

2025 consultation: 01 – 30 September 2025

Compiled comments for - Draft specification: Annex Remote audits to ISPM 47 (Audit in the phytosanitary context) (2023-031)

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

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Trinidad and Tobago Trinidad and Tobago supports the draft specification of ISPM 47 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	Argentina Argentina endorses the COSAVE comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	Barbados Barbados supports this draft document's aim to modernize the international phytosanitary system and build its resilience. The comments submitted by CAHFSA are also endorsed. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda The rise of remote auditing has been driven by advancements in technology, enabling auditors to conduct virtual professional activities to assess processes, controls, and compliance. Antigua and Barbuda supports the development of this timely specification which will form the basis for development of an important specification to guide NPPOs in the conduct of remote phytosanitary audits. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana Guyana supports the draft specification of ISPM 47 on remote audit. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6	G	(General Comment)	C	Peru Peru endorses the COSAVE comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	Australia Australia agrees with all of the comments submitted on this specification through the PPPO that were developed through our regional workshop. To avoid duplication of comments, we have not resubmitted them all here, but some more justification is provided in places. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	Italy Italy endorses the EPPO comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	Paraguay Paraguay supports COSAVE comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

10	G	(General Comment)	C	Belarus It is proposed to establish the possibility of making decisions based on the results of a remote audit. Transparency in the conduct of the remote audit and decision-making process should be ensured. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
11	G	(General Comment)	C	United Kingdom The United Kingdom endorses the EPPO comments to this draft, <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	European Union The EU and its 27 Member States endorse the EPPO comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
13	G	(General Comment)	C	Malaysia 1. Malaysia supports the draft specification of ISPM47 on remote audit. 2. Malaysia supports the regional comments from the APPPC <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	United States of America ...continued 4. Language Barriers or Unstable Internet Connectivity Example: Facilities located in rural or developing areas where stable video connections cannot be guaranteed. Reason: Miscommunication or dropped connections can lead to incomplete assessments or misinterpretation of compliance issues. (and possible cybersecurity issues) 5. Assessing Treatments or Biosecurity Protocols Example: Heat treatment of wood packaging material (ISPM 15) or vapor heat chambers for fruit fly mitigation. Reason: Critical temperature/humidity sensors, chamber seals, and calibration checks cannot/should not be validated through video or photographs alone. Justification: These limitations ensure that remote audits are used appropriately and do not compromise the phytosanitary security or scientific rigor of the audit process. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
15	G	(General Comment)	C	United States of America There are several situations where a remote audit should not or cannot be used, particularly from a regulatory, risk-based, or technical standpoint—especially relevant to APHIS PPQ as the NPPO of the United States. (Exception: extreme cases of risk to Auditor health/safety, ie. pandemic status or other environmental/weather related safety issues). Suggest caution and clear limitations in the Remote Audits Annex to ISPM 47 - remote audits should not be used (in general) for:

			<p>1. High-risk Commodities or Pathways Example: Shipments of fresh fruit with a history of live pest interceptions (e.g., <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> in citrus) where physical inspection of sorting and treatment procedures is necessary. Reason: Remote observation cannot detect subtle noncompliance or hygiene issues that require in-person visual, olfactory, or tactile assessment</p> <p>2. New Export Programs or First-Time Facility approvals Example: When approving a new packinghouse in a country that has never exported a particular host commodity to the U.S. Reason: First-time audits often require detailed walkthroughs, verification of infrastructure, and environmental conditions that cannot be validated remotely. (Remote audits are best for routine or established programs with low risk and/or low levels of non-compliance related issues)</p> <p>3. Suspicion of Fraud or Data Integrity Issues Example: If past audits or inspection reports suggest falsified records or inconsistent reporting (e.g., treatment logs or pest monitoring data). Reason: Remote auditing relies heavily on trust and data integrity; without the ability to cross-reference physical indicators, conclusions may be unreliable.</p> <p>...continued Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
16	G	(General Comment)	<p>C United States of America As the official NPPO of the United States, APHIS PPQ recognizes the evolving need for remote audit mechanisms, especially in the context of global disruptions and digital innovation. However, the scope, applicability, and safeguards proposed in this draft raise important questions regarding consistency with ISPM 47 principles, confidentiality, equivalence of audit outcomes, and the operational burden on NPPOs. The EWG should work to clearly define what a remote audit can and can't be used for. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
17	G	(General Comment)	<p>C India India supports the draft specification for its clarity and comprehensive coverage of remote audits scenarios, making it a useful guidance tool. Remote and hybrid audits have evolved into sophisticated technology enabled processes for thoughtful planning and execution. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
18	G	(General Comment)	<p>C Mali Le Mali soutient le projet de spécification de la NIMP 47 sur les audits à distance Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

19	G	(General Comment)	C	Thailand 1. Thailand supports the draft specification to ISPM 47 on remote audits. 2. Thailand supports the regional comments from the APPPC. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
20	G	(General Comment)	C	Singapore 1. Singapore supports the draft specification to ISPM 47 on remote audits. 2. Singapore supports the regional comments from the APPPC on this. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
21	G	(General Comment)	C	Uruguay Uruguay supports COSAVE comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
22	G	(General Comment)	C	Philippines The Philippines suggests that the draft annex on remote audits should include specific considerations for effective and secure implementation. This includes clearly defining the necessary information and documentation for remote audits, emphasizing secure data handling through encryption to protect confidentiality. The annex should also establish criteria for evaluating the capabilities of auditors and auditees, and specify the conditions under which a country can conduct remote audits based on its risk profile. Furthermore, the procedures for remote audits should be detailed, outlining the use of online tools like video calls and file-sharing platforms, and providing examples of when remote audits can replace on-site audits, along with the required conditions. To strengthen these points, the annex should stress the importance of using encrypted digital tools for data protection and officially recognize common video conferencing platforms, such as Microsoft Teams and Zoom, as suitable technologies for conducting remote audits. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
23	G	(General Comment)	C	New Zealand 1. New Zealand supports the development of the annex as it will provide clarity on the expectations of remote auditing for auditors and auditees. 2. New Zealand supports the regional comments submitted by APPPC and PPPO. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
24	G	(General Comment)	C	Oman Oman support the the annex remote audits (2023-031) to ISPM 47 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
25	G	(General Comment)	C	Costa Rica

