Para	Text	Comment
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1250) Venezuela (1 Oct 2016 2:59 AM)** El grupo de Venezuela no tiene comentarios por ahora
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1249) Congo, DR (1 Oct 2016 1:36 AM)** les méthodes décrites dans ce protocole sont sophistiquées pour les niveaux d' équipement de nos laboratoires.Il serait intéressant que des études évoluent vers le développement de kits d'analyse rapide plus faciles à utiliser par les services d' inspection aux frontières. les niveaux de sensibilité de la PCR-temps réel doit être fournie pour permettre une comparaison entre cette technique et la PCR conventionnelle (paragraphe 60 et 77)
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1167) Guyana (30 Sep 2016 6:43 PM)** We accept the contents of the document.
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1128) Canada (30 Sep 2016 4:44 PM)** Canada supports the draft ISPM on International Movement of Seeds. Editorial, technical and substantive comments are provided.
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1127) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** The draft contains many examples in the main text. Is this appropriate, or would it be better to have them in Appendices?
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(726) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 8:23 PM)** This document provides a very good guide for how to approach the phytosanitary issues with respect to the movement of seeds in international trade.
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(643) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:47 PM)** The draft contains many examples in the main text. It would be better to have them in Appendices. In the text this is suggested where appropriate.
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(480) Iraq (28 Sep 2016 11:21 AM)** No comments
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(474) New Zealand (28 Sep 2016 4:47 AM)** Much of this document can be found elsewhere in existing ISPMs - on PRA or phytosanitary certificates. This is useful as a training document but it does not provide requirements for NPPOs or industry to follow. Provision of this document as a standard and the following of it would not expedite or facilitate market access negotiations.

G	(General Comment)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(473) Nepal (28 Sep 2016 4:03 AM)** 1.This standard deals with, grain seed, vegetative parts of seed, and also on the purposes of seed, but has not mentioned the restriction or limitation on the movements and use of GMOS, LMOS like . 2. This standard does not apply to grain or vegetative plant parts (e.g. tubers of potatoes)". This statement needs to be clarified further.
G	(General Comment)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(355) PPPO (26 Sep 2016 12:28 AM)** PPPO Has no comments on the draft ISPM
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(181) Samoa (22 Sep 2016 4:35 AM)** what about hitchhiker seeds via machinery, equipment and container movement? would it be feasible to pre-cleaned using appropriate chemicals to ensure it infertility if happens to get through to another area.
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(180) Thailand (21 Sep 2016 11:45 AM)** agree with the draft ISPM: International movement of seeds
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(175) Tajikistan (29 Aug 2016 1:50 PM)** I support the document as it is and I have no comments
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(174) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 5:26 PM)** Good standard. Thanx to authors!
1	**Draft ISPM: *International movement of seeds*** ~~(2009-003)~~(2009-003) test	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(176) Netherlands (6 Sep 2016 7:02 AM)** test
50	**INTRODUCTION**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(518) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** The draft contains many examples in the main text. It would be better to have them in Appendices. In the text this is suggested where appropriate.
52	This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a commodity ~~class) in the botanical sense~~class).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1017) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For clarity as regards "seeds (as a commodity class) in the botanical sense": - delete "in the botanical sense" i.e. just write "seeds (as a commodity class)" or - write "seeds (as a commodity class) i.e. seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting. The first solution is preferred as in paragraph 55 it is said that "This standard does not apply to grain". The second solution consists in giving the exact definition of seeds in ISPM 5.
52	This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a commodity class) ~~in the botanical sense~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(519) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** To align the wording with the revised definition of ISPM 5.
52	~~This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(186) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:43 PM)** Given that this is an International Plant Protection Convention phytosanitary standard,

	~~international movement of seeds (as a commodity class) in the botanical sense.~~ This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a commodity class) in the botanical sense. Under ISPM 5, seeds (as a commodity class) are intended for planting and not for consumption or processing. Viable seeds imported for laboratory testing and destructive analysis are also addressed by this standard.	the inclusion of 'in a botanical sense' is redundant. The seeds covered by the standards should be clearly stated up front. If seeds for laboratory testing and destructive analysis are to be included in the standard (their inclusion seems questionable), then this needs to be stated up front, not two paragraphs later. It also needs to be clearly outlined in the scope that this standard is about seeds for planting—this is not obvious in the current version until you reach the background (paragraph 73).
52	This standard provides guidance to assist ~~national plant protection organizations~~ National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a commodity class) in the botanical sense.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(35) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:03 PM)**
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1164) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:41 PM)** Term defined in ISPM 5 and to avoid confussion with others certification of seeds (production, quality, etc.).
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(899) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:34 PM)** Term defined in ISPM 5 and to avoid confussion with others certification of seeds (production, quality, etc.)
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(855) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:49 AM)** Term defined in ISPM 5 and to avoid confussion with others certification of seeds (production, quality, etc.)
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(809) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 12:35 AM)** Term defined in ISPM 5 and to avoid confusion with other certification of seeds (Production, quality etc.)
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(727) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:34 PM)** Term defined in ISPM 5 and to avoid confussion with others certification of seeds (production, quality, etc.).
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(647) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:43 PM)** Term defined in ISPM 5 and to avoid confussion with others certification of seeds (production, quality, etc.).
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(481) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 1:53 PM)** Term defined in ISPM 5 and to avoid confusion with other certification of seeds (Production, quality etc.).

	inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(288) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:48 PM)** Term defined in ISPM 5, and to avoid confussion with others certifications of seeds (production, quality, etc)
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export~~.~~.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(191) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:04 PM)**
53	~~The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the certification of seeds for export and re-export.~~ The standard also provides guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds in Appendix 1.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(187) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:50 PM)** The current paragraph (53) seems to be already addressed by the opening paragraph (52). It may be better to refer to the Appendix instead, as seems to be the case for other standards.
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(85) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 2:54 PM)** Term defined in ISPM 5 and to avoid confussion with others certification of seeds (production, quality, etc.).
53	The standard also provides guidance on procedures to establish phytosanitary import requirements to facilitate the international movement of seeds; on inspection, sampling and testing of seeds; and on procedures for the certification of seeds for export and re-export. The scope should also include seed on transit.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(82) Eritrea (1 Aug 2016 9:38 AM)** The Scope should include seed on transit
54	This standard also covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1166) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:43 PM)** for better understanding and to reinforce the idea that seeds for laboratory are addicionally included.
54	This standard also covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(900) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:34 PM)** for better understanding and to reinforce the idea that seeds for laboratory are addicionally included
54	This standard For covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(856) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:51 AM)** For better understanding and to reinforce the idea that seeds for laboratory are additionally included
54	This standard also covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(728) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:34 PM)** for better understanding and to reinforce the idea that seeds for laboratory are addicionally included.

