

2024 FIRST CONSULTATION 1 July – 30 September 2024

Compiled comments for Draft specification on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid (2021-020) - English

Participants

Name	Summary
Colombia	Documento de tipo informativo para el cual no se consideró preciso presentar comentarios.
Eswatini	The Kingdom of Eswatini would like to endorse the draft standards with comments
Gabon	Nous validons ce projet de spécification à l'aide humanitaire.
Malawi	We support the Draft Specification
South Africa	SA support drafting of the specification as it protects pest risk associated to safe movement of humanitarian aid and also protect the recipients of food aid

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

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (198) Costa Rica (30 Sep 2024 11:27 PM) Comments from the Latin American Workshop and OIRSA are supported.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (195) Russian Federation (30 Sep 2024 5:40 PM) `General comment`: "The Russian Federation would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System"
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (193) Belarus (30 Sep 2024 3:03 PM) The Republic of Belarus would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (192) Antigua and Barbuda (30 Sep 2024 2:43 PM) Antigua and Barbuda supports the work being done to address this important issue of safe provisioning of food and other humanitarian aid, and hence supports this draft specification.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (191) Guyana (30 Sep 2024 2:03 PM) Guyana supports this draft specification.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (190) Barbados (30 Sep 2024 12:11 PM)

			Barbados supports this draft specification given the importance of provisioning of food and other aid during and after emergency situations particularly weather events. Discussion is therefore welcome on this topic.
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (183) Peru (29 Sep 2024 6:14 PM) Perú agrees with comments made by COSAVE</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (151) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:06 PM) While recognising the importance of the topic, we do not consider the decision to change the globally agreed standards setting process to be sufficiently clear and justified. We would like to pay attention to the fact that this change will not be considered a precedent that in the future could allow modifications to the standardisation process outside the agreements made by the entire IPPC community during the CPMs. Reference to the specific role of the SC in the standard process is missing in the cover paper and the CPM decision is not accurately reflected in the cover paper.</p> <p>Furthermore, as a general concern with the way this specification is written, it suggests that action can be taken at the point of supply of food and other humanitarian aid, but the initial work from the focus group suggested that this would be difficult. The point at which plant health could provide input is when we can provide guidance on organisations holding food stocks to ensure they are pest free. However, we may need more information from these organisations before we can say whether a standard will be of any use. For this subject, a legally binding ISPM might be very hard to comply with by NPPOs. Mitigating the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by (all the different) stakeholders can probably only be done via a recommendation, as ISPMs are firstly intended for the NPPOs of the contracting parties of the IPPC.</p> <p>The draft specification seems to advocate an approach in which all possible theoretical risks are mapped out with possible pest risk management options. Attention seems to be paid to all parts of the supply chain (transport, transfer, storage, hubbing etc.) and to all possible stakeholders involved (governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, private sector etc.). In the past, such an approach has initiated a lot of discussion within the IPPC and that it can then take a very long time before a document is adopted in CPM, if adopted at all. We believe that this important topic has a better chance of success if it is focused on a limited number of key risk factors. From the available documents, risk factors emerged such as storage pests, non-intended use, the non-functioning of the NPPO of the receiving country and aid organisations that may not be sufficiently aware of the pest risks that food aid can entail. If such a focused approach can cover the most important risk factors more quickly, this will benefit countries that will need food aid in the near future.</p> <p>It is important to specifically rule out issues other than plant health, like biodiversity issues. The mandate of the IPPC is limited to phytosanitary issues only.</p> <p>Finally, the three 'pathways' : Regular, Immediate aid (disaster relief aid) and Long-term aid (development programs) need to be clearly identified in the specification noting that the circumstances of each 'pathway' differ greatly from each other.</p>


G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (150) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:03 PM) The source of information cited in this draft, other than a personal communication, is only one scientific article and not a recent one, and no documents from NPPOs and RPPOs or other official documents are included. The lack of an authoritative source of information for the rationale behind the standard makes it very weak.</p> <p>In a disaster situation there is often pressure from politicians and society to deliver the needed aid as fast as possible. In order to justify any (small) delays in such a precarious situation a proper science and risk based underpinning is necessary (see also paragraph 35 comment 3). More references are needed.</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (137) Nigeria (28 Sep 2024 2:00 AM) NIGERIA SUPPORTS THE STANDARD.</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (136) Germany (27 Sep 2024 6:04 PM) Germany would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System.</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (135) Chile (27 Sep 2024 4:16 PM) Chile supports all the comments made by COSAVE</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (133) Benin (26 Sep 2024 1:03 PM) Nous n'avons pas d'objection sur le draft</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (109) Brazil (24 Sep 2024 5:15 PM) Brazil agrees with COSAVE's comments and suggestions.</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (108) United Kingdom (24 Sep 2024 4:49 PM) The UK would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System. EPPO have submitted these comments on behalf of the UK and as such they should be considered as UK national comments.</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (107) Switzerland (24 Sep 2024 12:21 PM) Switzerland would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (101) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) While recognising the importance of the topic, we do not consider the decision to change the globally agreed standards setting process to be sufficiently clear and justified. We would like to pay attention to the fact that this change will not be considered a precedent that in the future could allow modifications to the standardisation process outside the agreements made by the entire IPPC community during the CPMs. Reference to the specific role of the SC in the standard process is missing in the cover paper and the CPM decision is not accurately reflected in the cover paper.</p>

		<p>Furthermore, as a general concern with the way this specification is written, it suggests that action can be taken at the point of supply of food and other humanitarian aid, but the initial work from the focus group suggested that this would be difficult. The point at which plant health could provide input is when we can provide guidance on organisations holding food stocks to ensure they are pest free. However, we may need more information from these organisations before we can say whether a standard will be of any use. For this subject, a legally binding ISPM might be very hard to comply with by NPPOs.</p> <p>Mitigating the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by (all the different) stakeholders can probably only be done via a recommendation, as ISPMs are firstly intended for the NPPOs of the contracting parties of the IPPC.</p> <p>The draft specification seems to advocate an approach in which all possible theoretical risks are mapped out with possible pest risk management options. Attention seems to be paid to all parts of the supply chain (transport, transfer, storage, hubbing etc.) and to all possible stakeholders involved (governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, private sector etc.). In the past, such an approach has initiated a lot of discussion within the IPPC and that it can then take a very long time before a document is adopted in CPM, if adopted at all. We believe that this important topic has a better chance of success if it is focused on a limited number of key risk factors. From the available documents, risk factors emerged such as storage pests, non-intended use, the non-functioning of the NPPO of the receiving country and aid organisations that may not be sufficiently aware of the pest risks that food aid can entail. If such a focused approach can cover the most important risk factors more quickly, this will benefit countries that will need food aid in the near future.</p> <p>It is important to specifically rule out issues other than plant health, like biodiversity issues. The mandate of the IPPC is limited to phytosanitary issues only.</p> <p>Finally, the three 'pathways' : Regular, Immediate aid (disaster relief aid) and Long-term aid (development programs) need to be clearly identified in the specification noting that the circumstances of each 'pathway' differ greatly from each other.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (106) Uruguay (21 Sep 2024 1:30 PM) Uruguay agrees with COSAVE comments</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (102) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) The source of information cited in this draft, other than a personal communication, is only one scientific article and not a recent one, and no documents from NPPOs and RPPOs or other official documents are included. The lack of an authoritative source of information for the rationale behind the standard makes it very weak.</p> <p>In a disaster situation there is often pressure from politicians and society to deliver the needed aid as fast as possible. In order to justify any (small) delays in such a precarious situation a proper science and risk based underpinning is necessary (see also paragraph 35 comment 3). More references are needed.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