				Costa Rica supports the document in its current form and has no additional comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
26	G	(General Comment)	C	South Africa The draft annex is important for harmonization and is supported. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
27	G	(General Comment)	C	COSAVE COSAVE agrees with the document as it is, no comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
28	G	(General Comment)	C	Argentina Argentina apoya los comentarios del COSAVE sobre este proyecto <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
29	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA Los países de OIRSA de acuerdo con el presente documento <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
30	G	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Los países de OIRSA de acuerdo con el presente documento <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
31	G	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America COSAVE está de acuerdo con el documento, no tiene observaciones <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
32	1	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47	C	Cameroon Based on the experience of having participated in a remote audit of our phytosanitary system, we want to emphasize on the need to have an IPPC backup, since not all the national legislation provide options for audits, and specially remot audits. Cameroon supports the draft specification of annex to ISPM 47 (2023-031) and endorses the comments submitted after the regional consultation for Africa, by AU-IAPSC. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
33	1	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47	C	Russian Federation General Comment: The Russian Federation would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
34	1	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47	C	Tunisia Tunisia endorses NEPPO's comments on this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
35	1	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47	C	Canada Canada supports the draft specification for the annex on remote audits to ISPM 47. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
36	1	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47	C	NEPPO NEPPO supports the annex remote audits (2023-031) to ISPM 47, and suggest that would be through bilateral agreements <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

37	1	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47	C	NEPPO Defining the scope of application: It is important to clearly define the situations in which remote auditing is appropriate. Remote auditing may not be sufficient for all situations and the draft should clarify when a physical (field) audit is necessary. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
38	1	DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47	C	NEPPO Ensuring credibility, establishes verification mechanisms to guarantee the accuracy and reliability of remotely obtained results. integration with on - site audits as a complementary measures rather than a complete substitute for field audits in order to maintain comprehensive and accurate evaluations <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
39	1	PROYECTO DE ESPECIFICACIÓN PARA LA <u>NORMA INTERNACIONAL DE MEDIDAS FITOSANITARIAS</u> NIMF: Anexo “Auditorías a distancia” (2023-031) de la NIMF 47	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Al ser nombrada por primera vez en el documento, debería ser descrita en su integridad <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
40	1	PROYECTO DE ESPECIFICACIÓN PARA LA NIMF: Anexo “Auditorías a distancia” (2023-031) de la NIMF 47	C	Honduras De acuerdo con la propuesta <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
41	1	PROYECTO DE ESPECIFICACIÓN PARA LA NIMF: Anexo “Auditorías a distancia” (2023-031) de la NIMF 47	C	Dominican Republic Estamos de acuerdo con esta propuesta. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
42	20	Annex <u>to ISPM 47: Remote audits (2023-031) to ISPM 47-(2023-031) Audit in the phytosanitary context)</u>	P	EPPO To be in line with how titles are written for Annexes (ex. CS) and it seems more logical to specify that this is an Annex to ISPM 47 from the start. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
43	21	Reason for the annex to the standard	C	China It is suggested that the following sentence be added after "However, ISPM 47 provides no guidance specifically on conducting remote audits.": "This annex is established to prescribe minimum requirements and best-practice guidance and should be read in conjunction with ISPM 47." To avoid any conflict with the provisions of ISPM 47 and to maintain systemic consistency. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
44	21	Reason for the annex to the <u>standard</u> <u>standard</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Include phytosanitary emergencies such as pest outbreaks as an example scenario for remote audits. Proposed text: challenges such as financial constraints, emergency situations, travel restrictions, phytosanitary emergencies such as pest outbreaks Rational: Pest outbreaks may restrict access, but audits must continue. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
45	21	Reason for the annex to the <u>standard</u> <u>standard</u>	P	Kenya Include phytosanitary emergencies such as pest outbreaks as an example scenario for remote audits.