54	This standard covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(720) Kenya (29 Sep 2016 3:24 PM)** include commercial seed
54	This standard also covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(648) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:43 PM)** for better understanding and to reinforce the idea that seeds for laboratory are addicionally included.
54	This standard also covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(475) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 8:08 AM)**
54	This standard also covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(289) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:49 PM)** For better understanding and to reinforce the idea that seeds for laboratory testing are additionally included.
54	This standard also covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(86) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 3:04 PM)** for better understanding and to reinforce the idea that seeds for laboratory are addicionally included.
54	This standard covers seeds imported for ~~laboratory testing~~ planting, researching or ~~destructive analysis~~processing.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(79) China (25 Jul 2016 8:45 AM)** The definition of seeds in this standard is not comprehensive, it covers the seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis, also for planting.
54	This standard covers seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(47) China (23 Jul 2016 5:24 AM)** The definition of seeds in this standard is not comprehensive, it covers the seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis, also for planting. **China (23 Jul 2016 5:24 AM)** Add the seed imported for planting aim.
55	This standard does not apply to (le grain peut être considéré une semence) or vegetative plant parts (e.g. tubers of potatoes).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(448) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 3:52 PM)**
60	In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definitions apply.[We suggest that these two definitions to be incorporated in ISPM 5, unless there is compelling reason to include them under this ISPM]	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(83) Eritrea (1 Aug 2016 9:46 AM)** We suggest that these two definitions to be incorporated in ISPM 5, unless there is compelling reason to include them under this ISPM
62	A pest that is carried by seeds externally or internally and may or may not be transmitted to ~~resultant~~ plants ~~causing~~ growing from their seeds and causing the infestation.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(307) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:13 PM)** If possible, reword for clarity “resultant plants”. US suggests “plants growing from such seeds” or “progeny”
64	A seed-borne pest that is transmitted via ~~seeds~~ the seed directly to the resultant ~~plants~~ plant causing ~~their~~ its infestation	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1018) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This definition needs to be made clearer if the intention is that seed transmitted pests infect the seedling/plant directly from the seed without going via soil or water. The current definition would still allow pests that indirectly affect the plants resulting to be considered seed transmitted and therefore is in conflict with para 90. Pests such as Tilletia indica would still be categorised as seed transmitted despite the fact that there is an intermediate soil stage.

		Some seed pathologists may not agree with the exclusion of pathogens such as T indica from the seed transmitted category.
64	A seed-borne pest that is transmitted via ~~seeds~~ the seed directly to the resultant ~~plants~~ plant causing ~~their~~ its infestation	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(520) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** This definition needs to be made clearer to express that seed transmitted pests only refers to those pests that infect the plant directly from the seed without going through soil or water.
64	A seed-borne pest that is transmitted via seeds ~~to resultant plants causing their infestation~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(345) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 11:10 AM)** to delete the(to resultant plants causing their infestation) . because it is already included in the definition of seed borne pest.
64	A seed-borne pest that is transmitted via seeds to ~~resultant~~ plants and causing ~~their infestation~~infestation of plants growing from such seeds	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(308) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:14 PM)** Regarding "seed-borne", is this a necessary part of the definition? If possible, reword for clarity “resultant plants”. US suggests “plants growing from such seeds” or “progeny”
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because seeds may be introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1169) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:44 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because ~~seeds~~ they may be introduced to an environment where pests associated with the seed may have a high likelihood of establishing and spreading.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1019) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For clarity - to link the pests on the seed with the pest risk. Improvement
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because seeds may be introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(901) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:35 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because seeds may be introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(857) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:54 AM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because seeds may be introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(729) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:35 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because seeds may be introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(649) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:44 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because ~~seeds~~ they may be introduced to an environment where pests associated with the seed may have a high likelihood of establishing and spreading.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(521) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. 'they' to replace 'seeds' (EDITORIAL): To avoid repetition of words.

		2. 'associated with seeds' (TECHNICAL): For clarity to link the pest on the seed with the pest risk.
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because seeds may be introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(290) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:50 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
66	Seeds, as with other plants for planting, may present a pest risk because seeds may be introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(87) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 3:15 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under ~~post-entry quarantine~~ restricted conditions or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1172) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:45 PM)** the post-entry quarantine is an option of phytosanitary measure and not a purpose to import seeds as described in the draft.
67	In addition to commercial importations, Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under post-entry quarantine or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1129) Canada (30 Sep 2016 4:46 PM)** Addition to the sentence provided to highlight other importations of seed other than commercial imports.
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under ~~post-entry quarantine~~ restricted conditions or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(902) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:35 PM)** the post-entry quarantine is an option of phytosanitary measure and not a purpose to import seeds as described in the draft.
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under ~~post-entry quarantine~~ restricted condition or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(858) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:56 AM)** The post-entry quarantine is an option of phytosanitary measure and not a purpose to import seeds as described in the draft
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under post-entry ~~quarantine~~ restricted condition or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(810) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 12:41 AM)** Post entry quarantine is an option of phytosanitary measure and not a purpose to import seeds as described in the draft
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under ~~post-entry quarantine~~ restricted condition or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(730) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:37 PM)** the post-entry quarantine is an option of phytosanitary measure and not a purpose to import seeds as described in the draft.