			(59) Solomon Islands (21 Aug 2024 9:15 PM) Solomon Islands support drafting of the specification as it protects and minimise pest risk directly associate to safe movement of humanitarian food aid to receiving countries
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (56) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:00 AM) The NPPO of SA support drafting of this specification as it protects pest risk associated to safe movement of humanitarian aid and also protect the recipients of food aid
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (54) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 9:50 AM) The NPPO of SA supports this standard it protects pest risk associated with safe movement of humanitarian aid and also protect the recipients of food aid.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (2) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:19 PM) We don't see any particular tasks to develop specific requirements that are usually under the NPPO's authority and could be implemented as such.
1	COVER PAPER - BACKGROUND	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (189) Australia (30 Sep 2024 11:38 AM) Australia joins with members of the PPPO to strongly support the need to develop an ISPM to address the issue posed by the international movement of food and other humanitarian aid. Australia supports and seconds all comments and edits made by the PPPO.
1	COVER PAPER - BACKGROUND	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (149) Malawi (29 Sep 2024 11:28 AM) We support Draft Specification on Safe Provision of Food and other Humanitarian
1	COVER PAPER - BACKGROUND	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (148) Malawi (29 Sep 2024 11:04 AM) We support the Draft Specification on Safe provision of Food and other humanitarian
1	COVER PAPER - BACKGROUND	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (112) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) GENERAL COMMENT: The PPPO and the participants at the 2024 Regional Workshop strongly support the need to develop an ISPM to address the issue of the safe provision of aid.
2	The eighteenth meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-18) agreed that this draft specification on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid (2021-020) would be presented to IPPC contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) for consultation period in 2024.	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (185) Bangladesh (30 Sep 2024 9:19 AM) Meeting
2	The eighteenth meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-18) agreed that this draft specification on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid (2021-020) would be presented to IPPC contracting parties and regional plant protection	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (184) Bangladesh (30 Sep 2024 9:19 AM) Eighteenth

	organizations (RPPOs) for consultation period in 2024.		
3	The CPM-18 also agreed that a cover note would accompany the draft specification, to provide guidance to contracting parties on the approach being taken with this document.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (129) Lesotho (26 Sep 2024 8:46 AM) to guide not necessarily to provide guidance
3	The CPM-18 also agreed that a cover note would accompany the draft specification, to provide guidance to contracting parties on the approach being taken with this document.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (67) Saint Kitts And Nevis (26 Aug 2024 6:07 AM) St.Kitts and Nevis fully support the drafting of this specification. We believe that implementing training programs for humanitarian aid workers and local authorities on pest identification, management practices, and the importance of phytosanitary measures will be crucial. This will empower them to take proactive steps in pest management. In addition, fostering collaboration between humanitarian organizations and NPPOs in recipient countries can help to facilitate better monitoring and response strategies tailored to local pest risks.
5	The issue of safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid is complex, and the views on how to address the issue is varied. To provide contracting parties the opportunity to provide their views and allow for the focus group to understand their positions, it was agreed that the comments from this round of consultation will be addressed by the focus group, prior to provision of the revised draft to the Standards Committee and recommendation to the CPM-19 (2025) on a way forward.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (152) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:08 PM) Reference to the specific role of the SC in the standard process is missing in the cover paper and the CPM decision is not accurately reflected (see also our general comment on this issue).
5	The issue of safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid is complex, and the views on how to address the issue is varied. To provide contracting parties the opportunity to provide their views and allow for the focus group to understand their positions, it was agreed that the comments from this round of consultation will be addressed by the focus group, prior to provision of the revised draft to the Standards Committee and recommendation to the CPM-19 (2025) on a way forward.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (130) Lesotho (26 Sep 2024 8:48 AM) The issue of the safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid is complex, and the views on how to address the problem are varied
5	The issue of safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid is complex, and the views on how to address the issue is varied. To provide contracting parties	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (70) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:58 PM) Reference to the specific role of the SC in the standard process is missing in the cover paper and the CPM decision is not accurately reflected (see also our general comment on this issue).

	the opportunity to provide their views and allow for the focus group to understand their positions, it was agreed that the comments from this round of consultation will be addressed by the focus group, prior to provision of the revised draft to the Standards Committee and recommendation to the CPM-19 (2025) on a way forward.		
6	The release of this draft specification does not pre-empt <u>assume</u> the decision by CPM-19 to proceed to the development of an ISPM or not <u>ISPM</u> . This consultation simply serves as a way to provide contracting parties the opportunity to provide input and formally submit views on the document.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (153) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:09 PM) Better wording.
6	The release of this draft specification does not pre-empt the decision by CPM-19 to proceed to the development of an ISPM or not. This consultation simply serves as a way to provide contracting parties the opportunity to provide input and formally submit views on the document.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (131) Lesotho (26 Sep 2024 8:50 AM) CPM -19 to proceed with not to the
6	The release of this draft specification does not pre-empt <u>assume</u> the decision by CPM-19 to proceed to the development of an ISPM or not <u>ISPM</u> . This consultation simply serves as a way to provide contracting parties the opportunity to provide input and formally submit views on the document.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (71) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:58 PM) Better wording.
7	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid (2021-020)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (194) Russian Federation (30 Sep 2024 5:05 PM) `General comment`: "The Russian Federation would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System"
7	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid <u>in Phytosanitary Context</u> (2021-020)	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (138) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 7:02 PM) Since the late 2000s, a strategic rethink has seen the World Food Programme (WFP) shift from the concept of food aid to that of food assistance.
7	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid (2021-020)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (127) Canada (24 Sep 2024 6:04 PM) General comment: the existing Sphere humanitarian standards do include some references to phytosanitary measures (Found in the section entitled Food assistance standard 6.2: Food quality,

			<p>appropriateness and acceptability), which should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>In addition, a careful balance must be struck between the necessary safety checks, and the urgency of needs. The standard being developed must be designed to avoid creating delays. Further to this, drafters should be aware that in some crises, starvation is used as a weapon of war. The standard being developed should not be easily used by bad faith as a justification for delaying life saving food assistance from reaching those in need.</p> <p>Canada recognizes the importance of this topic and pest incursions countries faced following supply of food and humanitarian aid. However, it is unclear whether the NPPOs would have the ability to implement a standard on this topic given the complexity of this pathway, the number of non-traditional stakeholders involved and the political pressures to deliver aid. It is important that the end product is implementable by the various stakeholders involved in providing food and humanitarian aid.</p>
7	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid (2021-020)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p> Congo, DR; Myanmar (64) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (22 Aug 2024 11:19 AM) We support Draft Specification for ISPM: Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid</p>
7	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid (2021-020)	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(60) Zambia (22 Aug 2024 5:45 AM) If the title was to read 'Safe provision of humanitarian aid' – this would still be inclusive of food. The ISPM validates the scope (plants and plant products and other regulated articles)</p>
7	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid (2021-020)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(50) Malawi (18 Aug 2024 1:42 PM) We support Draft Specification</p>
33	<p>The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways,¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or</p>	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(186) Bangladesh (30 Sep 2024 9:24 AM) National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)</p>

	transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).		
33	The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways, ¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).	C	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (155) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:14 PM) The footnote can be deleted because it just repeats what is written in the three last lines of paragraph 33.</p>
33	<p>The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. The key difference between regular trade flows and food and other humanitarian aid is the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC, the emergence of unknown emergency pathways and the understandable pressure from politicians and society to get relief supplies to the victims as quickly as possible.</p> <p>However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import</p>	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (154) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:13 PM)</p> <p>1) There are two concepts being discussed in this paragraph, 'normal' pathway and 'emergency' pathways, but how these differ and should be considered is not clear enough. There still seems to be some conceptual confusion. With the amended text we've tried to emphasize that in itself there is no phytosanitary difference between regular trade and food aid for a consignment. The difference seems to be mainly due to the emergency situation, which can destroy the ability of the NPPO of the receiving country to fulfil its normal functions of e.g. import inspections due to pressure to speed up procedures.</p> <p>2) It is better not to use the expression "emergency pathway" because it conflicts with the Glossary definitions of the terms: - "pathway", as some movements of goods may be a pathway (i.e. may allow the entry of pests) and others not), and: "emergency action" and "emergency measures", which encompass adverse situations as created by pests.</p> <p>3) The articles may be regulated, but the routes are uncontrolled. Or write: "uncontrolled aid</p>

	<p>requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways, the movement of aid via uncontrolled¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).</p>	<p>movements”</p>
<p>33</p>	<p><u>The IPPC recognizes the necessity for international co-operation to prevent the global spread of plant pests. The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways,¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).</u></p>	<p>P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (139) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 7:03 PM) To start the sentence appropriately</p>
<p>33</p>	<p>The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. However, the</p>	<p>C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (110) Canada (24 Sep 2024 5:37 PM) 'Source' or 'Source country' may be more accurate than 'donor'. In-kind donated food items do not make up a majority of humanitarian food assistance. Aid organizations primarily receive grants and procure the food items based on the specific assessed needs. Consequential changes should made on</p>