				Proposed text: challenges such as financial constraints, emergency situations, travel restrictions, phytosanitary emergencies such as pest outbreaks Rational: Pest outbreaks may restrict access, but audits must continue. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
46	21	Reason for the annex to the standard	C	Zambia Zambia recognises the importance of remote audits in maintaining phytosanitary oversight under various constraints, and supports the development of harmonised guidance to ensure credibility, transparency, and acceptance of remote audit results. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
47	22	An audit in the phytosanitary context is a documented, systematic review of a phytosanitary system or procedure to evaluate the level of control, ensure that it conforms with the requirements set by the auditing national plant protection organization (NPPO), and evaluate whether the system or procedure is achieving the expected phytosanitary objectives. New technological advancements have allowed contracting parties to conduct remote audits when in-person audits are not possible or practical because of challenges such as travel restrictions, emergency situations, financial constraints or availability of experts. Although remote auditing also presents some challenges, it can offer significant benefits to contracting parties while still providing an appropriate level of oversight. For example, remote audits can ensure continuity of audit-related activities (e.g. implementation of corrective actions to address nonconformities), provide a flexible framework within which to achieve audit objectives, and allow additional experts to participate. However, ISPM 47 provides no guidance specifically on conducting remote audits.	C	United States of America We support these examples provided in paragraph 22. These are all experiences we have faced in our NPPO. Second sentence: We support this example. Remote audits allow us to conduct audits during the typical hours that we'd be using to travel to audit locations. Audits are much simpler when you don't have to account for travel time. Additionally, remote audits have allowed researchers attached to facilities and their entire team across the globe to be present. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
48	22	An audit in the phytosanitary context is a documented, systematic review of a phytosanitary system or procedure to evaluate the level of control, ensure that it conforms with the requirements set by the auditing national plant protection organization (NPPO), and evaluate whether the system or procedure is achieving the expected phytosanitary objectives. New technological advancements have allowed contracting parties to conduct remote audits when in-person audits are not possible or practical because of challenges such as travel restrictions, emergency situations, financial constraints or availability of experts. Although remote auditing also presents some challenges, it can offer significant benefits to contracting parties while still providing an appropriate level of oversight. For example, remote audits can ensure continuity of audit-related activities (e.g. implementation of corrective actions to address nonconformities), provide a flexible framework within which to achieve audit objectives, and allow additional experts to participate. However, ISPM 47 provides no guidance specifically on conducting remote audits.	P	EPPO Editorial improvement. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

49	22	An audit in the phytosanitary context is a documented, systematic review of a phytosanitary system or procedure to evaluate the level of control, ensure that it conforms with the requirements set by the auditing national plant protection organization (NPPO), and evaluate whether the system or procedure is achieving the expected phytosanitary objectives. New technological advancements have allowed contracting parties to conduct remote audits when in-person audits are not possible or practical because of challenges such as travel restrictions, emergency situations, financial constraints , <u>quarantine restrictions, political instability, natural disaster</u> or availability of experts. Although remote auditing also presents some challenges, it can offer significant benefits to contracting parties while still providing an appropriate level of oversight. For example, remote audits can ensure continuity of audit-related activities (e.g. implementation of corrective actions to address nonconformities), provide a flexible framework within which to achieve audit objectives, and allow additional experts to participate. However, ISPM 47 provides no guidance specifically on conducting remote audits.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
50	22	An audit in the phytosanitary context is a documented, systematic review of a phytosanitary system or procedure to evaluate the level of control, ensure that it conforms with the requirements set by the auditing national plant protection organization (NPPO), and evaluate whether the system or procedure is achieving the expected phytosanitary objectives. New technological advancements have allowed contracting parties to conduct remote audits when in-person audits are not possible or practical because of challenges such as travel restrictions, emergency situations, financial constraints or availability of experts. Although remote auditing also presents some challenges, it can offer significant benefits to contracting parties while still providing an appropriate level of oversight. For example, remote audits can ensure continuity of audit-related activities (e.g. implementation of corrective actions to address nonconformities), provide a flexible framework within which to achieve audit objectives, and allow additional experts to participate. However, <u>ISPM 47 provides no guidance specifically on conducting remote audits.</u>	C	Malawi "ISPM 47 does not provide guidance specifically on conducting remote audits" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
51	22	Una auditoría en el contexto fitosanitario es un examen documentado y sistemático de un sistema o procedimiento fitosanitario con vistas a evaluar el grado de control, asegurarse de que dicho sistema o procedimiento cumple los requisitos establecidos por la organización nacional de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) auditora y determinar si el sistema o procedimiento está logrando los objetivos fitosanitarios previstos. Gracias a los últimos avances tecnológicos, las partes contratantes han podido llevar a cabo auditorías a distancia cuando no era posible o práctico realizar las auditorías de forma presencial debido a desafíos como las restricciones para	C	Ecuador Existe redundancia en la frase "por ejemplo" en la ultima oración Texto sugerido: ...Las auditorías remotas permiten mantener la continuidad de los procesos de verificación, incluyendo la implementación de acciones correctivas ante no conformidades." <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		viajar, las situaciones de emergencia, las limitaciones financieras o la disponibilidad de expertos. Si bien la auditoría a distancia también plantea algunos desafíos, puede reportar considerables beneficios a las partes contratantes sin dejar de ofrecer un grado adecuado de supervisión. Por ejemplo, las auditorías a distancia pueden garantizar la continuidad de las actividades relacionadas con las auditorías (por ejemplo, la aplicación de medidas correctivas para abordar las no conformidades), brindar un marco flexible que permita lograr los objetivos de la auditoría y hacer posible que participen expertos adicionales. Sin embargo, la NIMF 47 no da orientación específica sobre la realización de auditorías a distancia.		
52	22	Un audit mené dans le contexte phytosanitaire consiste à passer en revue de manière documentée et systématique un système phytosanitaire ou une procédure phytosanitaire afin d'en évaluer le degré d'efficacité, de faire en sorte qu'ils soient conformes aux exigences fixées par l'organisation nationale pour la protection des végétaux (ONPV) qui réalise l'audit et d'évaluer si ce système ou cette procédure permettent d'atteindre les objectifs phytosanitaires visés. Les nouvelles avancées technologiques permettent désormais aux parties contractantes de réaliser des audits à distance lorsqu'il n'est pas possible ou pratique de procéder à des audits sur place en raison de difficultés telles que des restrictions liées aux déplacements, des situations d'urgence, des contraintes financières ou la disponibilité d'experts. Si l'audit à distance présente également certains défis, il peut offrir des avantages considérables aux parties contractantes tout en garantissant un niveau de contrôle approprié. L'audit à distance peut par exemple permettre d'assurer la continuité des activités liées à l'audit (mise en œuvre de mesures correctives pour remédier aux défauts de conformité, etc.), fournir un cadre flexible pour atteindre les objectifs de l'audit et permettre l'intervention de nouveaux experts. Cependant, la NIMP 47 ne donne pas d'indications spécifiques sur la réalisation d'audits à distance.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa existence des nouvelles avancées technologiques qui permettent des audits à distance, nécessaires lorsque les audits sur place sont impraticables <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
53	23	<u>Scope-Scope</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Comment: Clarify if audits include NPPO-authorized private operators in other countries. Proposed Text: cover remote audits conducted by the NPPO, or by entities authorized by the NPPO, including private operators located domestically or in third countries. Rational: Ensures consistent application where NPPOs authorize offshore facilities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
54	23	Scope	C	Kenya Comment: Clarify if audits include NPPO-authorized private operators in other countries. Proposed Text: cover remote audits conducted by the NPPO, or by entities authorized by the NPPO, including private operators located domestically or in third countries. Rational: Ensures consistent application where NPPOs