67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under ~~post-entry~~ restricted consdition quarantine or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(650) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:45 PM)** the post-entry quarantine is an option of phytosanitary measure and not a purpose to import seeds as described in the draft.
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under ~~post-entry quarantine~~ restricted conditions or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(644) Uruguay (28 Sep 2016 4:31 PM)** Post-entry quarantine is an option of phytosanitary measure and not a purpose to import seeds as described in the draft.
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider ~~whether~~ the ~~seeds are~~ intended ~~to be used~~ use of the seeds (research, planting under ~~post-entry quarantine or to be released for~~ controlled conditions, planting in the ~~environment in the importing country~~environment).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(482) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 1:54 PM)** Better understanding
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under post-entry ~~quarantine~~ restricted conditions or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country~~.~~ .	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(192) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:05 PM)**
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under ~~post-entry quarantine~~ restricted condition or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(88) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 3:34 PM)** the post-entry quarantine is an option of phytosanitary measure and not a purpose to import seeds as described in the draft.
67	Seeds are ~~also~~ regularly moved internationally for ~~research~~ research, field planting and testing purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under post-entry quarantine or to be released for planting in the environment in the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(84) Eritrea (1 Aug 2016 9:57 AM)**
67	Seeds are also regularly moved internationally for research purposes. Therefore, when assessing the pest risk and determining appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider whether the seeds are intended to be used under post-entry quarantine or to be released for planting in the ~~environment~~ natural conditions in the importing country.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(48) China (23 Jul 2016 5:25 AM)** replace the word 'environment' with 'natural conditions'. **China (23 Jul 2016 5:26 AM)** According to the article, the word 'environment' is compared with 'post-entry quarantine', and the former has a higher risk. It is more understandable to replace 'environment' with 'natural conditions'.

68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be ~~introduced~~ introduced,and spread or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1173) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:47 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced and spread or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(903) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:37 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(859) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 5:59 AM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced and spread or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(811) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 12:43 AM)** Consistency with ISPM No. 11
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced and spread or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(731) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:39 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced and spread or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(651) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:46 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11

68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced or for regulated non-quarantine ~~pests~~ also an epidemic threshold of pestspests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(452) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 3:54 PM)**
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pest (e.g. pest to be weed) or a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(357) Viet Nam (26 Sep 2016 11:16 AM)** Additional: Risk assessment to be weed: Risk assessment to be weed for seeds before importing
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced and spread or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(291) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:54 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced and to spread or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(193) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:09 PM)**
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and their potential economic consequences in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced and spread or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(89) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 3:38 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests or a pathway and the main source of infestation (transmission pathway) of the regulated non-quarantine pests in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests to be introduced or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(80) China (25 Jul 2016 9:49 AM)** regulated non-quarantine pests should be taken into consideration.

68	A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests in the PRA area. The PRA should consider the purpose for which the seeds are imported (e.g. field planting, research, testing) and the potential for quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pest to be introduced or for regulated non-quarantine pests to cause an economically unacceptable impact.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(49) China (23 Jul 2016 5:27 AM)** A pest risk analysis (PRA) should determine if the seeds are a pathway for the entry, establishment and spread of quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pest in the PRA area. **China (23 Jul 2016 5:27 AM)** Use of a better term or more clarity.
69	This standard identifies and describes specific phytosanitary measures that may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with various activities related to the international movement of seeds, including those that may be applied before planting, during growth, at seed harvest, post-harvest, during seed processing, storage and transportation, and on arrival in the importing country. The activities of the international movement of seed may happen in a country, alone or in combination or as the entire continuum. Phytosanitary measures may be used either alone or in combination to manage the pest risk. Equivalent phytosanitary measures may be used to meet phytosanitary import requirements.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1131) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:03 PM)** It is important to highlight that phytosanitary measure may be applied to any one activity of the continuum and that the one activity alone might take place in a country without the other activities.
69	~~This standard identifies and describes specific~~ Specific phytosanitary measures ~~that~~ may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds, including ~~those~~ measures that may be applied before planting, during growth, at seed harvest, post-harvest, during seed processing, storage and transportation, and on arrival in the importing country. Phytosanitary measures may be used either alone or in combination to manage the pest risk. ~~Equivalent phytosanitary measures~~ Phytosanitary import requirements may be ~~applied to meet~~ met by applying equivalent phytosanitary ~~import requirements~~measures.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1020) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** More logical sentence structure. Otherwise it is not clear what the phytosanitary measures are equivalent to Such sentence (stating what is in the standard) does not belong to Outline. Sentence rephrased to capture the same meaning in correct style.
69	~~This standard identifies and describes specific~~ Specific phytosanitary measures ~~that~~ may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds, including ~~those~~ measures that may be applied before planting, during growth, at seed harvest, post-harvest, during seed processing, storage and transportation, and on arrival in the importing country. Phytosanitary measures may be used either alone or in combination to manage the pest risk. ~~Equivalent phytosanitary measures~~ Phytosanitary import requirements may be ~~applied to meet~~ met by applying equivalent phytosanitary ~~import requirements~~measures.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(522) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. First sentence (TECHNICAL): The words "this standard identifies and describes.." do not belong to the outline. 2. Last sentence (EDITORIAL): More logoical sentence structure. Otherwise it may not be clear what the phytosanitary measures are equivalent to.
69	This standard identifies and describes specific phytosanitary measures that may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds, including those that may be applied before planting, during growth, at seed harvest, post-harvest, during seed processing, storage and transportation, and on arrival in the importing country. Phytosanitary measures may be used either alone or in combination to manage the pest risk. Equivalent phytosanitary measures may be applied to ~~meet~~ complete phytosanitary import requirements.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(453) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 3:55 PM)**