	<p>pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways,¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).</p>	<p>the term "donor" throughout the document</p>
33	<p>The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. The key difference between regular trade flows and food and other humanitarian aid is the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC, the emergence of unknown emergency pathways and the understandable pressure from politicians and society to get relief supplies to the victims as quickly as possible.</p> <p>However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the</p>	<p>P <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (72) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:58 PM) 1) There are two concepts being discussed in this paragraph, 'normal' pathway and 'emergency' pathways, but how these differ and should be considered is not clear enough. There still seems to be some conceptual confusion. With the amended text we've tried to emphasize that in itself there is no phytosanitary difference between regular trade and food aid for a consignment. The difference seems to be mainly due to the emergency situation, which can destroy the ability of the NPPO of the receiving country to fulfil its normal functions of e.g. import inspections due to pressure to speed up procedures.</p> <p>2) It is better not to use the expression "emergency pathway" because it conflicts with the Glossary definitions of the terms: - "pathway", as some movements of goods may be a pathway (i.e. may allow the entry of pests) and others not), and: "emergency action" and "emergency measures", which encompass adverse situations as created by pests.</p> <p>3) The articles may be regulated, but the routes are uncontrolled. Or write: "uncontrolled aid movements"</p>

	<p>donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways, the movement of aid via uncontrolled¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).</p>	
33	<p>The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways,¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).</p>	<p>C <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (73) EPP0 (13 Sep 2024 1:58 PM) This footnote can be deleted because it just repeats what is written in the three last lines of paragraph 33.</p>
33	<p>The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described</p>	<p>C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (61) Zambia (22 Aug 2024 5:49 AM) Emergency pathway needs to be defined in ISPM 5</p>

	in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways , ¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).		
33	The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways ; the movement of aid supplies ⁺ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).	P	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(39) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:26 AM)</p> <p>The term emergency pathway conflicts with defined term in the Glossary. Pathway is used in this draft indiscriminately for any event of moving aid, irrespective of whether such movement "...allows the entry or spread of a pest" (as per ISPM 5 definition of pathway). Some movements of aid may be a pathway and others not. Therefore, it seems appropriate to use the term 'movement' instead of 'pathway' and to use unregulated movement for emergency pathway</p> <p>Mostrar menos</p>
33	The regulation of traditional trade pathways is well defined and understood within the rules-based systems that underpin implementation of the IPPC. However, the pest risk posed by the provision of food and other humanitarian aid is not adequately addressed in these systems because of the variable nature of the aid supply chain, the potential lack of phytosanitary import requirements for specific aid supplies and the inability of	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(3) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:30 PM)</p> <p>Emergency pathway is not necessarily unregulated; emergency pathway could be partially regulated, or regulated because of the emergency situation. The aid may move via any pathway possible since this is the emergency situation. It should be recognized that an emergency pathway should be regulated where possible.</p>

	the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the recipient country to fulfil its usual functions as described in the IPPC. The aid supply chain is complex and the donor, transit and recipient country are not always known in advance. The aid supply chain may also include emergency pathways, ¹ in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).		
34	Emergency pathway: a pathway in which aid is moved via unregulated means, with the NPPO of the recipient (or transit) country unable to fulfil its normal functions (e.g. pest risk analysis, inspection, treatments, communication of phytosanitary import requirements).	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (21) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 8:11 PM) Is the same definition as the as in the Background, keep in one place, otherwise redundant.
35	Countries receiving aid may be exposed to pests that, unless appropriate and timely phytosanitary measures are applied, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. The growing number of global cases of pest introductions through aid demonstrates a gap in current processes (Murphy and Cheesman, 2006) and there is recent evidence of pest interceptions by border services during emergency situations (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid, personal communication, 2023).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (196) Congo, DR (30 Sep 2024 9:03 PM) Au regard de cette problematique pour nous autres pays en guerre avec un grand de point d'entrée,nous appuyons la position de la region Afrique et nous soutenons de projet de specification
35	Countries receiving aid may be exposed to pests that, unless appropriate and timely phytosanitary measures are applied, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. The growing number of global cases of pest introductions through aid demonstrates a gap in current processes (Murphy and Cheesman, 2006) and there is	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (156) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:15 PM) As noted in our related general comment, the source of information cited is only one article and not a recent one, and no documents from NPPOs and RPPOs or other official documents have been included. The lack of an authoritative source of information for the rationale behind the standard makes it very weak.

	recent evidence of pest interceptions by border services during emergency situations (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid, personal communication, 2023).		
35	Countries receiving aid may be exposed to pests that, unless appropriate and timely phytosanitary measures are applied, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. The growing number of global cases of pest introductions through aid demonstrates a gap in current processes (Murphy and Cheesman, 2006) and there is recent evidence of pest interceptions by border services during emergency situations (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid, personal communication, 2023).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (143) China (29 Sep 2024 4:32 AM) The previous term "long-term impact" already contains the meaning of "long".
35	Countries receiving aid may be exposed to pests that, unless appropriate and timely phytosanitary measures are not applied, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. The growing number of global cases of pest introductions through aid demonstrates a gap in current processes (Murphy and Cheesman, 2006) and there is recent evidence of pest interceptions by border services during emergency situations (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid, personal communication, 2023).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (140) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 7:07 PM) The "not" is necessary
35	Countries receiving aid may be exposed to pests that, unless appropriate and timely phytosanitary measures are applied, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (132) Lesotho (26 Sep 2024 8:53 AM) I think is fair to leave emergency (ies) without situation(s)


	<p>long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. The growing number of global cases of pest introductions through aid demonstrates a gap in current processes (Murphy and Cheesman, 2006) and there is recent evidence of pest interceptions by border services during emergency situations (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid, personal communication, 2023).</p>		
<p>35</p>	<p>Countries receiving aid may be exposed to pests that, unless appropriate and timely phytosanitary measures are applied, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. The growing number of global cases of pest introductions through aid demonstrates a gap in current processes (Murphy and Cheesman, 2006) and there is recent evidence of pest interceptions by border services during emergency situations (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid, personal communication, 2023).</p>	<p>C</p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (74) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:58 PM) As noted in our related general comment, the source of information cited is only one article and not a recent one, and no documents from NPPOs and RPPOs or other official documents have been included. The lack of an authoritative source of information for the rationale behind the standard makes it very weak.</p>
<p>35</p>	<p>Countries receiving aid may be exposed to pests that, unless appropriate and timely phytosanitary measures are applied, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency disaster situation. The growing number of global cases of pest introductions through aid demonstrates a gap in current processes (Murphy and Cheesman, 2006) and there is recent evidence of pest interceptions by border services during emergency situations (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid, personal communication, 2023)-<u>disaster situations</u></p>	<p>P</p>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (41) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:36 AM) 1) 'emergency' is used in several ISPMs, to cover adverse situations caused by pests, To avoid confusion with the current use of 'emergency' in ISPMs, we propose: to use 'disaster' instead of 'emergency 2) A personal communication is not enough basis for quoting it as justification</p>

35	Countries receiving aid may be exposed to pests that, unless appropriate and timely phytosanitary measures are applied, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. The growing number of global cases of pest introductions through aid demonstrates a gap in current processes (Murphy and Cheesman, 2006) and there is recent evidence of pest interceptions by border services during emergency situations (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid, personal communication, 2023).	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (4) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:31 PM) This is not listed in the References section.
37	This standard should provide guidance for the NPPOs of donor, transit or recipient countries on the safe movement of plants, plant products and other regulated articles as food and other humanitarian aid .	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (157) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:18 PM) To maintain the phytosanitary focus and for consistency with paragraph 50 (task 6).
37	This standard should provide guidance for the NPPOs of donor, transit or recipient countries on the safe movement of plants, plant products and other regulated articles as food and other humanitarian aid .	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (75) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) To maintain the phytosanitary focus and for consistency with paragraph 50 (task 6).
37	This standard should provide guidance for the NPPOs of donor, transit or recipient countries on the safe movement of aid of emergence aid supply .	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (58) Guinea-Bissau (21 Aug 2024 11:28 AM)
37	This standard should provide guidance for the NPPOs of donor, transit or recipient countries on the safe movement of aid-aid supplies	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (42) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:39 AM) "Aid" is abstract. It doesn't move.
37	This standard should provide guidance for the NPPOs of donor, transit or recipient countries on the safe movement of aid.	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (22) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 8:13 PM) "and" instead of "or"?
37	This standard should provide guidance for the NPPOs of donor, transit or recipient countries on the safe movement of aid .	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (6) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:35 PM) Does NPPO of the donor country become responsible for the aid exported from their country without NPPO's consent or knowledge?
37	This standard should provide guidance for the NPPOs of	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (5) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:34 PM)