				authorize offshore facilities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
55	24	The annex should provide guidance for <u>defining and</u> conducting <u>various</u> remote audits (<u>hybrid, fully remote, desk, etc.</u>) in the phytosanitary context by an NPPO in its own territory, or with and in the territory of another NPPO. It should also cover remote audits conducted by entities that have been authorized by the NPPO to conduct audits on its behalf.	P	United States of America We feel there are various types of remote audits, which include hybrid (some personnel are in-person and some are remote), fully remote (all personnel are remote), desk (all or part the audit is done at a desk, such as reviewing paperwork), etc. These should each be defined and described. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
56	24	The annex should provide guidance for conducting remote audits in the phytosanitary context by an NPPO in its own territory, or with and in the territory of another NPPO. It should also cover remote audits conducted by entities that have been authorized by ISPM 47 (Audit in the NPPO to conduct audits on its behalf, phytosanitary context)	P	EPPO For purpose of clarity, it is better to solely refer to the scope of the core text (ISPM 47), as the annex will not diverge from it. Even if it is acknowledged that the deleted part was directly taken from ISPM 47, the sentence 'or with and in the territory of another NPPO' triggered some discussion among the EPPO Region. It is not possible to 'conduct remote audits with the territory of another NPPO'. We suppose that the meaning is: 'to conduct remote audits in the territory of another NPPO, and in collaboration with this NPPO.' We would recommend to reconsider the wording in ISPM 47 (possibly an ink amendment if this is a typo or by other means). We suggest therefore a simplification of the paragraph to avoid misunderstanding and ease comprehension. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
57	24	The annex should provide guidance for conducting remote audits in the phytosanitary context by an NPPO in its own territory, or with and in the territory of another NPPO. It should also cover remote audits conducted by entities that have been authorized by the NPPO to conduct audits on its behalf.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa j'audit a distance est bon mais il faut des sources de vérification technique et pratique pour la validation <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
58	24	The annex should provide guidance for conducting remote audits in the phytosanitary context by an NPPO in its own territory, territory and \ or with and in the territory of another NPPO. NPPO in other territory, It should also cover remote audits conducted by entities that have been authorized by the NPPO to conduct audits on its behalf.	P	Egypt To be more understandable <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
59	24	El anexo debería proporcionar orientación para la realización de auditorías a distancia en el contexto fitosanitario por parte de una ONPF en su propio territorio o con otra ONPF y en el territorio de esta. Asimismo, debería abarcar las auditorías a distancia realizadas por entidades a las que la ONPF haya autorizado para realizar auditorías en su nombre.	C	Ecuador Es necesario aclarar la idea porque da cabida a confusiones Texto sugerido: El anexo debería proporcionar orientación para la realización de auditorías a distancia en el contexto fitosanitario por parte de una ONPF en su propio territorio o con otra ONPF, dentro de su territorio de esta. Asimismo, debería abarcar las auditorías a distancia realizadas por entidades a las que la ONPF haya autorizado para realizar auditorías en su nombre.

				Category : EDITORIAL
60	26	The annex aims to support a common approach to the conduct of conducting remote <u>audits to supplement, but not replace, in person</u> audits, <u>especially in contexts where physical verification is critical</u> , thereby increasing trust and understanding among importing and exporting countries.	P	United States of America The document should clarify that remote audits are not intended to replace ALL on-site audits, especially where physical verification is critical (e.g., for complex production systems or high-risk commodities). This helps preserve confidence in the integrity of audit findings and aligns with ISPM 47's emphasis on risk-based decision-making. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
61	26	The annex aims to support a common an agreed approach to the conduct of remote audits, thereby increasing trust assurance, trust, mutual recognition and understanding among importing and exporting countries.	P	PPPO To support reciprocal recognition and the outcomes of remote audits. Category : TECHNICAL
62	26	<u>The annex aims to support a common approach for conducting remote audits in the phytosanitary context, and to ensure that these audits conform to the requirements set by the auditing National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) and effectively evaluate whether the system or procedure is achieving the expected phytosanitary objectives. The annex aims to support a common approach to the conduct of remote audits, thereby increasing trust and understanding among importing and exporting countries.</u>	P	Egypt Category : EDITORIAL
63	26	L'annexe vise à soutenir une approche commune de la réalisation d'audits à distance, ce qui permettra de renforcer la confiance et la compréhension entre les pays importateurs et exportateurs.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa promouvoir une approche commune, essentielle pour renforcer la confiance et la compréhension entre pays importateurs et exportateurs. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
64	26	L'annexe vise à soutenir une approche commune de la réalisation d'audits à distance, ce qui permettra de renforcer la confiance et la compréhension entre les pays importateurs et exportateurs.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa L'Avantage de ces audits à distance : plus grande flexibilité. La NIMP 47 actuelle ne fournissant pas d'indications spécifiques. Cette annexe va combler un vide. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
65	27	Tâches	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Décrire les facteur qui déclenche l'audit et proposez un manuel de procédure Category : SUBSTANTIVE
66	28	El Grupo de trabajo de expertos (GTE) debería acometer las siguientes tareas:	C	Ecuador Las auditorías a distancia requieren habilidades y conocimientos específicos en el uso de herramientas tecnológicas, manejo de sesiones virtuales, presentación y resguardo de evidencia digital, así como un claro entendimiento de las implicaciones éticas y legales del proceso. Se sugiere establecer requisitos mínimos de capacitación para ambas partes, así como protocolos claros sobre confidencialidad, protección de datos y comunicación durante la auditoría.

