



1994-001: DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO ISPM 5 (2014): GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
1.	G	Editorial	The draft amendment to ISPM 5 is well written hence there are no comments on this document	The draft amendment to ISPM 5 is well written hence there are no comments on this document	South Africa
2.	G	Substantive	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		Singapore, Kenya, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Guyana, COSAVE, Ghana, Chile, Peru, NEPPO, Barbados
3.	G	Substantive	the EPPO CPM Panel suggests deleting the word "Mark" as the definition could be confusing. the definition is not really needed. It would be better to specify the meaning case by case, related to the context it's used in, as is done in ISPM 15: "Wood packaging material subjected to the approved measures shall be identified by application of an official mark in accordance with Annex 2"	The proposed definition could confuse with the use of "marks" on phytosanitary certificates. ISPMs 3 (insect marks), 12 (certificate stamped, sealed or marked, distinguishing marks), 13, 18 and 26 use the word "mark" in an inconsistent way, or at least not in a way compatible with the suggested definition. "Mark" can thus continue being used in a common English sense in different ISPMs, and defined in individual ISPMs where needed, as is the case in ISPM 15. Use of internationally recognized marks could be thus specifically mentioned where appropriate.	EPPO, Norway, Morocco
4.	G	Substantive	Canada has reviewed the draft definitions and agree with the proposals. However, with respect to seed/grain, we would like to raise an issue for consideration.	Please see comment in paragraph [27]	Canada
5.	G	Substantive	We agree to all draft revisions of definitions. However, as regards 1.3 "Mark", we furthermore suggest deleting the term "Mark" and its definition. The definition is not needed. It would be better to specify the meaning on a case by case basis, related to the context it's used in, as is done in ISPM 15: "Wood packaging material subjected to the approved measures shall be identified by application of an official mark in accordance with	The proposed definition could confuse with the use of 'mark' and its derivatives in ISPM 7 (phytosanitary certificates), ISPMs 3 (insect marks), 12 (certificate stamped, sealed or marked, distinguishing marks), Also ISPMs 13, 18 and 26 use the word "mark" in ways not compatible with the definition. If not defined in the Glossary, "Mark" can	European Union

(1 June - 30 September 2015)

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			Annex 2.	continue being used in its common English sense in different ISPMs, and defined in individual ISPMs where needed, as is the case in ISPM 15. Use of internationally recognized marks could be thus specifically mentioned where appropriate.			
6.	G	Substantive	I support the document as it is and I have no comments	I support the document as it is and I have no comments	Uruguay		
7.	13	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>additional declaration</td> <td>A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests and/or regulated articles [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005]</td> </tr> </table>	additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests and/or regulated articles [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005]	For more consistency	Burundi
additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests and/or regulated articles [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005]						
8.	26	Substantive	<i>Proposed revision</i>	The new definition is not very explanatory in English. The US suggests working with the TPG and FAO translators to work on a more accurate translation of the previously proposed definition from English to other languages. The definition should include other groups of organisms for planting (seeds) proposed earlier but not included in the new version, i.e., cereals, pulses, and oilseeds (see paragraph 18). The EWG on grain should review the definition of grain and seed, and discuss what various countries perceive as grain and seed. For example, a tuber is not seed but the term "seed potato" is used to describe the planting material for this commodity. This proposed definition is not very explanatory.			
9.	27	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>grain (as a commodity class)</td> <td>A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but not for planting (see seeds) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]</td> </tr> </table>	grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but not for planting (see seeds) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	Canada has reviewed both definitions and agrees with them as written. However, we would like to raise a issue for consideration. At present, commodities like apple seed for processing into cosmetics and almonds for human consumption would both meet the	
grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but not for planting (see seeds) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]						

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			<p>seeds (as a commodity class)</p> <p>A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting or intended for planting, and not for consumption or processing (see grain). [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]</p>	<p>definition of grain, since they are seeds (in a botanical sense) for processing or consumption, but not for planting. Are these commodities part of what we want to consider as "grain" or should the definition use examples similar to the definition of wood in order to be more precise on which types of seed we are referring to e.g. cereals, oilseeds and pulses? Provided that there is a common understanding of this broad definition of grain, Canada is of the opinion that this definition is acceptable.</p>	
10.	37	Substantive	<p>mark</p> <p>An official and legible stamp, <u>stencil</u> or brand <u>that is not hand-written, and internationally recognized, permanently</u> applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain <u>required</u> phytosanitary procedures have been applied [ISPM 15, 2002]</p>	<p>Legible – the US has encountered issues with smearing when the mark has not been applied correctly, also encountered issues with the use of cheap paint Stencil – some countries now use stencils, so we suggest this be included in the definition Permanent – it should be ensured that the mark can't fall off (e.g. no metal plates can be used), the mark can't be washed off during cleaning procedures, etc. Hand-written – the US had issues in the past with countries using sharpies to write HT, MB, etc. and this shouldn't be allowed Suggest changing certain to required - the definition should be made as general as possible in case this definition is used in other standards in the future.</p>	
11.	49	Substantive	<p>wood (as a commodity class)</p> <p>A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]</p>	<p>Bamboo is excluded in this definition, however in the handicrafts draft ISPM, bamboo is included. There should be consistency. We note that US regulates bamboo under wood and wood products in the US. Bamboo should be defined also; does bamboo relate to processed products (like flooring) or unprocessed (poles for scaffolding)? Where will bamboo be addressed? We suggest to define wood residue, such as does it include wood</p>	

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				shavings, wood dust? Consider having the TPG review of definition of processed wood material, to also consider including items such as engineered wood and glulam. Also note the application of heat alone does not render something processed.	