	donor, transit or recipient countries on the safe movement of aid.		This is a problem larger than authorities of many NPPOs extend. To be able to implement the guidance drafted herein, we need a tool, other than an ISPM. A revised CPM recommendation R-09 could also address participation of other major organizations (international or governmental) that are major agencies involved with supplying food aid in emergency situations (i.e., Red Cross, World Food Program (WFP), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)).
38	The standard should address the pest risk associated with the use-movement of emergency pathways-unregulated and regulated pathways-aid supplies in emergency disaster situations. It should describe how adopted ISPMs should apply in such situations, as well as addressing the remaining gaps identified along the aid supply chain.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (43) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:43 AM) See COSAVE comments in paragraphs 33 and 35
38	The standard should address the pest risk associated with the use of emergency pathways and regulated pathways in emergency situations . It should describe how adopted ISPMs should apply in such situations, as well as addressing the remaining gaps identified along the aid supply chain.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (7) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:37 PM) Para 38 is not consistent with the proposed definition of the emergency pathway (see the Background section above and the footnote). Or it needs to take into consideration our comment above regarding unregulated emergency pathway.
39	The standard should focus on phytosanitary issues and should not cover issues of food safety-or-safety , animal pests-diseases or biodiversity issues associated with the food-aid supply chain. However, some measures included in the standard may help mitigate the introduction and spread of organisms that may pose a risk to food safety or animal health.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (158) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:24 PM) The term "pest" is defined in ISPM 5 with a different meaning. It is important to specifically rule out issues other than plant health, especially biodiversity issues. The mandate of the IPPC is limited to phytosanitary issues only. Last sentence deleted as not appropriate to include in the specification of an ISPM.
39	The standard should not cover issues of food safety or animal pests-epidemic associated with the food-aid supply chain. However, some measures included in the standard may help mitigate the introduction and spread of organisms that may pose a risk to food safety or animal health.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (144) China (29 Sep 2024 4:33 AM)
39	The standard should focus on phytosanitary issues and should not cover issues of food safety-or-safety , animal pests-diseases or biodiversity issues associated with the food-aid supply chain. However, some measures included in the standard may help mitigate the	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (76) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) The term "pest" is defined in ISPM 5 with a different meaning. It is important to specifically rule out issues other than plant health, especially biodiversity issues. The mandate of the IPPC is limited to phytosanitary issues only.

	introduction and spread of organisms that may pose a risk to food safety or animal health.		Last sentence deleted as not appropriate to include in the specification of an ISPM.
39	The standard should not cover issues of food safety or animal pests associated with the food-aid supply chain. However, some measures included in the standard may help mitigate the introduction and spread of organisms that may pose a risk to food safety or animal health.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> 🇨🇩 Congo, DR (62) Cameroon (22 Aug 2024 11:03 AM) Pests associated to products from animal origin is a preferable wording.
40	Purpose	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> 🇨🇩 Congo, DR (65) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (22 Aug 2024 11:19 AM) The implementation of this standard is very deficulty in the situation of starvation or war so we should look the alternative way to apply it
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by stakeholders (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers , regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), diasporas and the private sector). It will also guide donor, transit and recipient NPPOs to facilitate the safe movement of aid.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (188) Bangladesh (30 Sep 2024 9:30 AM) development partners
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by stakeholders (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), diasporas and the private sector). It will also guide donor, transit and recipient NPPOs to facilitate the safe movement of aid.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (187) Bangladesh (30 Sep 2024 9:29 AM) risks
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by stakeholders (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), diasporas and the private sector). It will also guide donor, transit and recipient NPPOs to facilitate the safe movement of aid.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (160) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:27 PM) Final sentence - NPPOs are rarely the donor, never the transiter and probably rarely the recipient. One of the challenges with this pathway is the distinct lack of involvement of NPPOs. ISPMs should be firstly intended for NPPOs. CPM recommendations are the more appropriate tool for the other stakeholders.
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by stakeholders	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (159) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:27 PM) Proposed to delete, RPPOs as they do not move food aid.

	(e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers exporters , regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) , diasporas importers and the private sector). It will also guide donor, transit and recipient NPPOs to facilitate the safe movement of aid.		More precise wording. It is not correct to consider diasporas as a category in this context and this term might be misunderstood.
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by stakeholders (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers , regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) , diasporas importers and the private sector). It will also guide donor, transit and recipient NPPOs to facilitate the safe movement of <u>food and other humanitarian aid</u> .	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (78) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Proposed to delete, RPPOs as they do not move food aid. More precise wording. It is not correct to consider diasporas as a category in this context and this term might be misunderstood.
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by stakeholders (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), diasporas and the private sector). It will also guide donor, transit and recipient NPPOs to facilitate the safe movement of aid.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (77) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Final sentence - NPPOs are rarely the donor, never the transiter and probably rarely the recipient. One of the challenges with this pathway is the distinct lack of involvement of NPPOs. ISPMs should be firstly intended for NPPOs. CPM recommendations are the more appropriate tool for the other stakeholders.
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by aid <u>supplies</u> that is-are moved along the supply chain by stakeholders (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), diasporas and the private sector). It will also guide donor, transit and recipient NPPOs to facilitate the safe movement of aid <u>aid supplies</u> .	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (44) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:50 AM) 1) See COSAVE comment in paragraph 37, 2) text deleted for simplification
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by aid that is moved along the supply chain by stakeholders (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), diasporas and the private sector). It will also guide <u>NPPOs of</u> donor, transit and recipient <u>NPPOs to facilitate countries in facilitating</u> the safe movement of aid.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (23) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 8:16 PM) NPPOS aren't the donors, their countries are.
41	The standard will help to mitigate the pest risk posed by	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	aid that is moved along the supply chain by stakeholders (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), diasporas and the private sector). It will also guide donor, transit and recipient NPPOs to facilitate the safe movement of aid.		 Congo, DR (1) Nigeria (22 Jul 2024 4:38 PM) Considering that these aids are distributed at critical time and may be done through unconventional methods, the onus of carrying out due diligence should be 90% on the donor nations. Otherwise the integrity of the phytosanitary implication on the receiving nation will be compromised.
42	The standard will support the preservation of respect contracting parties' sovereign authority to regulate, in accordance with applicable international agreements, the entry of plants and plant products and other regulated articles (Article VII of the IPPC) during the provision of aid.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (161) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:28 PM) Is this the right wording for what is intended to be said? We propose using 'respect'. We do not fully understand the need for this paragraph, but if it is to be retained it will need redrafting and be moved to the scope ("Nothing in this standard should overright..."). The text in ISPM 46 says:The sovereign authority of contracting parties, as set out in Article VII.1 of the IPPC text, to prescribe and adopt phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of pests into their territories and therefore to determine their phytosanitary import requirements is not affected by the standard.
42	The standard will support the preservation of respect contracting parties' sovereign authority to regulate, in accordance with applicable international agreements, the entry of plants and plant products and other regulated articles (Article VII of the IPPC) during the provision of aid.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (79) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Is this the right wording for what is intended to be said? We propose using 'respect'. We do not fully understand the need for this paragraph, but if it is to be retained it will need redrafting and be moved to the scope ("Nothing in this standard should overright..."). The text in ISPM 46 says:The sovereign authority of contracting parties, as set out in Article VII.1 of the IPPC text, to prescribe and adopt phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of pests into their territories and therefore to determine their phytosanitary import requirements is not affected by the standard.
42	The standard will support the preservation of contracting parties' sovereign authority to regulate, in accordance with applicable international agreements, the entry of plants and plant products and other regulated articles (Article VII of the IPPC) during the provision of aid.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (8) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:39 PM) Regulating imports is based on technical justification that forms import requirements. Tere is nothing in this document about this.
43	Tasks	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (9) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:40 PM) A task is needed to be added explaining how NPPOs can work with other emergency situation agencies to implement this standard.
44	The Expert Drafting-Working Group (EDG)-(EWG) should undertake the following tasks:	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (162) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:29 PM) Usual wording.
44	The Expert Drafting-Working Group (EDG)-(EWG)	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

