants, insects, soil, wood) for their respective countries, including how to approach general surveillance and pest risk analysis as it relates to e-Commerce.	C	New Zealand Not sure pest risk analysis is appropriate. Given pretty much any host has the potential to be posted from anywhere, suggest a pathway risk analysis would be better and should consider commercial and non-commercial packages and include contaminating pests. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
90	57	Provide guidance to NPPOs on preparing and maintaining a list of regulated articles (e.g. seeds and other propagative plant material, aquatic plants, insects, soil, wood) for their respective countries, including how to approach general surveillance and pest risk analysis as it relates to e-Commerce.	C	New Zealand All of these are commodities where there is likely to be a biological association between host and pest or pathogen. We need to include guidance around pre-shipping storage to cover contaminating pests on this pathway. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
91	57	Provide guidance to NPPOs on preparing and maintaining a list of regulated articles (e.g. seeds and other propagative plant material, aquatic plants, insects, soil, wood) for their respective countries, including how to approach general surveillance and pest risk analysis as it relates to e-Commerce.	C	New Zealand QUADs has done some work on listing regulated items of concern purchasable via ecommerce for each country. Could be worth looking at those as examples, although they were quite short lists so may need further development <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
92	57	Provide guidance to NPPOs on preparing and maintaining a list of regulated articles (e.g. seeds and other propagative plant material, aquatic plants, insects, soil, wood) for their respective countries, including how to approach general surveillance and pest risk analysis as it relates to e-Commerce.	C	New Zealand There is a detailed list of items by the UPU that are prohibited by country: http://www.upu.int/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/listCustomsProhibitedArticlesEn.pdf <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
93	58	Recommend how to make the list of regulated articles readily available to e-Commerce buyers/consumers in their own country and to vendors/platforms/market places/carriers in other countries.	C	European Union Applies to tasks 10 and 11: A general list of regulated articles is a good idea. We suggest also to consider making a list of non-regulated articles, e.g. a list of most commonly questioned non-regulated articles. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
94	58	Recommend how to make the list of regulated articles readily available to e-Commerce buyers/consumers <u>and other stakeholders especially postal services, express couriers, Custom Unions, etc.</u> in their own country and to vendors/platforms/market places/carriers in other countries.	P	Australia Stakeholders such as postal services, express couriers and custom unions can play an important role in advising their clients on the import requirements for various plants and plant products and other regulated articles movement through e-Commerce pathway. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
95	58	Recommend how to make the list of regulated articles readily available to e-Commerce <u>buyers/consumers-buyers and consumers</u> in their own country and to	P	United States of America To clarify the text <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		vendors/platforms/market places/carriers vendors, platforms, market places and carriers in other countries.		
96	59	Consider how to raise awareness of phytosanitary risks among e-Commerce stakeholders and promote compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of importing countries.	C	Nigeria Should include the active role of governmental authorities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
97	59	Consider how to raise awareness of phytosanitary pest risks among e-Commerce stakeholders and promote compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of importing countries.	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
98	59	Consider how to raise awareness of phytosanitary risks among e-Commerce stakeholders stakeholders, identify phytosanitary risks and promote compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of importing countries.	P	Australia Clarification <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
99	59	Consider how to raise awareness of phytosanitary pest risks among e-Commerce stakeholders and promote compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of importing countries.	P	Uruguay For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
100	59	Consider how to raise awareness of phytosanitary risks among e-Commerce stakeholders and promote compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of importing countries.	C	New Zealand It would be very helpful to enable NPPOs to achieve this goal. In NZ we have seen some small progress with Aliexpress attempting to limit the number of seeds for sale to NZ <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
101	60	Provide recommendations to strengthen coordination between NPPOs and their national Customs Administrations, border services and postal services and between NPPOs and other e-Commerce stakeholders.	C	Canada Suggest to move to after task #9, for the sake of better flow. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
102	61	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs regarding how to manage phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce, bearing in mind that large volumes of small packages are moving through the postal or courier delivery systems and there is considerable pressure for express delivery of these parcels.	C	Canada This is an important item. In keeping with our previous comments, a focus of this guide should be on treating key principles /standards in "e-circumstances". This would include risk management considerations. Consider moving it under task 16. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