				Incluir nueva tarea: Desarrollar lineamientos para la selección y preparación de auditores y auditados <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
67	29	Describe what a remote audit is <u>in the phytosanitary context</u> and the circumstances under which it may be used instead of an in-person audit.	P	NEPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
68	29	Describe what a remote audit is and the circumstances under which it may be used instead of an in-person audit.	C	United States of America See also US comment in paragraph 24. Define and describe "remote audit" and distinguish it clearly from "desk audits" and "hybrid audits." <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
69	29	<u>Provide a comprehensive description of what a remote audit entails. Describe what a remote audit is and the circumstances under which it may be used instead of an in-person audit.</u>	P	EPPO It is important to first provide a clear description of what is meant by 'remote auditing'. We do not only refer to a definition, but also to a clear description of the different designs, steps and forms of a remote (or hybrid) audit. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
70	29	Describe what a remote audit is and the circumstances under which it may be used instead of an in-person audit.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Comment: Definition should be distinguished between desktop reviews automated assessments and remote audits from. Proposed: Define "Remote audit" as: "An audit conducted partially or fully using ICT without physical presence, from document reviews." Rational: Avoids misinterpretation and ensures interactive verification remains. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
71	29	Describe what a remote audit is and <u>the circumstances under which how it may be used instead of an in-person audit differs from those described in ISPM 47.</u>	P	PPPO Edited task to provide clarity on the value added by the annex. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
72	29	Describe what a remote audit <u>is-is, the types of remote audits,</u> and the circumstances under which it may be used instead of an in-person audit.	P	New Zealand It is proposed that the EWG describes types of remote audits (e.g. livestreamed remote audits, pre-recorded video, desk top remote audits) as part of task 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
73	29	Describe what a remote audit is and the circumstances under which it may be used instead of an in-person audit.	P	Kenya Comment: Definition should be distinguished between desktop reviews automated assessments and remote audits from. Proposed: Define "Remote audit" as: "An audit conducted partially or fully using ICT without physical presence, from document reviews." Rational: Avoids misinterpretation and ensures interactive verification remains. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
74	29	<u>Determine Describe</u> what a remote audit is and the circumstances under which it may be used instead of an in-person audit.	P	Eswatini Determine <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
75	29	<u>Define Describe</u> what a remote audit is and the circumstances under which it may	P	Egypt

		be used instead of an in-person audit.		<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
76	29	Describir en qué consiste una auditoría a distancia y las circunstancias en las que podrá utilizarse en lugar de una auditoría presencial.	C	<p>Ecuador</p> <p>Para asegurar la eficacia de este tipo de auditorías, es necesario establecer qué elementos deben estar presentes para considerarlas técnicamente válidas. Entre estos elementos pueden incluirse: evidencia visual verificable (como videos en tiempo real), firmas digitales legalmente reconocidas, validación de coordenadas geográficas, y registros auditables de las sesiones. Además, es conveniente determinar umbrales de riesgo en función del tipo de actividad fitosanitaria evaluada (por ejemplo, inspecciones en campo, verificación de tratamientos, procesos documentales), para decidir si es factible una auditoría remota o si se requiere una visita presencial.</p> <p>texto sugerido: Describir en qué consiste una auditoría a distancia y las circunstancias en las que podrá utilizarse en lugar de una auditoría presencial y proponer criterios mínimos para su validez.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
77	30	Review current best practices, examples and approaches for remote audits, including hybrid audits where only some parts of the audit are conducted remotely. <u>This should include how other international organisations approach remote audits (e.g. ISO, CODEX, WOA)</u>	P	<p>Australia</p> <p>Wording amended to include collaboration with the other three sister organisations especially as CODEX has invested in developing remote audit guidance and it is understood there is a proposed side-by-side trial of traditional (in-person) and remote audits in the near future that could provide relevant insights</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
78	30	Review current best practices, examples and approaches for remote audits, including hybrid audits where only some parts of the audit are conducted remotely.	C	<p>Japan</p> <p>"Best practices" for remote audits (including hybrid audits) should include checking real-time video and phone calls, as well as examples of data and photos to review in advance. Reference information to conduct document audits should be provided.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
79	30	Review current best practices, examples and approaches for remote audits, including hybrid audits where only some parts of the audit are conducted remotely.	C	<p>Malaysia</p> <p>Clear guidance is needed to define when remote audits can or cannot be used and to list available digital tools while addressing data privacy. This would provide NPPOs with better understanding on feasibility, technology, logistics and secure implementation of remote auditing.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
80	30	Review current best practices, examples and approaches for remote audits, including hybrid audits where only some parts of the audit are conducted remotely. <u>This includes describing and listing competencies in digital technology, cybersecurity, and data privacy handling.</u>	P	<p>United States of America</p> <p>The document should recommend minimum technical standards for encryption, data storage, and access control. These safeguards are critical for maintaining data integrity and trust between NPPOs, particularly when sensitive facility or trade information is shared.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
81	30	Review current best practices, examples and approaches for remote audits, including hybrid audits where only some parts of the audit are conducted remotely.	P	<p>PPPO</p> <p>It is known that ISO provides robust remote audit guidance and many NPPOs are familiar with these and implementing them (e.g.</p>