	should undertake the following tasks:		(80) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Usual wording.
45	Identify goods-plants, plant products and other regulated articles frequently moved as food or other humanitarian aid, including types of packaging material. <u>As well as the pathway through which they are moved.</u> <u>(2) Clear understanding of the three 'pathways' and the possibilities to act.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (163) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:32 PM) To maintain the phytosanitary focus and for consistency with paragraph 50 (task 6). The three 'pathways' : Regular, Immediate aid (disaster relief aid) and Long-term aid (development programs) need to be clearly identified in the specification noting that the circumstances of each 'pathway' differ greatly from each other. The standard could only be useful if we first make sure that we agree and understand those 'pathways'.
45	Identify goods frequently moved as food-plant and plant products or other humanitarian aid, including types of packaging material.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (145) China (29 Sep 2024 4:34 AM) This standard should regulated"Plants and plant products, etc.", not food.
45	Identify goods frequently moved as food or other humanitarian aid, including types of packaging material.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (141) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 7:09 PM) Instead of goods shouldn't be commodities or consignments??? According with ISPM 5 terminology. It is proposed to make a global change in the text to change the word "goods" to "commodities or consignments" as the content of the document seemed to imply phytosanitary measures instead. "Goods" is more broadly and related with WTO terminology and as NPPO we only have authority regarding to plant protection (phytosanitary measures).
45	Identify goods frequently commodities moved as food or other humanitarian aid, including types of packaging material <u>material that may impact pest risk.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (113) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) 1. Use of a term defined in ISPM 5. 2. Risk based approach.
45	Identify goods-plants, plant products and other regulated articles frequently moved as food or other humanitarian aid, including types of packaging material. <u>As well as the pathway through which they are moved.</u> <u>(2) Clear understanding of the three pathways and the possibilities to act.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (81) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) To maintain the phytosanitary focus and for consistency with paragraph 50 (task 6). The three 'pathways' : Regular, Immediate aid (disaster relief aid) and Long-term aid (development programs) need to be clearly identified in the specification noting that the circumstances of each 'pathway' differ greatly from each other. The standard could only be useful if we first make sure that we agree and understand those 'pathways'.
45	Identify goods frequently moved as food or other humanitarian aid, including types of packaging material.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (10) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:44 PM) For this task, NPPOs would need to create liaisons with the agencies involved in sending humanitarian aid; this would require dedicated staff members from both NPPOs and the agencies involved in shipping humanitarian aid in their countries to be current on the information about the types of the aid they are shipping. This issue is relevant to multiple tasks on this list.

46	Identify the potential-most commonly reported pest risk risks posed by the goods-plants, plant products and other regulated articles (and packaging material) associated with emergency pathways (as defined by the CPM Focus Group movements on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid).	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (164) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:35 PM) It is better not to use the expression "emergency pathway" because it conflicts with the Glossary definitions of the terms. Please see the previous comment made on paragraph 33.</p> <p>"Potential" is redundant with "pest risk" which is defined in ISPM 5 as a probability. Plus addition to improve clarity. Focus on the most commonly reported pest risks in order to prevent NPPO's and aid agencies getting lost in a huge number of pest risks during implementation. That approach also ensures a more risk and science based justification for the phytosanitary measures to be taken. It will also make the task more feasible for the EWG.</p>
46	Identify the potential pest risk posed by the goods (and packaging material)-material and conveyances) associated with emergency pathways (as defined by the CPM Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid).	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (114) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) Alignment with the Recommendation on Sea Containers.</p>
46	Identify the potential-most commonly reported pest risk risks posed by the goods-plants, plant products and other regulated articles (and packaging material) associated with emergency pathways (as defined by the CPM Focus Group aid movements on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid.)	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (82) EPPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) It is better not to use the expression "emergency pathway" because it conflicts with the Glossary definitions of the terms. Please see the previous comment made on paragraph 33.</p> <p>"Potential" is redundant with "pest risk" which is defined in ISPM 5 as a probability. Plus addition to improve clarity. Focus on the most commonly reported pest risks in order to prevent NPPO's and aid agencies getting lost in a huge number of pest risks during implementation. That approach also ensures a more risk and science based justification for the phytosanitary measures to be taken. It will also make the task more feasible for the EWG.</p>
46	Identify the potential pest risk posed by the goods (and packaging material) associated with emergency pathways (as defined by the CPM Focus Group movement of unregulated aid supplies on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid.)	P	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (45) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:53 AM) See COSAVE comments in paragraphs 33</p>
46	Identify the potential pest risk posed by the goods (and packaging material)-material and conveyance) associated with emergency pathways (as defined by the CPM Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid).	P	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (24) New Zealand (8 Aug 2024 6:10 AM) To align with the objectives of the Focus Group on Sea Containers and the ISPM for vehicle and machinery.</p>
46	Identify the potential pest risk posed by the goods (and packaging material) associated with emergency pathways (as defined by the CPM Focus Group on	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (11) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:52 PM) Potential pest risk is not the same for every country. Therefore, receiving NPPOs have to provide import</p>

	the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid).		requirements, which should be based on the actual risk. How the exporting NPPOs and their exporting stakeholders would know what these pests are? "Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met." (ISPM 12, section 4). So the aid should be eligible for certification and free from pests. The NPPOs may not be aware about the shipments sent by other stakeholders. Some of organizations are sending the aid which NPPOs of their countries are not able to regulate.
47	Identify pest risk management options, which are recognized as effective in addressing pest risk, to manage the identified risks along the aid supply chain.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (166) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:40 PM) This is an unrealistic amount of work and not a feasible task. It looks like elaborating a sort of commodity-specific standard for each good (and packaging material).
47	Identify pest risk management options, which are recognized as effective in addressing pest risk commonly use, to manage the identified pest risks along the aid supply chain.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (165) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:37 PM) More precise term.
47	Identify pest risk management options, which are recognized as effective in addressing pest risk, to manage the identified risks along the aid supply chain.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (146) China (29 Sep 2024 4:35 AM) It's more concise.
47	Identify pest risk management options, which are recognized as effective in addressing pest risk, to manage the identified risks along the aid supply chain. <u>[NEW TASK] Identify the immediate (e.g. food, clothes, water) needs and the different pest risk associated with the stages of the aid response, including transport, storage and hubbing.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (115) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) Imperative to identify the different timeframes and urgency of aid supplies and associated risk. Also including examples from point 5.
47	Identify pest risk management options, which are recognized as effective in addressing pest risk, to manage the identified risks along the aid supply chain chain but not significantly interfere with the provision of goods.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (104) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:10 PM) To develop an ISPM, requirements will be set for phytosanitary activities, but there are concerns that these requirements may seriously impede humanitarian aid activities.
47	Identify pest risk management options, options which are recognized as effective in addressing pest risk commonly used, to manage the identified pest risks along the aid supply chain.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (84) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) More precise term. 'which are recognised' - How? Might need some criteria to be agreed. Therefore suggestion of a more appropriate wording.
47	Identify pest risk management options, which are recognized as effective in addressing pest risk, to manage the identified risks along the aid supply	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (83) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) This is an unrealistic amount of work and not a feasible task. It looks like elaborating a sort of commodity-specific standard for each good (and packaging material).

	chain.		
47	Identify pest risk management options, which are recognized as effective in addressing pest risk, to manage the identified risks along the aid supply chain.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (12) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:53 PM) If the regulated pests of the receiving countries are not known, how NPPO would be able to identify pest risk management measures? The only mechanism seems possible is to use pest risk reduction measures. There is no zero risk even in official trade pathways. The goal of this document should be about reasonable pest risk reduction.
48	Consider descriptions of roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms between donors (countries of origin) and the NPPOs of transit and recipient countries with reference to the principles developed by the CPM focus group.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (167) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:40 PM) What is the reference document? Where is it published? Should the principles be cited?
48	Consider descriptions of roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms between donors (countries of origin) NPPOs with regard to coordination and participation in the NPPOs emergency aid movement pathways (given this is different to the normal trade pathway) of NPPOs from donor, transit and recipient countries. Do this also with reference to the principles developed by the CPM focus group consideration of other conventions (e.g. Food Assistance Convention, Geneva Convention).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (116) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) 1. Recommend moving this point to task #1. 2. Emergency and regulated pathways captured by 'emergency'. 3. EDG should develop descriptions (not just consider). 4. Added closed brackets to capture that the pathway is not 'normal'. 5. Incorporating information in point 10.
48	Consider descriptions of roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms between donors (countries of origin) and origin), the NPPOs of transit and recipient countries and humanitarian aid agencies with reference to the principles developed by the CPM focus group.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (111) Canada (24 Sep 2024 5:44 PM) In many humanitarian crises, there may not be a functional NPPO available to work with. In those cases, it will be humanitarian assistance agencies who will be the primary partners in ensuring safe transit and delivery of food assistance, particularly the World Food Programme who is the largest distributor of food assistance globally.
48	Consider descriptions of roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms between donors (countries of origin) and the NPPOs of transit and recipient countries with reference to the principles developed by the CPM focus group.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (85) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) What is the reference document? Where is it published? Should the principles be cited?
48	Consider descriptions of roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms between donors (countries of origin) and the NPPOs of transit and recipient countries with reference to the principles developed by the CPM	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (14) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:57 PM) We need more clarity about these principles