70	~~This standard provides guidance on inspection, sampling, testing and the phytosanitary certification of seeds.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1021) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Such sentence (stating what is in the standard) does not belong to Outline, and in this case unnecessarily repeats the Scope text.
70	~~This standard provides guidance on inspection, sampling, testing and the phytosanitary certification of seeds.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(523) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** The sentence starting with "This standard provides...." does not belong to the outline and repeats the wording of the scope.
70	This standard provides guidance on inspection, sampling, ~~testing and~~ testing, the phytosanitary certification ~~of~~ and record keeping for seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(188) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:58 PM)**
72	Seeds are moved internationally for many purposes. Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are planted for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, seed multiplication)). Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1174) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:51 PM)** Moved from p. 76, because is more related to p. 72
72	Seeds are moved internationally for many ~~purposes~~uses. ~~Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds)~~ They are planted for ~~food~~ food, forage, forestry and ~~ornamental plant~~ the production of ornamental plants, but also for ~~a number of other purposes (e.g.~~ example for the production of ~~biofuels, fibre, forestry,~~ biofuels and fibre and for pharmacological uses~~,~~. They also have pre-commercial uses (research, breeding and seed ~~multiplication))~~multiplication).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1022) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Clearer 1 In this background section it is not necessary to specify that it includes pelleted and coated seeds. This is clear in the main text of the ISPM. Moreover, pelletting and coating does not cover all 'covered seeds'. 2 For consistency throughout the text it is good to stick to these three terms 'research, breeding and seed multiplication' this covers all pre-commercial uses. In other places seed production is used instead of seed multiplication, this is confusing because seed production can either be only the multiplication in the field but can also cover cleaning, sorting, treatments. The proposal is to keep 'seed multiplication' for only the production in the field and 'seed production' for all activities leading to the final product (packed, sorted, treated seeds).
72	Seeds are moved internationally for many purposes. Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are planted for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, seed multiplication))~~.~~. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(904) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:37 PM)** Moved from para 76, because is more related to para 72
72	Seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are moved internationally for many purposes. ~~Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds)~~ They are planted for ~~food and ornamental plant~~ food, forage, production ~~but also for a number~~ of ~~other purposes (e.g. production of~~ ornamental plant, biofuels, fibre, ~~forestry,~~ forestry and	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(812) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 12:53 AM)** Better understanding

	pharmacological uses~~,~~. They also have pre-commercial uses (research, seed ~~multiplication))~~multiplication).	
72	Seeds are moved internationally for many purposes. Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are planted for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, seed multiplication)). Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(732) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:40 PM)** Moved from p. 76, because is more related to p. 72
72	Seeds are moved internationally for many purposes. Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are planted for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, seed multiplication))~~.~~. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(652) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:47 PM)** Moved from p. 76, because is more related to p. 72
72	Seeds are moved internationally for many purposes. Many seeds ~~(including pelleted and coated seeds)~~ are planted for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, breeding and seed multiplication)).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(524) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. ~ 'seeds': In this background section it is not necessary to specify that it includes pelleted and coated seeds. This is clear in the main text of the ISPM. Moreover, pelletting and coating does not cover all 'covered seeds'. 2. ~ 'breeding': For consistency throughout the text it is good to stick to these three terms 'research, breeding and seed multiplication' this covers all pre-commercial uses. In other places seed production is used instead of seed multiplication, this is confusing because seed production can either be only the multiplication in the field but can also cover cleaning, sorting, treatments. The proposal is to keep 'seed multiplication' for only the production in the field and 'seed production' for all activities leading to the final product (packed, sorted, treated seeds).
72	Seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are moved internationally for many purposes. ~~Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds)~~ They are planted for ~~food and ornamental plant~~ food, forage, production ~~but also for a number~~ of ~~other purposes (e.g. production of~~ ornamental plants, biofuels, fibre, forestry, and pharmacological uses~~,~~. They also have pre-commercial uses (research, seed ~~multiplication)).~~multiplication).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(483) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 1:57 PM)** Better understanding
72	Seeds are moved internationally for many purposes. Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are planted for food and ornamental plant production ~~but~~ and also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, seed multiplication)).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(454) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 4:24 PM)**

72	Seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are moved internationally for many purposes. ~~Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds)~~ They are planted for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, seed multiplication)).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(292) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:56 PM)** For better understanding
72	~~Seeds~~ Seeds(including pelleted and coated seeds) are moved internationally for many purposes. Many ~~seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds)~~ seeds are planted for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, seed multiplication)).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(273) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:24 PM)** Propose re-wording for better reading
72	Seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are moved internationally for many purposes. ~~Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds)~~ They are planted for ~~food and ornamental plant~~ food, forage, the production ~~but also for a number~~ of ~~other purposes (e.g. production of~~ ornamental plants, biofuels, fibre, ~~forestry,~~ forestry and pharmacological uses~~.~~. They also have pre-commercial uses (research, breeding and seed multiplication)).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(196) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:22 PM)**
72	Seeds are moved internationally for many purposes. Many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are planted for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (e.g. production of biofuels, fibre, forestry, pharmacological uses, pre-commercial uses (research, seed multiplication))~~.~~. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(93) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:06 PM)** Moved from p. 76, because is more related to p. 72
73	~~Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds~~ Seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1175) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:52 PM)** This paragraph clarify the meaning of the term "seeds" in ISPM 5 (revised definition)
73	~~Under the~~ According to ISPM 5 definition, seeds ~~are~~ (as a commodity ~~class used~~ class) are seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting, and thus not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1023) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** To use the exact definition of seeds which has been revised in 2016 (see ISPM 5).
73	~~Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds~~ Seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(905) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:38 PM)** This paragraph clarify the meaning of the term "seeds" in ISPM 5 (revised definition)
73	~~Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds~~ Seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(860) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:03 AM)** This paragraph clarity the meaning of the term “seeds” in ISPM 5 (revised definition)
73	~~Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds~~ Seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(733) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:41 PM)** This paragraph clarify the meaning of the term "seeds" in ISPM 5 (revised definition)
73	~~Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds~~ Seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(653) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:47 PM)** This paragraph clarify the meaning of the term "seeds" in ISPM 5 (revised definition)