		<u>This should include how other international organizations approach remote audits (e.g. ISO, CODEX, WOA).</u>		HACCP approved facilities are remotely audited by the importing NPPOs or authorized entities). Learning from the other two sisters should also be encouraged. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
82	30	<u>Describe when remote audits can, should and should not be used.</u> Review <u>{(3)}</u> <u>Review</u> current best practices, examples and approaches for remote audits, including hybrid audits where only some parts of the audit are conducted remotely.	P	New Zealand Adding a new task. It may be beneficial to include a task to describe when remote audits can, should (e.g. in-person audits are not feasible or cost-effective) and should not be used (e.g. not feasible with technology or logistics etc.). This would provide NPPOs with greater clarity about using remote auditing. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
83	30	Examinar las mejores prácticas, los ejemplos y los enfoques actuales en el ámbito de las auditorías a distancia, en particular las auditorías híbridas en las que solo algunas partes de la auditoría se realizan a distancia.	C	Ecuador En ciertos casos, especialmente cuando los resultados generan dudas o se detectan limitaciones significativas en la recolección de evidencia remota, podría ser necesario planificar una verificación presencial complementaria o una auditoría de seguimiento. Esto permitiría asegurar la confiabilidad de los hallazgos y fortalecer la credibilidad del proceso frente a las partes interesadas. Texto sugerido: Examinar las mejores prácticas, los ejemplos y los enfoques actuales en el ámbito de las auditorías a distancia, en particular las auditorías híbridas en las que solo algunas partes de la auditoría se realizan a distancia e incluir mecanismos de evaluación posterior a la auditoría a distancia <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
84	31	Identify the advantages, limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies <u>including aspects related to data protection</u> , and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely.	P	NEPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
85	31	Identify the advantages, limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely. <u>Ensure that the area being audited has sufficient internet connectivity for remote audits.</u>	P	Japan To clarify that remote audits require sufficient internet connectivity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
86	31	Identify the advantages, limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely.	C	Japan The followings should be considered: how to address the risk of information leak, the risk of data concealment or falsification (e.g., recommended communication methods and audit methods); how to address cases where a remote audit cannot be completed due to internet environment or technical issues. Depending on the application and internet environment, there may be a risk of information leaks. Additionally, remote audits allow auditees to decide the position of cameras, which may result in information that they do not want to show being hidden. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

87	31	Identify the advantages, limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely. <u>New Task: Identify which principles and processes can be successfully accomplished as an on-site audit, and which should be accomplished in-person only.</u>	P	United States of America It may not be technically feasible to replicate some on-site verifications (e.g., equipment calibration, pest presence, facility cleanliness) remotely, but the EWG should identify what should successfully be accomplished similar to an on-site audit. Acknowledges operational limitations and avoids overstating the equivalence of remote methods. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
88	31	Identify the advantages, limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Comment: Add limitations related to unstable internet connectivity, power issues, and time zones. Proposed text: limitations and risks, such as unstable internet connectivity, power interruptions, and time-zone difference. Rational : Critical for developing country contexts with variable ICT infrastructure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
89	31	Identify the advantages, <u>advantages of using remote audit techniques and technologies. (new task)</u> Identify the limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and <u>how these limitations can be managed or mitigated.(new task)</u> Provide guidance to allow NPPOs to identify the <u>and agree on which</u> activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely <u>audited</u> .	P	PPPO New tasks added to separate out the ideas in the original task and have the EWG provide a decision framework instead of specifying which activities can and cannot be done remotely. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
90	31	Identify the advantages, limitations and risks <u>advantages</u> of using remote audit techniques and technologies and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely. {(5) } <u>Identify the limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and how these limitations and risks can be managed or mitigated.</u>	P	New Zealand 1. Suggest separating advantages from limitations and risks as they are different concepts. 2. Suggest creating a separate task to identify limitations and risks and how these can be overcome to provide appropriate guidance to NPPOs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
91	31	Identify the advantages, limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely.	P	Kenya Comment: Add limitations related to unstable internet connectivity, power issues, and time zones. Proposed text: limitations and risks, such as unstable internet connectivity, power interruptions, and time-zone difference. Rational : Critical for developing country contexts with variable ICT infrastructure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
92	31	<u>Determine techniques and technologies might be used in the implementation of remote audits.</u> Identify the advantages, limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely.	P	Egypt <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
93	32	Describe the requirements for conducting remote audits, including any requirements related to the associated regulatory or legal framework. <u>(5) Provide guidance on introducing remote audits gradually and the selection auditees for remote audits.</u>	P	Japan For example, when a new third-party organization is audited, an on-site or face-to-face audit may be preferable for a first-time audit, as a thorough audit and guidance are required. In contrast, remote audits should be applicable to auditees who have been conducting business continuously for a long time and have had good audit results to date. Therefore, propose providing guidance