	focus group.		
48	Consider descriptions of roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms between donors (countries of origin) and the NPPOs of transit and recipient countries with reference to the principles developed by the CPM focus group.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (13) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:56 PM) NPPO is expected to have a dedicated staff to know all the aid donors and be aliased with them, see our comment above.
49	Consider the pest risk associated with the uncontrolled movement of aid along regulated pathways and emergency pathways aid (including the transport, transfer, storage, hubbing, transit and delivery of aid, and arrangements for aid to be moved via hubs).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (168) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:42 PM) 1) What is meant by "Consider"? 'Consider' is also used in paragraphs 48, 54, 55, 56. 2) Please see the previous comments made on paragraphs 33 and 46.
49	Consider the pest risk associated with the movement of aid along regulated pathways and emergency pathways (including the transport, transfer, storage, hubbing, transit and delivery of aid, and arrangements for aid to be moved via hubs).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (147) China (29 Sep 2024 4:36 AM) This makes it clearer.
49	Consider the pest risk associated with the movement of aid along regulated pathways and emergency pathways (including the transport, transfer, storage, hubbing, transit and delivery of aid, and arrangements for aid to be moved via hubs). [NEW TASK] Consider the pest risk associated with the movement of aid from community groups (e.g. private consignments).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (117) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) 1. Recommend deleting task 5 to avoid repetition. Captured in new task listed in point 3. 2. New task to consider the risks associated with different forms of aid.
49	Consider the pest risk associated with the movement uncontrolled movements of aid along regulated pathways and emergency pathways (including the transport, transfer, storage, hubbing, transit and delivery of aid, and arrangements for aid to be moved via hubs).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (86) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) 1) What is meant by "Consider"? 'Consider' is also used in paragraphs 48, 54, 55, 56. 2) Please see the previous comments made on paragraphs 33 and 46.
49	Consider the pest risk associated with the unregulated and regulated movement of aid along regulated pathways and emergency pathways supplies (including the transport, transfer, storage, hubbing, transit and delivery of aid aid supplies , and arrangements for aid supplies to be moved via hubs).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (46) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:57 AM) See COSAVE comment in paragraph 33
49	Consider the pest risk associated with the movement of	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	aid along regulated pathways and emergency pathways (including the transport, transfer, storage, hubbing, transit and delivery of aid, and arrangements for aid to be moved via hubs).		(15) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 7:58 PM) See our comment in Task 2
50	With reference to ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>) and other ISPMs and information resources as required, consider generating a holistic table of goods (plant products and regulated articles), risks and possible pest risk management options, together with the corresponding information resources.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (171) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:45 PM) 'Holistic table'? it would be good for the EWG to define the scope of the commodities which would be covered by the ISPM, currently there seems to be no restriction and that it would encompass anything. Again this is a lot of work for a 5 day meeting
50	With reference to ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>) and other ISPMs and information resources as required, consider generating a holistic table of goods (plant products and regulated articles), risks and possible pest risk management options, together with the corresponding information resources.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (170) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:45 PM) Same comment as for tasks 2 and 3: This is an unrealistic amount of work and not a feasible task. It looks like elaborating a sort of commodity-specific standard for each good (and packaging material).
50	With reference to ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>) and other ISPMs and information resources as required, consider generating a holistic table of goods (plant (plants, plant products and regulated articles), <u>pest</u> risks and possible pest risk management options, together with the corresponding information resources <u>references</u> .	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (169) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:44 PM) More precise term. More precise wording. Consistency.
50	With reference to ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>) and other ISPMs and information resources as required, consider generating a holistic table of goods (plant products and regulated articles), risks and possible pest risk management options, together with the corresponding information resources. <u>[NEW TASK] Consider the communication and coordination components of an effective aid system with</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (118) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) 1. New task - communication and coordination is essential. 2. New task - the role of third parties and neighboring countries is an important factor which should be considered,

	<u>reference to ISPM 41.</u> <u>[NEW TASK] Consider the potential for third/neighboring countries to provide intermediary pest risk management services (e.g. inspection and treatment services).</u>		
50	With reference to ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>) and other ISPMs and information resources as required, consider generating a holistic table of goods (plant <u>(plants, plant products and regulated articles)</u>), <u>pest risks</u> and possible pest risk management options, together with the corresponding <u>information resources</u> references .	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (89) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) More precise term. More precise wording. Consistency.
50	With reference to ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>) and other ISPMs and information resources as required, consider generating a holistic table of goods (plant products and regulated articles), risks and possible pest risk management options, together with the corresponding information resources.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (88) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Same comment as for tasks 2 and 3: This is an unrealistic amount of work and not a feasible task. It looks like elaborating a sort of commodity-specific standard for each good (and packaging material).
50	With reference to ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>) and other ISPMs and information resources as required, consider generating a holistic table of goods (plant products and regulated articles), risks and possible pest risk management options, together with the corresponding information resources.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (87) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) 'Holistic table'? it would be good for the EWG to define the scope of the commodities which would be covered by the ISPM, currently there seems to be no restriction and that it would encompass anything. Again this is a lot of work for a 5 day meeting
50	With reference to ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>) and other ISPMs and information resources as required, <u>consider generating a holistic table of goods (plant products and regulated articles), risks and possible pest risk management options, together with the corresponding information resources.</u>	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (16) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 8:00 PM) These materials are necessary to implement risk reduction goal, however they are never part of an ISPM. These belong in the implementation material or would fit a CPM recommendation (consider the revision of R-09)
51	Identify other stakeholders with whom NPPOs should liaise in order to achieve national implementation of the	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (119) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) 1. New task - aid does not consist solely of plant products.

	standard (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, RPPOs, the diaspora and the private sector). <u>[NEW TASK] Consider how collaboration with other international standard setting organisations (e.g. WOAHI, CODEX, WCO) could ensure the safe provision of international aid is managed holistically.</u>		
51	Identify other stakeholders with whom NPPOs should liaise in order to achieve national implementation of the standard (e.g. governments, aid agencies, exporters and importers, RPPOs, the diaspora and the private sector).	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (17) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 8:01 PM) See our comments regarding the scope of this document above.
52	Identify the mechanisms for providing information to these other identified stakeholders to enhance capacity for reducing the pest risk posed by goods <u>commodities</u> provided in an emergency situation.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (120) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) Consistency to above - using term described in ISPM 5.
52	Identify the mechanisms for providing information to these other identified stakeholders to enhance capacity for reducing the pest risk posed by goods provided in an <u>emergency-a disaster</u> situation.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (47) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:58 AM) See COSAVE comment in paragraph 35
52	Identify the mechanisms for providing information to these other identified stakeholders to enhance capacity for reducing the pest risk posed by goods provided in an emergency situation.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (18) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 8:02 PM) See comments above requiring a dedicate NPPO staff to work on the food aid issues. Not every NPPO has such resources.
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing the goods they export or supply to assist in pest risk profiling).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (172) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:46 PM) This seems more like an IC task, not something to be included in an ISPM. Or does the FG envisage an appendix to the ISPM? This would be a lot of work for a 5 day meeting
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing the <u>goods</u> they export or supply to assist in pest risk profiling).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (142) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 7:10 PM) Community preparedness for all disasters requires identifying resources and expertise in advance, and planning how these can be used in a disaster. However, preparedness is only one phase of emergency management.
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing the	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (128) Canada (24 Sep 2024 6:11 PM) Would this be a requirement or would it be better placed as implementation material?

	goods they export or supply to assist in pest risk profiling).		
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing the goods they export or supply export, date they leave the source country to assist in pest risk profiling).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (124) Canada (24 Sep 2024 5:50 PM) Inclusion of the date the goods leaves the source country could be helpful in pest risk profiling.
53	Consider <u>Develop</u> templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing that exist in other organisations, including the goods they export or supply to assist WCO, and recommend their further development and inclusion as appropriate in pest risk profiling) <u>IPPC documents.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (122) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) Consider preexisting templates to develop IPPC documents as appropriate.
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing the goods they export or supply to assist in pest risk profiling).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (121) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) This may be better addressed as implementation guidance depending on the final scope of the specification.
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing the goods they export or supply to assist in pest risk profiling).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (90) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) This seems more like an IC task, not something to be included in an ISPM. Or does the FG envisage an appendix to the ISPM? This would be a lot of work for a 5 day meeting
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information <u>to the recipients</u> that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing the goods they export or supply to assist in pest risk profiling).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (55) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 9:58 AM) Suggest addition of the sentence: " to the recipients" to provide emphasis
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid <u>supplies</u> (e.g. listing the goods they export or supply to assist in pest risk profiling).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (48) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 3:59 AM) See COSAVE comment in paragraph 37
53	Develop templates that exporting organizations and suppliers can use to provide information that will support the safe movement of aid (e.g. listing the	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (19) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 8:03 PM) See our comment above about implementation materials.