103	61	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs regarding how to manage phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce, bearing in mind that large volumes of small packages are moving through the postal or courier delivery systems and there is considerable pressure for express delivery of these parcels.	C	European Union The guide should ideally also provide guidance on which are the key locations where the NPPOs/RPPOs need to focus their effort(s)? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
104	61	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs regarding how to manage phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce, bearing in mind that large volumes of small packages are moving through the postal or courier delivery systems and there is considerable pressure for express delivery of these parcels.	C	Nigeria Recommend a commodity tracking system <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

105	61	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs regarding how to manage phytosanitary pest risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce, bearing in mind that large volumes of small packages are moving through the postal or courier delivery systems and there is considerable pressure for express delivery of these parcels.	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
106	61	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs regarding how to manage phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce, bearing in mind that large volumes of small packages are moving through the postal or courier delivery systems and there is considerable pressure for express delivery of these parcels. <u>15. Develop guidance to assist NPPOs in identifying the Critical Control Points where control measures may be applied to reduce the phytosanitary risk associated with the movement of plants and plant products and other regulated articles through e-Commerce.</u>	P	Australia Clarification <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
107	61	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs regarding how to manage phytosanitary pest risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce, bearing in mind that large volumes of small packages are moving through the postal or courier delivery systems and there is considerable pressure for express delivery of these parcels.	P	Uruguay To simplify and for consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
108	61	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs regarding how to manage phytosanitary risks associated with cross-border e-Commerce, bearing in mind that large volumes of small packages are moving through the postal or courier delivery systems and there is considerable pressure for express delivery of these parcels.	C	NAPPO the instead of there is <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
109	62	<u>Consider the limitations of visual inspection and recommend other possible options for effective phytosanitary risk management (e.g. advance electronic data, electronic data interchange (EDI), single window, risk based inspection/sampling, preferred carriers/brokers (Authorized Economic Operators, AEO), non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies, web-crawlers; etc.).</u>	C	Canada Being related to risk management, suggest merging with previous task. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
110	62	Consider the limitations of visual inspection and recommend other possible options for effective phytosanitary pest risk management (e.g. advance electronic data, electronic data interchange (EDI), single window, risk based inspection/sampling, preferred carriers/brokers (Authorized Economic Operators, AEO), non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies, web-crawlers; etc.).	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
111	62	Consider the limitations of visual inspection and recommend other possible options for effective phytosanitary pest risk management (e.g. advance electronic data,	P	Uruguay For consistency

		electronic data interchange (EDI), single window, risk based inspection/sampling, preferred carriers/brokers (Authorized Economic Operators, AEO), non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies, web-crawlers; etc.).		<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
112	62	Consider the limitations of visual inspection and recommend other possible options for effective phytosanitary risk management (e.g. advance electronic data, electronic data interchange (EDI), single window, risk based inspection/sampling, preferred carriers/brokers (Authorized Economic Operators, AEO), non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies, web-crawlers; etc.).	C	NAPPO risk-based <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
113	62	Consider the limitations of visual inspection and recommend other possible options for effective phytosanitary risk management (e.g. advance electronic data, electronic data interchange (EDI), single window, risk based inspection/sampling, preferred carriers/brokers (Authorized Economic Operators, AEO), non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies, web-crawlers; etc.).	C	New Zealand Algorithm development underway using the RTT technology. This will hopefully be the future for scanning e-commerce. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
114	62	Consider the limitations of visual inspection and recommend other possible options for effective phytosanitary risk management (e.g. advance electronic data, electronic data interchange (EDI), single window, risk based inspection/sampling, preferred carriers/brokers (Authorized Economic Operators, AEO), non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies, web-crawlers; etc.).	C	New Zealand There is work underway looking at "Data for Mail" to start using data in the mail (UPU) pathway. Data is already used in the express freight pathway. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