				on how to gradually introduce remote audits and how to select auditees. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
94	32	Describe the requirements for conducting remote audits, including any requirements related to the associated regulatory or legal framework. <u>Such agreement should be documented through formal arrangements (e.g. bilateral audit protocols or audit-specific terms of reference).</u>	P	United States of America There needs to be clarity that mutual agreement for the use of remote auditing should be documented through formal channels (e.g., bilateral agreements, work plans). This provides transparency and accountability and ensures both parties have clear expectations about the scope and validity of the remote audit. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
95	32	Describe the requirements for conducting remote audits, including any requirements related to the associated <u>technical</u> regulatory or legal framework <u>frameworks.(new4) List the additional responsibilities of the auditor and auditee for remote audits (including data security, equipment, specific staff training etc.)</u>	P	EPPO We are of the opinion that remote audit will not solely require specific regulatory or legal frameworks, but that this will also imply having an appropriate technical framework, considering the important role IT tools will play in audits performed remotely. We propose adding a new task: the option of carrying out the audits remotely will also be associated with more specific responsibilities. In line with the core text of ISPM 47, these responsibilities should be determined and listed. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
96	32	Describe the requirements for conducting remote audits, including any requirements related to the associated regulatory or legal framework ..	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Comments: Include minimum ICT security requirements. Proposed text: requirements for conducting remote audits, including minimum ICT security standards for data transmission, recording, and storage Ratioanl: To safeguard sensitive phytosanitary information. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
97	32	Describe the requirements for conducting remote audits, including <u>equipment, technology and</u> any requirements related to the associated regulatory or legal framework <u>framework (e.g. authorized entities).</u>	P	PPPO Suggest including equipment and technology requirements if it can be achieved given changing technologies. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
98	32	Describe the requirements for conducting remote audits, including <u>equipment, technology and</u> any requirements related to the associated regulatory or legal framework.	P	New Zealand Suggest including a description of minimal equipment and technology requirements if this can be achieved given changing technologies <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
99	32	Describe the requirements for conducting remote audits, including any requirements related to the associated regulatory or legal framework ..	P	Kenya Comments: Include minimum ICT security requirements. Proposed text: requirements for conducting remote audits, including minimum ICT security standards for data transmission, recording, and storage Ratioanl: To safeguard sensitive phytosanitary information. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
100	33	Consider whether the annex could affect in a specific way (positively or	P	EPPO We suggest removing this task. This is a general recommendation

		negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, clarified and addressed in the draft annex.		used in all ISPMs. However, if it is decided to be kept, a plain text alternative could be: "Consider how the revised standard might affect biodiversity and the environment, and clearly explain any impacts in the draft." <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
101	33	Consider whether the annex could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, clarified and addressed in the draft annex.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Comments: Consider the adequacy of remote audits for pest risk detection normally requiring physical inspection. Proposed text: whether remote audits can adequately detect non-compliance related to pest introduction risks that normally require physical inspection. Rational: Ensures phytosanitary safeguards are not compromised. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
102	33	Consider whether the annex could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified , <u>identified and</u> clarified and addressed in the draft annex.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal for deletion of "addressed" as there will not be an action upon identification and clarification. The task of the Expert Working Group should only be to identify and clarify. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
103	33	Consider whether the annex could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, clarified and addressed in the draft annex.	C	PPPO Consider if this task is required <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
104	33	Consider whether the annex could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, clarified and addressed in the draft annex. →	P	Kenya Comments: Consider the adequacy of remote audits for pest risk detection normally requiring physical inspection. Proposed text: whether remote audits can adequately detect non-compliance related to pest introduction risks that normally require physical inspection. Rational: Ensures phytosanitary safeguards are not compromised. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
105	33	Consider whether the annex could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified , clarified <u>identified</u> and addressed <u>clarified</u> in the draft annex.	P	South Africa Proposal for deletion of "addressed" as there will not be an action upon identification and clarification. The task of the Expert Working Group should only be to identify and clarify. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
106	34	Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.	C	China Consider formulating contingency plans to ensure the continuity of remote auditing activities when they cannot proceed normally. Experience gained during the implementation of remote audits has shown that technical impediments frequently prevent their completion. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

107	34	Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee. <u>(7) Consider how to address nonconformity if it occurs.</u>	P	Japan If a serious nonconformity is found in a remote audit, it is expected that a remote audit to be conducted again to confirm corrective action to be taken. In addition, if corrective action cannot be confirmed as requested by the auditors, it is necessary to switching a remote audit to a face-to-face audit depending on auditor's request. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
108	34	Consider implementation of the annex by how contracting parties and will apply the revised standard, identify potential operational and practical or technical implementation issues. Provide information issues challenges and possible recommendations on these issues suggest solutions to the Standards Committee.	P	EPPO Simplified English and improved clarity. Also please note that an important issue that might benefit from more IPPC guidance (in the standard or in a guide) is how to use botanical names on certificates and to discuss whether some form of harmonisation would be possible. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
109	34	Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee. <u>(7) Evaluate the potential for developing or utilizing an IPPC-supported online platform or portal to facilitate the conduct of remote audits, including document sharing, real-time communication, data capture, and audit reporting.</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal for deletion of "addressed" as there will not be an action upon identification and clarification. The task of the Expert Working Group should only be to identify and clarify. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
110	34	Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee. <u>(7) Evaluate the potential for developing or utilizing an IPPC-supported online platform or portal to facilitate the conduct of remote audits, including document sharing, real-time communication, data capture, and audit reporting.</u>	P	South Africa Consider whether the platform on point 7 should be hosted within the IPPC framework, similar to existing tools like the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) under the TASK heading. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
111	34	Considerar la aplicación del anexo por las partes contratantes y determinar los posibles problemas operacionales y técnicos de la aplicación. Facilitar información y formular posibles recomendaciones sobre estos problemas al Comité de Normas. <u>7) Desarrollar lineamientos para la selección de auditores y preparación de auditados, que incluya establecer requisitos mínimos de capacitación.</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America 6. Las auditorías a distancia requieren habilidades y conocimientos específicos en el uso de herramientas tecnológicas, manejo de sesiones virtuales, presentación y resguardo de evidencia digital, así como un claro entendimiento de las implicaciones éticas y legales del proceso. Se sugiere establecer requisitos mínimos de capacitación para ambas partes, así como protocolos claros sobre confidencialidad, protección de datos y comunicación durante la auditoría. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
112	34	Examiner la mise en œuvre de l'annexe par les parties contractantes et cerner d'éventuels problèmes opérationnels ou techniques. Fournir des informations et, éventuellement, formuler des recommandations sur ces questions à l'intention du Comité des normes.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa 7) Effectuer les traitements phytosanitaires des conteneurs, des cales de bateaux et produits végétaux et articles réglementés <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
113	34	Examiner la mise en œuvre de l'annexe par les parties contractantes et cerner	C	Gabon