	goods they export or supply to assist in pest risk profiling).		
54	Consider the relationship between aid and sovereignty in relation to other international conventions (e.g. Food Assistance Convention, Geneva Convention).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (174) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:48 PM) Is this task necessary? The relationship between aid and other international conventions is not an IPPC issue. It should not be considered by the FG or included in an ISPM. It is also not clear what the use of 'sovereignty' is intended to mean here.
54	Consider the relationship between aid and sovereignty in relation to other international conventions (e.g. Food Assistance Convention, Geneva Convention Convention, <u>Right to Food under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</u>).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (125) Canada (24 Sep 2024 5:53 PM) Adding an important example
54	Consider the relationship between aid and sovereignty in relation to other international conventions (e.g. Food Assistance Convention, Geneva Convention).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (123) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 5:49 PM) Deleted since incorporated into task 4 (which has been moved to task 1).
54	Consider the relationship between aid and sovereignty in relation to other international conventions (e.g. Food Assistance Convention, Geneva Convention).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (91) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Is this task necessary? The relationship between aid and other international conventions is not an IPPC issue. It should not be considered by the FG or included in an ISPM. It is also not clear what the use of 'sovereignty' is intended to mean here.
54	Consider the relationship between aid and sovereignty in relation to other international conventions (e.g. Food Assistance Convention, Geneva Convention) <u>(11) Consider whether there is a need for defining a term to express the concept of "moving aid supplies via unregulated means", and if so, provide a tentative recommendation for such term and its definition .</u>	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (49) COSAVE (16 Aug 2024 4:02 AM) New task added, the expert working group should identify if it is necessary to define the concept of moving aid via unregulated means
56	Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (175) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:48 PM) This seems more like an IC task, not something to be included in an ISPM. See related comment on para 53.
56	Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (103) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 2:15 PM) This seems more like an IC task, not something to be included in an ISPM. See related comment on




	implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.		para 53.
64	Members of the EDG-EWG should have knowledge of the provisions of the IPPC, the IPPC strategic framework (IPPC Secretariat, 2021) and the activities of bodies mandated under the IPPC. Members should, primarily and collectively, have the following:	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (176) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:50 PM) Based on the indents this is going to be quite a narrow pool of people
64	Members of the EDG should have knowledge of the provisions of the IPPC, the IPPC strategic framework (IPPC Secretariat, 2021) and the activities of bodies mandated under the IPPC. Members should, primarily and collectively, have the following:	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (93) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Based on the indents this is going to be quite a narrow pool of people
66	expertise in plant-health policy and the management of pest risk; and	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (177) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:51 PM) Maybe need to be more specific in adding 'commodity pest risk assessment'
66	expertise in plant-health policy and the management of pest risk; and	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (94) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Maybe need to be more specific in adding 'commodity pest risk assessment'
67	expertise in the clearance, pest risk assessment and management of imported goods under operating conditions compromised by emergency or by disaster constraints.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (178) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:52 PM) Please see the previous comments made on paragraph 33.
67	expertise in the clearance, pest risk assessment and management of imported goods under operating conditions compromised by emergency or disaster constraints.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (95) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Please see the previous comments made on paragraph 33.
67	expertise in the clearance, pest risk assessment and management of imported goods under operating conditions compromised by emergency or disaster constraints.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (20) United States of America (22 Jul 2024 8:05 PM) This expertise would be hard to find, even within NPPOs that routinely perform PRAs.
68	Participants	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (179) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:53 PM) Need to include a representative from the IC too (see some recently adopted specifications). 13 would be a very large EWG. Suggest 7 experts, plus 2 donor agencies, 1 RPPO and 1 IC.

			Need to also ensure EWG can meet even if the agreed number of experts from donor agencies is not achieved.
68	Participants	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (96) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Need to include a representative from the IC too (see some recently adopted specifications).</p> <p>13 would be a very large EWG. Suggest 7 experts, plus 2 donor agencies, 1 RPPO and 1 IC.</p> <p>Need to also ensure EWG can meet even if the agreed number of experts from donor agencies is not achieved.</p>
69	Seven to nine experts. In addition, up to three experts from donor agencies with expertise in the procurement and supply of humanitarian aid in the private sector and the public sector (e.g. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, World Food Programme) and an RPPO representative should be invited to participate as invited experts.	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (181) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:54 PM) Action Against Hunger can be added</p>
69	Seven to nine expert <u>experts of which at least one EWG member is from an international aid agencies</u> . In addition, up to three experts from donor agencies with expertise in the procurement and supply of humanitarian aid in the private sector and the public sector (e.g. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, World Food Programme) and an RPPO representative should be invited to participate as invited experts.	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (180) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:54 PM) The participation of experts from the agencies is essential to ensure the practicability of the proposed solutions. In the original sentence, the role of such experts is only envisaged as invited experts and is not even mandatory.</p>
69	Seven to nine experts. In addition, up to three experts from donor agencies with expertise in the procurement and supply of humanitarian aid in the private sector and the public sector (e.g. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, World Food Programme) and an RPPO representative should be invited to participate as invited experts.	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (126) Canada (24 Sep 2024 5:57 PM) Smaller NGOs delivering food assistance may have different perspectives from multilateral/UN agencies. Large international food assistance such as the WFP and Red Cross often work with small local implementing partners, particularly on 'last mile' delivery in country. We recommend that a representative of a small local organizations also be included and consulted.</p>
69	Seven to nine expert <u>experts of which at least one EWG member is from an international aid agencies</u> . In addition, up to three experts from donor agencies with expertise in the procurement and supply of humanitarian	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (98) EPPO (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) The participation of experts from the agencies is essential to ensure the practicability of the proposed solutions. In the original sentence, the role of such experts is only envisaged as invited experts and is not even mandatory.</p>

	aid in the private sector and the public sector (e.g. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, World Food Programme) and an RPPO representative should be invited to participate as invited experts.		
69	Seven to nine experts. In addition, up to three experts from donor agencies with expertise in the procurement and supply of humanitarian aid in the private sector and the public sector (e.g. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, World Food Programme) and an RPPO representative should be invited to participate as invited experts.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (97) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Action Against Hunger can be added
72	Information on pests introduced through food aid, published by United Nations agencies, by CABI, in academic journals, and so on etc.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (182) European Union (29 Sep 2024 1:55 PM) Better wording
72	Information on pests introduced through food aid, published by United Nations agencies, by CABI, in academic journals, and so on etc.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (100) Eppo (13 Sep 2024 1:59 PM) Better wording.

2024 FIRST CONSULTATION 1 July – 30 September 2024

Compiled comments for Draft specification on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid (2021-020) - Spanish

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (57) Dominican Republic (20 Aug 2024 9:37 PM) Se apoya esta propuesta, por ser una necesidad ante una emergencia, con riesgo reducido de introducción de plagas a los países.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  Dominican Republic (52) OIRSA (19 Aug 2024 3:56 AM) Alentamos a seguir trabajando este proyecto de NIMF, considerándose como de gran ayuda para orientación a las ONPF.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  Dominican Republic (51) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 8:44 PM) Se apoya la propuesta de elaboración de la NIMF para el suministro de ayudas
2	En su 18. ^a reunión, la Comisión de Medidas Fitosanitarias (CMF) acordó que este proyecto de especificación sobre el suministro seguro de ayuda alimentaria y de otro tipo de ayuda humanitaria (2021-020) se presentara a las partes contratantes de la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria y las organizaciones regionales de protección fitosanitaria para emprender un período de consulta en 2024.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  Honduras (69) Honduras (8 Sep 2024 10:18 PM) En concordancia con las actuales necesidades de recibir ayudas humanitarias en caso de desastres o emergencias alimentarias es prioritario la promulgación de una Norma Internacional que establezca los requisitos que deben llenar las ayudas alimentarias para evitar que se conviertan como un medio de introducción de plagas a un país.
33	La reglamentación de las vías comerciales tradicionales está bien definida y entendida en los sistemas basados en normas en los que se sustenta la aplicación de la CIPF. Sin embargo, el riesgo de plagas que representa el suministro de ayuda alimentaria y de otro tipo de ayuda humanitaria no se aborda adecuadamente en estos sistemas debido al carácter variable de la cadena de suministro de ayuda, la posible falta de requisitos fitosanitarios de importación para suministros de ayuda específicos y la incapacidad de la organización nacional de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) del país receptor para cumplir sus funciones habituales tal y como se describen en la CIPF. La cadena de suministro de ayuda es compleja y no siempre se conoce con antelación cuáles son los países donantes, de tránsito y receptores. La cadena de suministro de ayuda también puede incluir <u>vías-el movimiento</u> de	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (25) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 1:32 AM) Vía de emergencia no es consistente con término definido en el Glosario. En el borrador se usa "vía" indiscriminadamente por cualquier evento de mover ayuda independientemente si ese movimiento "permite la entrada o dispersión de plagas" de acuerdo con la definición de "vía" en el Glosario. Algunos movimientos de la ayuda pueden ser una vía y otros no por lo que sugerimos usar movimiento en lugar de vía y usar movimiento por medios no reglamentados cuando corresponda a movimientos que puedan permitir la entrada o dispersión de plagas