73	~~Under the~~ According to ISPM 5 definition, seeds ~~are~~ (as a commodity ~~class used~~ class) are seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting, and thus not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(525) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** To use the exact definition of ISPM 5 whcih was revised in 2016.
73	~~Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds~~ Seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(294) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:02 PM)** This paragraph clarifies the meaning of the term "seeds" in ISPM 5 (revised definition)
73	~~Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds~~ Seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(90) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 3:57 PM)** This paragraph clarify the meaning of the term "seeds" in ISPM 5 (revised definition)
73	~~Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(50) China (23 Jul 2016 5:28 AM)** delete this sentence. **China (23 Jul 2016 5:28 AM)** It has mentioned in Para. [76]: "For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin)', that indicates that the seeds involved in this standard are not only used to plant, bus also used for other purposes.
73	Under the ISPM 5 definition, seeds are a commodity class used for planting, not for consumption or processing (i.e. for food or animal feed).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(36) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:09 PM)** The definition for seed in ISPM 5 is also should reconsidered. It is correct that the seeds imported for consumtion may not have a pathogen or macro animal risk. However, there is always a risk of introducing weed seeds. Therefore, seeds for consumption is also very important in phytosanitary aspects.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading (ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1177) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:54 PM)** with consistency with IPM 11
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high likelihood of establishing and ~~spreading (ISPM 32~~ spreading. (~~*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1176) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:53 PM)** (92) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:03 PM) the probability of the stablishing and spreading of pest with be assesed in accordance with ISPM 11 and not to ISPM 32.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where any pests associated with the seeds may have a high likelihood of establishing and spreading (ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1024) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Need to link the pests with the seeds.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading (ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(907) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)** for consistency with IPM 11

74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high likelihood of establishing and ~~spreading (ISPM 32 (~~spreading~~*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*~~))~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(906) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:39 PM)** the probability of the establishing and spreading of pest is assesed in accordance with ISPM 11 and not to ISPM 32.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high likelihood of establishing and spreading ~~(ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(861) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:05 AM)** The probability of the stablishing and spreading of pest with be assessed in accordance with ISPM 11 and no to ISPM 32
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading (ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(735) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:43 PM)** with consistency with IPM 11
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high likelihood of establishing ~~and spreading (ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(734) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:42 PM)** the probability of the stablishing and spreading of pest with be assesed in accordance with ISPM 11 and not to ISPM 32.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and ~~spreading (ISPM 32 (~~spreading. ~~*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*~~)).~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(654) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:49 PM)** with consistency with IPM 11 the probability of the stablishing and spreading of pest with be assesed in accordance with ISPM 11 and not to ISPM 32.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where ~~pests~~ any pest associated with the seeds may have a high likelihood of establishing and spreading (ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(526) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** In this way the pests are clearly linked to the seeds.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and ~~spreading (ISPM 32 (~~spreading~~*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*~~))~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(295) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:05 PM)** "Likelihood" was replaced by "probability" for consistency with ISPM 11. Reference to ISPM 32 was deleted because the probability of establishing and spreading will be assessed according to ISPM 11 and not ISPM 32.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high likelihood of establishing and ~~spreading (ISPM 32 (~~spreading~~*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*~~))~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(92) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:03 PM)** the probability of the stablishing and spreading of pest with be assesed in accordance with ISPM 11 and not to ISPM 32.
74	As with other plants for planting, seeds may present a pest risk when introduced to an environment where pests may have a high ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishing and spreading (ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(91) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 3:59 PM)** with consistency with IPM 11
75	Seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many other countries. Moreover, research and breeding are conducted internationally to develop new	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1025) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** The last sentence of paragraph 76 better fits here together with the other activities of

	varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions. The international movement of seeds may involve small or large quantities.	seed companies. Moreover, in line with the comment on paragraph 72, the wording of this sentence is adjusted. Selection and evaluation is part of breeding activities.
75	Seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many other countries. The international movement of seeds may involve small or large quantities. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(813) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 12:54 AM)** Moved from p.76 because is related to p. 75
75	Seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many other countries. ~~The~~ Moreover, research and breeding are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adopted to a range of environments and conditions. Thus the international movement of seeds may involve small or large quantities.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(527) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** The last sentence of paragraph 76 better fits in paragraph 75 together with the other activities of seed companies. Moreover, in line with the comment on line with the comment on pargarph 72, the wording of this sentence is adjusted. Selection and evaluation is part of breeding activities.
75	Seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many other countries. The international movement of seeds may involve small or large quantities. Moreover, breeding, selection and multiplication of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(484) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 1:58 PM)** Moved from paragraph 76, because is related to paragraph 75
75	Seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many other countries. The international movement of seeds may involve small or large ~~quantities~~quantities of....	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(456) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 4:35 PM)**
75	Seed companies may have breeding and multiplication ~~programmes~~ programs in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many ~~other countries~~others. The international movement of seeds may involve small or large quantities.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(455) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 4:33 PM)**
75	Seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many other countries. The international movement of seeds may involve small or large quantities. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(293) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:59 PM)** Text added moved from paragraph 76 because is more related to paragraph 75
75	Seed companies may ~~have~~ do breeding and seed multiplication ~~programmes~~ in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many other countries. The international movement of seeds may involve small or large	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(197) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:24 PM)**

	quantities. Moreover, research and breeding are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.	
75	Seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries, and may distribute seeds from these countries to many other countries. The international movement of seeds may involve small or large quantities.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(37) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:12 PM)** and also the seed companies do not mention the exact origin of the seeds. For example. a company located in Japan may import seeds from Brazil and export to Sri Lanka, mentioning the country of origin as Japan. There was such examples Sri Lanka came across. Sri Lanka has performed a pest risk analysis for the commodity imported from Japan, when the exact pest risk has to be evaluated for a separate path way
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. ~~Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1178) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:56 PM)** moved to p. 72
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination ~~country~~ countries and ~~its~~ their phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. ~~Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1026) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 Often seeds are exported to more than one country 2 This sentence is moved to paragraph 75.
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination~~. Moreover, breeding,~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(908) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)** moved to para 72