115	62	Consider the limitations of visual inspection and recommend other possible options for effective phytosanitary risk management (e.g. advance electronic data, electronic data interchange (EDI), single window, risk based inspection/sampling inspection and sampling, preferred carriers/brokers carriers and brokers (Authorized Economic Operators, AEO), non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies, web-crawlers; ete web-crawlers).-)	P	United States of America Note etc. is redundant with i.e. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
116	63	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs with respect to implementing ISPM 7, ISPM 13, ISPM 20 and ISPM 32 in the context of cross-border e-Commerce.	C	Canada Strongly suggesting to include the PRA ISPMs to the list, given the importance of themes such as "entry", "uncertainty", "risk management", "risk communication", etc. The same ISPMs should be added to the list under section 3 as well. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
117	63	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs with respect to implementing ISPM 7, ISPM 12, ISPM 13, ISPM 20 and ISPM 32 in the context of cross-border e-Commerce.	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

118	63	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs with respect to implementing ISPM 7, ISPM 12 , ISPM 13, ISPM 20 and ISPM 32 in the context of cross-border e-Commerce.	P	Uruguay To simplify, guidance is for all NPPOs, ISPM 12 is also relevant. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
119	63	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs with respect to implementing ISPM 7 , ISPM 13, ISPM 20 and ISPM 32 in the context of cross-border e-Commerce.	C	New Zealand ISPM 7 - Export certification systems, ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action, ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system, ISPM 32 Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
120	63	Provide guidance to exporting and importing NPPOs with respect to implementing ISPM 7, ISPM 13, ISPM 20 and ISPM 32 in the context of cross-border e-Commerce.	C	New Zealand Not sure how useful this would be for contaminating pests. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
121	64	Provide guidance/best practices with respect to notification, response and emergency actions in association with cross-border e-Commerce.	C	Canada Could be merged with task #16 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
122	64	Provide guidance/best practices with respect to notification, response and emergency actions in association with cross-border e-Commerce.	C	New Zealand Consider whether to factor in the domestic ecommerce trade that can rapidly occur before the NPPO has identified and/or assessed the risk of an item/pest etc. This is a problem for post-border plant health Incursion Investigators e.g. rapid sharing of unauthorised plant material (likely originating via illegal ecommerce purchases) via Facebook and other sites <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
123	64	Provide guidance/best guidance and best practices with respect to notification, response and emergency actions in association with cross-border e-Commerce.	P	United States of America For clarity <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
124	65	Provide case studies and examples to enhance the information in the guide.	C	European Union We highly recommend the products used as case examples must be specific products and not just a general product group. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
125	65	Provide case studies and examples to enhance the information in the guide.	C	NAPPO would delete the information in <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
126	65	Provide case studies and examples to enhance the information in the guide.	P	OIRSA <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
127	72	Case studies that highlight activities that have been undertaken by NPPOs to manage the phytosanitary-pest risk associated with e-Commerce trade	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
128	72	Case studies that highlight activities that have been undertaken by NPPOs to manage the phytosanitary-pest risk associated with e-Commerce trade e-Commerce	P	Uruguay For consistency

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
129	72	Case studies that highlight activities that have been undertaken by NPPOs to manage the phytosanitary risk associated with e-Commerce trade	C	United States of America The United States has several case studies to provide. Let us know how you would like us to submit them before the meeting of the working group. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
130	74	IRSS Study on Internet Trade (e-Commerce) in Plants: Potential Phytosanitary Risks (2012) ¹	C	New Zealand What does this stand for? It is not mentioned in 1 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
131	86	Annually, at the same time as the consultation on draft Specifications (i.e. 1 July – 31 August)	C	COSAVE COSAVE countries agree with this option <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
132	86	Annually, at the same time as the consultation on draft Specifications (i.e. 1 July – 31 August)	C	Uruguay In our opinion this is the better option <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
133	86	Annually, at the same time as the consultation on draft Specifications (i.e. 1 July – 31 August)	C	United States of America Our NPPO has over 3000 staff. For transparency, consistency, and to facilitate the consultation process by our small staff dedicated to IPPC issues, we prefer to have draft outlines follow the same consultation process as draft Specifications, which would be 60 days, July 1 to August 31. Additionally, the IPPC Secretariat could set a second time during the year for consultation for outlines, similar to the Notification Period for DPs, so that it is expected by NPPOs and RPPOs, such as December 1 to January 31, or January 1 to Feb 28, as an example. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
134	87	On an <i>as needed</i> basis ⁴ ?	C	Kenya We would prefer this option since it gives a level of flexibility <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>