		d'éventuels problèmes opérationnels ou techniques. Fournir des informations et, éventuellement, formuler des recommandations sur ces questions à l'intention du Comité des normes.		7) Effectuer les traitements phytosanitaires des conteneurs, des cales de bateaux et produits végétaux et articles réglementés <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
114	35	Provision of resources	C	Antigua and Barbuda Funding criteria will be prohibitive for participation of NPPO representatives from vulnerable economies listed as medium-high income countries, such as Antigua and Barbuda, where full funding for meeting attendance is not treated with the same priority as for other sectors seen to be of greater priority. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
115	36	Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants. Please refer to the Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities).	P	Egypt There is no need to be added <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
116	37	Collaborator	C	Antigua and Barbuda It is noted that accredited companies like Det Norske Veritas (DNV) in Norway and Sustainable Management Group (SMG) headquartered in Canada provide these capabilities, often combining them with physical audits to offer flexible solutions. The systems, procedures and protocols applied by these companies can be points of reference for this activity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
117	39	Steward	P	Egypt already identified <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
118	43	A auditing uditing phytosanitary systems or procedures within the provisions of the IPPC; and	P	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
119	44	conducting remote phytosanitary audits, including the specific needs and limitations of the process. <u>- devices and technology that facilitate remote auditing.</u>	P	Thailand Thailand would like to suggest including expertise in the devices and technologies that are crucial to the success of remote auditing. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
120	44	C conducting onducting remote phytosanitary audits, including the specific needs and limitations of the process.	P	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
121	45	Participants Participants	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Comments: Include ICT specialists or technical support in the EWG. Proposed text: a representative from an organization

				experienced in remote audits and an ICT specialist should be invited Rational: Provides practical technical expertise for implementation. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
122	45	Participants <u>Participants</u>	P	Kenya Comments: Include ICT specialists or technical support in the EWG. Proposal: a representative from an organization experienced in remote audits and an ICT specialist should be invited Rational: Provides practical technical expertise for implementation. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
123	46	Six to eight members. <u>Five to seven members.</u>	P	Egypt At least each region should be represented by a representative within the group. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
124	48	In addition, a representative from an organization experienced in the development of remote-audit guidance (e.g. the Codex Alimentarius Commission or Secretariat, the United Nations Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Organization for Standardization) should be invited to share their experience of remote audits with the EWG by giving a presentation as an invited expert.	C	Senegal ajouter les experts en SPS, One Health <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
125	48	In addition, a representative from an organization experienced in the development of remote-audit guidance (e.g. the Codex Alimentarius Commission or Secretariat, the United Nations Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development <u>Development (OECD)</u> , the International Organization for Standardization) should be invited to share their experience of remote audits with the EWG by giving a presentation as an invited expert.	P	Colombia Comment and explanation: "the United Nations Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development" is technically incorrect. The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) is not a United Nations organisation, but an independent intergovernmental organisation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
126	48	Además, se debería invitar a un representante de una organización con experiencia en la elaboración de orientaciones sobre auditorías a distancia (por ejemplo, la Comisión del Codex Alimentarius o su Secretaría, la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos de las Naciones Unidas (OCDE) o la Organización Internacional de Normalización) a que comparta su experiencia en auditorías a distancia con el GTE haciendo una presentación como experto invitado.	P	Colombia COMENTARIO Y EXPLICACIÓN: "la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos de las Naciones Unidas" es técnicamente incorrecta. La OCDE (Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos) no es una organización de las Naciones Unidas, sino una organización intergubernamental independiente. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
127	49	Bibliography <u>Bibliography</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Comment: Add African regional references. Proposed: Add: "African Union – InterAfrican Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC) protocols on remote monitoring." Rational: Reflects regional experiences and harmonization. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

128	49	Bibliography <u>Bibliography</u>	P	Kenya Comment: Add African regional references. Proposed: Add: "African Union – InterAfrican Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC) protocols on remote monitoring." Rational: Reflects regional experiences and harmonization. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
129	57	ISO. 2018. Additional guidance for auditors planning and conducting audits. Annex A in: <i>Guidelines for auditing management systems</i> , 3rd edn. ISO 19011:2018. Geneva. https://www.iso.org/standard/70017.html ISO. 2024. <u>Conformity assessment: Guidelines for the use of remote auditing methods in auditing management systems</u> . ISO/IEC TS 17012:2024. Geneva.	P	Thailand Thailand would like to propose adding a new relevant referent from the ISO standard. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>