	~~selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions~~.	
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. ~~Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(814) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 12:55 AM)** Moved to p. 75
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. ~~Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(736) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:43 PM)** moved to p. 72
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. ~~Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(655) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:50 PM)** moved to p. 72
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination ~~country~~ countries and its	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(528) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Often seeds are exported to more than one country. The last sentence is moved to paragraph 75.

	phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. ~~Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.~~	
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. ~~Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(485) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 1:59 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 75
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other ~~destinations (including the country of origin)~~destinations. At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(457) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 4:38 PM)**
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. ~~Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(296) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:07 PM)** Moved to paragraph 75

76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(253) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:55 AM)** The last sentence moved to the end of the previous paragraph.
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination~~. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions~~.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(198) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:25 PM)**
76	Contracting parties face challenges associated with the international movement of seeds that are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. For example, seeds produced in one country and exported to a second country for processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packing may then be re-exported to numerous other destinations (including the country of origin). At the time of production of the seeds, the destination country and its phytosanitary import requirements may not be known, especially if a number of years pass between production and export to the final destination~~. Moreover, breeding, selection and evaluation of seeds are conducted internationally to develop new varieties that are adapted to a range of environments and conditions~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(94) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:06 PM)** moved to p. 72
79	Harmonized international phytosanitary measures for seeds may help preserve biodiversity ~~and safeguard the health of stored seeds for future use (ee~~.g. ~~in exchanges between seed banks).~~ by increasing the potential for exchanging healthy seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1027) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** It is not clear how harmonised phytosanitary measures will safeguard the health of stored seeds for future use.
79	Harmonized international phytosanitary measures for seeds may help preserve biodiversity ~~and safeguard the health of stored seeds for future use (ee~~.g. ~~in exchanges between seed banks)~~by increasing the potential for exchanging healthy seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(529) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** The original text is not clear, therefore other text is suggested.

79	Harmonized international phytosanitary measures for seeds may help to preserve biodiversity and safeguard the health of stored seeds for future ~~use~~ uses (e.g. in exchanges between seed banks).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(458) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 4:39 PM)**
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) ~~and ISPM 32~~ should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1179) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:58 PM)** PRA should be performed based on the relevant ISPM.
82	~~PRAs~~ Pests Risk Analyses (PRA) for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) and ISPM 32 should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1132) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:06 PM)** Editorial
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) and ISPM 32 should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. ~~research~~testing, ~~planting~~research, ~~testing)~~ planting) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1028) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Same order as in paragraphs 120 to 129 (please also see paragraph 119).
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests~~),~~*) and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) ~~and ISPM 32~~ should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(909) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:41 PM)** PRA should be performed based on the relevant ISPM.
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)~~,~~ ,and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests~~) and ISPM 32~~*) should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting,	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(862) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:09 AM)** PRA should be performed based on the relevant ISPM

	testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) ~~and ISPM 32~~ should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(815) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 12:57 AM)** ISPM 32 does not provide guidance for PRA
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine ~~pests~~pests) and ~~),~~* ~~ISPM~~ ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) ~~and ISPM 32~~ should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(737) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:45 PM)** PRA should be performed based on the relevant ISPM.
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests~~),~~*) and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) ~~and ISPM 32~~ should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(656) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:52 PM)** PRA should be performed based on the relevant ISPM.
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) and ISPM 32 should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. ~~research~~testing, ~~planting~~research, ~~testing)~~ planting) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(530) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** More logical order and the same order as in paragraph 120 to 129.
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine ~~pests~~pests)* and ~~),~~ ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) ~~and ISPM 32~~ should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic ~~impacts~~impacts (ISPM 32).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(486) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:00 PM)** ISPM 32 does not provide guidance on PRA

82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) ~~and ISPM 32~~ should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(297) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:10 PM)** PRA should be performed based on the relevant PRA ISPMs
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) and ISPM 32 (Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk) should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(274) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:26 PM)** Congruency with the references to other ISPMs in this paragraph.
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) and ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*) should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(200) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:28 PM)**
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests~~),~~*) and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) ~~and ISPM 32~~ should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(95) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:18 PM)** PRA should be performed based on the relevant ISPM.
82	PRAs for seeds performed in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*), ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*) and ISPM 32 should identify the regulated pests potentially associated with seeds and seeds as pests. The PRA should consider the purpose for which seeds are imported (e.g. research, planting, testing) ~~and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts~~.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(51) China (23 Jul 2016 5:30 AM)** Delete the following : "and the probability of regulated pests establishing, spreading and causing economic impacts". **China (23 Jul 2016 5:30 AM)** The first sentence have contained the content. Besides, It is not necessary to evaluate the probability of establishment or the long-term economic impact of an RNQP. Reference: ISPM 21.