	emergenciaayuda ⁺ , en las que se desplaza la ayuda por medios no reglamentados, siendo la ONPF del país receptor (o de tránsito) incapaz de cumplir sus funciones habituales (por ejemplo, el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las inspecciones, los tratamientos y la comunicación de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación).		
34	Vía de emergencia: vía en la que se desplaza la ayuda por medios no reglamentados, siendo la ONPF del país receptor (o de tránsito) incapaz de cumplir sus funciones habituales (por ejemplo, el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las inspecciones, los tratamientos y la comunicación de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación).	P	Category : TECHNICAL (38) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 3:01 AM) Ver Tarea 10 propuesta
35	Los países receptores de ayuda pueden verse expuestos a plagas que, a menos que se apliquen medidas fitosanitarias adecuadas y oportunas, tal vez se establezcan y tengan repercusiones a largo plazo en la economía, el medio ambiente y las comunidades mucho después de que el país se haya recuperado de la situación de emergencia. El creciente número de casos de introducción de plagas a través de la ayuda en todo el mundo pone de manifiesto una deficiencia en los procesos actuales (Murphy y Cheesman, 2006) y existen datos recientes de intercepciones de plagas por servicios aduaneros durante situaciones de emergencia (Grupo de debate de la CMF sobre suministro seguro de ayuda alimentaria y de otro tipo de ayuda humanitaria, comunicación personal, 2023) desastre .	P	Category : TECHNICAL (26) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 1:36 AM) 1) Emergencia se usa en muchas NIMF en relación a situaciones adversas causadas por las plagas. Para evitar confusión con el uso de emergencia en las NIMF se sugiere usar situaciones de desastre en vez de emergencia, 2) Una comunicación personal no es base suficiente para citarla como justificación, no es una razón para la elaboración de una norma
36	Ámbito de aplicación	P	Category : TECHNICAL (29) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:38 AM) Por consistencia
37	Esta norma debe ofrecer orientación a las ONPF de los países donantes, de tránsito o receptores sobre el movimiento seguro de suministros de ayuda.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (27) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:07 AM) Ayuda es un término abstracto lo que se mueve es el suministro de ayuda
38	La norma debe abordar el riesgo de plagas asociado al uso movimiento de vías suministros de emergenciaayuda por medios reglamentados y las vías reglamentadas no reglamentados en las situaciones de emergenciadesastre . Debe describir cómo las NIMF adoptadas tienen que aplicarse en esas situaciones y abordar las deficiencias restantes identificadas en la cadena de suministro de ayuda.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (28) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:10 AM) Ver comentarios de Uruguay en párrafos 33, 35 y 37
41	La norma contribuirá a mitigar el riesgo de plagas planteado por la los suministros de ayuda que las partes interesadas desplazan por la cadena de suministro (por ejemplo, los gobiernos, los organismos de ayuda, los exportadores e importadores, las ONPF, las diásporas y el sector privado). También guiará a las ONPF de los países donantes, de tránsito y receptores para que faciliten el movimiento seguro de los suministros de ayuda.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (30) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:41 AM) Ver comentario en párrafo 37

45	Determinar qué productos se desplazan con frecuencia en forma de ayuda alimentaria u otro tipo de ayuda humanitaria, incluidos los tipos de materiales de <u>envaseembalaje</u> .	P	Category : TRANSLATION (31) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:46 AM) Embalaje es el término en español para "packaging" en la NIMF 5
46	Identificar el posible riesgo de plagas <u>potencial</u> planteado por los productos (y los materiales de <u>envase)-embalaje</u>) asociados a las vías de emergencia (tal como las define con el Grupo movimiento de debate de la CMF sobre suministro seguro de ayuda alimentaria y de otro tipo de ayuda humanitaria) <u>suministros por medios no reglamentados</u> .	P	Category : TECHNICAL (32) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:48 AM) Ver comentario en párrafo 33
47	Identificar las opciones de <u>gestión manejo</u> del riesgo de plagas de reconocida eficacia para abordar el riesgo de plagas, con el fin de <u>gestionar manejar</u> los riesgos identificados en la cadena de suministro de ayuda.	P	Category : TRANSLATION (33) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:50 AM) pest risk management, debe traducirse como manejo del riesgo de plagas (NIMF 5)
49	Considerar el riesgo de plagas asociado al movimiento de ayuda en las vías reglamentadas y las vías de emergencia (incluidos el transporte, la transferencia, el almacenamiento, los servicios nodales <u>puntos de conexión</u> , el tránsito y la entrega de ayuda, así como los arreglos para desplazar la ayuda a través de centros).	P	Category : TECHNICAL (53) OIRSA (19 Aug 2024 3:56 AM) uso correcto del término
49	Considerar el riesgo de plagas asociado al movimiento de ayuda en las vías reglamentadas reglamentado <u>y las vías de emergencia no reglamentado</u> (incluidos el transporte, la transferencia, el almacenamiento, los servicios nodales, el tránsito y la entrega de <u>suministros</u> ayuda, así como los arreglos para desplazar la los <u>suministros de</u> ayuda a través de centros).	P	Category : TECHNICAL (34) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:54 AM) Ver comentario en párrafo 33
52	Determinar los mecanismos necesarios para facilitar información a esas otras partes interesadas identificadas con el fin de mejorar la capacidad para reducir el riesgo de plagas planteado por los productos suministrados en una situación de <u>emergenciadesastre</u> .	P	Category : TECHNICAL (35) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:55 AM) Ver comentario en el párrafo 35
53	Elaborar modelos que puedan utilizar las organizaciones y los proveedores exportadores para facilitar información que sirva de apoyo al movimiento seguro de ayuda (por ejemplo, la elaboración de listas de los productos que exportan o suministran para apoyar la realización de perfiles de riesgo). <u>(10) Considerar si es necesario definir un término para expresar el concepto de "mover suministros de ayuda a través de medios no reglamentados" y, de ser así, proporcione una recomendación tentativa para dicho término y su definición</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (37) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 3:00 AM) El grupo de expertos debería indicar la necesidad de definir el concepto
53	Elaborar modelos que puedan utilizar las organizaciones y los proveedores	P	Category : TECHNICAL

exportadores para facilitar información que sirva de apoyo al movimiento seguro de <u>suministros de</u> ayuda (por ejemplo, la elaboración de listas de los productos que exportan o suministran para apoyar la realización de perfiles de riesgo).	(36) Uruguay (11 Aug 2024 2:56 AM) Por consistencia
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2024 FIRST CONSULTATION 1 July – 30 September 2024**Compiled comments for Draft specification on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid (2021-020) - French**

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (134) Benin (26 Sep 2024 1:04 PM) Pas d'objection
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (68) Senegal (29 Aug 2024 12:10 PM) Le projet de draft soutenu
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (66) Cote d'Ivoire (22 Aug 2024 11:19 AM) Nous prenons actes de la proposition de spécifications, ainsi que des commentaires faits par les autres parties contractantes.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (63) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (22 Aug 2024 11:18 AM) Le projet de spécification est correctement élaboré, les tâches sont exhaustives. Les pays de destination et les pays de transit ont été bien pris en compte. Sous réserve que l'ensemble des parties prenantes pertinentes soient identifiées et impliquées dans le processus futur, le Cameroun soutient le projet de spécification.
44	Le groupe d'experts chargé de la rédaction devrait s'acquitter des tâches suivantes:	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (197) Madagascar (30 Sep 2024 10:37 PM) 13) Examiner les possibilités que les aides alimentaires soient transformées en semences par les bénéficiaires