85	**1.2 Seeds as pathways**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(52) China (23 Jul 2016 5:31 AM)** Seed as pathways, should be classified based on the speed that the pest transmitted by seeds, can establish and spread rapidly. How to determine the threshold value, which is the limited contents of pest transmitted by seed, is one of the key important elements. For example the value of Bacterial canker and wilt of tomato (Clavibater michiganensis) is 0.0001, if the value is more than it the pest will be epidemic. It also reminds us the establishment probability, dispersal risk and original numbers of pests transmitted by seeds are key elements for determining the risk class. **China (23 Jul 2016 5:31 AM)** To elaborate on “Seed as pathways " for more clarity.
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1180) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:59 PM)** consistency with ISPM 11
86	In the ~~pest risk assessment~~ PRA of seeds as pathways, the element of transfer of a pest to a suitable host needs to be further ~~clarification~~clarified.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1133) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:09 PM)** Editorial
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the ~~element~~ ability of a pest to transfer to a suitable host and cause infestation needs further ~~clarification.~~ clarification to identify pests that warrant regulation	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1029) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 It is not clear that this sentence is addressed to NPPOs. As drafted it sound like an explanation of different categories rather than a requirement. 2 To clarify the the objective of assessing both the pathway and the transfer to a suitable host.
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(910) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:42 PM)** consistency with ISPM 11
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(863) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:11 AM)** Consistency with ISPM 11
86	~~In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.~~ In the pest risk assessment of seeds as potential pathways for pest that should be regulated, the element of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(817) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:03 AM)** Clarification
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element of probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(816) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 12:58 AM)** Consistency with ISPM No. 11
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(738) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:46 PM)** consistency with ISPM 11
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(723) Kenya (29 Sep 2016 3:28 PM)** Statement needs further clarification
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(657) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:52 PM)** consistency with ISPM 11

86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the ~~element~~ ability of a pest to transfer to a suitable ~~host~~ host and cause infestation needs ~~further clarification~~specific consideration.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(531) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** As worded in the draft it sounds like an explanation of different categories rather than a requirement. By rewoding it is clearer that it is addressed to NPPOs.
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as ~~pathways~~potential pathways for regulated pests, the element of probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further ~~clarification~~clarification for pests that warrant to be regulated.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(487) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:01 PM)** Consistency with ISPM 11, and clarification
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(298) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:11 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as potential pathways, the element of transfer to a suitable host needs further ~~clarification~~clarification to identify pests that warrant regulation.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(202) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:33 PM)**
86	In the pest risk assessment of seeds as pathways, the element probability of transfer to a suitable host needs further clarification.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(96) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:22 PM)** consistency with ISPM 11
87	Although seed-borne pests are associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the host when the seed is ~~planted while others will not~~planted.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1248) Lesotho (30 Sep 2016 11:04 PM)**
87	Although seed-borne pests ~~are~~ may be associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the host when the seed is planted while others will not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1181) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:01 PM)** consistency with ISPM 11
87	~~Although~~ When seed-borne pests are associated with a suitable host upon entry, some of those pests may result in ~~infection~~ infestation of the host when the seed is planted while others ~~will~~ may not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1030) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** The sentence could be misunderstood as if all suitable hosts always carry seed-born pests ! Changed for clarity and consistency For consistency in the use of the words infestation and infection. For consignments it is clear in ISPM 5 that infestation includes infection. Follow this in this standard also for plants and use infestattion when both infection and infestation is meant. Only when clearly only infection is meant, the word 'infection' would be preferred.
87	Although seed-borne pests ~~are~~ may be associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the host when the seed is planted while others will not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(911) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:43 PM)** these pest "may be" associated and not always they "are" associated.
87	Although seed-borne pests ~~are~~ may be associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the host when the seed is planted while others will not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(864) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:13 AM)** These pest "may be" associated and not always they "are" associated
87	Although seed-borne pests ~~are~~ may be associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the host when the seed is planted while others will not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(739) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:47 PM)** these pest "may be" associated and not always they "are" associated.

87	Although seed-borne pests ~~are~~ may be associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the host when the seed is planted while others will not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(658) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:54 PM)** these pest "may be" associated and not always they "are" associated.
87	~~Although~~ When seed-borne pests are associated with a suitable host upon entry, some of those pests may result in ~~infection~~ infestation of the host when the seed is planted while others ~~will~~ may not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(532) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. ~ 'infestation': For consistency in the use of the words 'infection' and 'infostation'. Fo consignments it is clear in ISPM 5 that infestation includes infection. It is suggested that this is also followed for plants and use infestation when both infection and infestation are meant. Only when clearl;y infection is meant, the word 'infection' would be preferable. 2. other suggestions: The original sentence could be misunderstood as if all suitable hosts always carry seed-borne pests. Changes suggested for clarity and consistency.
87	Although seed-borne pests ~~are~~ may be associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the host when the seed is planted while others will not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(299) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:12 PM)** These pests may be associated with a suitable host, not always they are associated.
87	Although seed-borne pests are associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the ~~host~~ host, equipment and soil when the seed is planted while others will not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(189) Australia (22 Sep 2016 3:09 PM)**
87	Although seed-borne pests ~~are~~ may be associated with a suitable host upon entry, some pests may result in infection of the host when the seed is planted while others will not.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(97) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:24 PM)** these pest "may be" associated and not always they "are" associated.
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried ~~internally or externally~~ by the seed internally or externally and ~~directly infect~~ are transmitted to the host plant developing from the seed causing their infestation (1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1183) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:05 PM)** consistency with wording in the definition of seed transmitted pest in p. 64
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly infect the host plant developing from the seed ~~(1a)~~(1a in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1182) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:03 PM)** see comment in p. 94
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly ~~infect~~ infest the host plant developing from the seed (1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1031) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency in the use of the words infestation and infection. For consignments it is clear in ISPM 5 that infestation includes infection. Follow this in this standard also for plants and use infestattion when both infection and infestation is meant. Only when clearly only infection is meant, the word 'infection' would be preferred.
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried ~~internally or externally~~ by the ~~seed~~ seeds, internally or externally, and ~~directly infect~~ are transmitted to the host plant developing from the seed causing their infestation (1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(913) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:46 PM)** For consistency with wording in the definition of seed transmitted pest in para 64
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly infect the host plant developing from the seed ~~(1a)~~(1a in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(912) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:43 PM)** see comment in para 94

89	seed-transmitted pests that are ~~carried~~ carried by the seeds, internally or externally ~~by the seed~~ and ~~directly infect~~ are transmitted to the host plant developing from the seed causing their infestation (1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(866) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:21 AM)** Consistency with wording in the definition of seed transmitted pest in p. 64
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly infect the host plant developing from the seed ~~(1a)~~(1a in appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(865) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:16 AM)** See comment in p. 94
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried ~~internally or externally~~ by the seed ~~and directly infect~~ internally or externally are transmitted to the host plant ~~developing from the seed (1a)~~causing their infestation (in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(818) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:08 AM)** See comment in p. 94, consistency with the definition of seed transmitted pest in p. 64
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried ~~internally or externally~~ by the ~~seed and directly infect~~ seed, internally or externally, and are transmitted to the host plant developing from the seed ~~(1a)~~causing their infestation(1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(741) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:51 PM)** consistency with wording in the definition of seed transmitted pest in p. 64
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly infect the host plant developing from the seed ~~(1a)~~(1a in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(740) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:47 PM)** see comment in p. 94
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried ~~internally or externally~~ by the ~~seed~~ seeds, internally or externally, and ~~directly infect~~ are transmitted to the host plant developing from the seed ~~(1a)~~causing their infestation (1a in Appendix 1)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(659) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:55 PM)** consistency with wording in the definition of seed transmitted pest in p. 64 see comment in p. 94
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly ~~infect~~ infest the host plant developing from the seed (1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(533) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** For consistency in the use of the words 'infection' and 'infostation'. Fo consignments it is clear in ISPM 5 that infestation includes infection. It is suggested that this is also followed for plants and use infestation when both infection and infestation are meant. Only when clearl;y infection is meant, the word 'infection' would be preferable.
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seeds internally or externally ~~by~~ are transmitted to the ~~seed and directly infect the~~ host plant ~~developing from the seed (1a)~~causing their infestation (Appendix 1)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(309) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:16 PM)** Ensure consistency with proposed definitions. For example the definitions use resultant plant, but here it states host plant. (global check) These numbers (1a, etc.) don't add anything to the standard Regarding Appendix 1, see US comment in paragraph 94 - we propose moving 89-91 to an appendix We have proposed new definition so are suggesting that new wording be used here.
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried ~~internally or externally~~ by the seed internally or externally and ~~directly infect~~ are transmitted to the host plant developing from the seed causing their infestation (1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(301) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:17 PM)** For consistency with wording in the definition of seed-transmitted pest in paragraph 64
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly infect the host plant developing from the seed ~~(1a)~~(1a in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(300) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:14 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried ~~internally or externally~~ by the seed internally or externally and ~~directly infect~~ are transmitted to the host plant ~~developing from the seed~~ causing their infestation (1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(203) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:39 PM)** Consistency with the definition

89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly infect the host plant developing from the seed ~~(1a)~~(1a in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(101) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:56 PM)** see comment in p. 94
89	seed-transmitted pests that are carried ~~internally or externally~~ by the ~~seed~~ seeds, internally or externally, and ~~directly infect~~ are transmitted to the host plant developing from the seed causing their infestation (1a).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(98) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:34 PM)** consistency with wording in the definition of seed transmitted pest in p. 64
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (1b in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1184) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:07 PM)** see comment in p. 94
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then ~~infect~~ infest a host (1b)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1033) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency in the use of the words infestation and infection. For consignments it is clear in ISPM 5 that infestation includes infection. Follow this in this standard also for plants and use infestattion when both infection and infestation is meant. Only when clearly only infection is meant, the word 'infection' would be preferred.
90	- non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host (1b)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1032) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This category would be classed as seed transmitted in the current definition.
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (1b in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(914) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:47 PM)** see comment in para 94
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (1 b in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(867) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:23 AM)** See comment in p. 94
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (1b in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(819) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:09 AM)** See comment in p. 94
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (1b in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(742) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:52 PM)** see comment in p. 94
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (1b in Appendix 1)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(660) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:58 PM)** see comment in p. 94
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then ~~infect~~ infest a host (1b)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(534) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** For consistency in the use of the words 'infection' and 'infostation'. Fo consignments it is clear in ISPM 5 that infestation includes infection. It is suggested that this is also followed for plants and use infestation when both infection and infestation are meant. Only when clearl;y infection is meant, the word 'infection' would be preferable.
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (in Appendix 1)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(310) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:16 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 89
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally and externally by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host (1b)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(337) Japan (24 Sep 2016 2:31 PM)** Editorial

90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (1b in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(302) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:19 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94
90	non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host ~~(1b)~~ (1b in Appendix 1)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(102) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:58 PM)** see comment in p. 94
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~(1c in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1185) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:08 PM)** see comment in p. 94
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host under natural field conditions (1c).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1034) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 Can you have a pest that doesn't have the potential to transfer to a suitable host? Is this supposed to reflect plants with seed borne pests not being planted near suitable hosts for such pests? 2 To allign it with text in paragraph 115.
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~(1c in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(915) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:47 PM)** see comment in para 94
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~(1 c in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(868) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:24 AM)** See comment in p. 94
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~under natural field conditions (1c in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(820) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:15 AM)** See comment in p. 94
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~(1c in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(743) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:53 PM)** see comment in p. 94
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~(1c in Appendix 1).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(661) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 8:58 PM)** see comment in p. 94
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host under natural conditions (1c).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(535) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** To allign the wording with those used in paragraph 115.
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~under natural field conditions (in Appendix 1).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(311) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:17 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 89 For addition, to clarify
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~(1c in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(303) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:20 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host under natural field conditions (1c).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(275) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:28 PM)** Propose addition of "under natural conditions" For clarification because transmission to a host needs to be proved under natural field conditions.

91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host under natural field conditions (1c).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(204) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:40 PM)**
91	pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host ~~(1c)~~(1c in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(103) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:59 PM)** see comment in p. 94
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(2 in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1186) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:09 PM)** see comment in p. 94
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot ~~(e.g.~~ (including seeds of plants as pests) (2).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1134) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:11 PM)** Editorial change. It also cover seed as a contaminating pest as listed in Category 2 - paragraph 111 of draft.
92	~~There is a~~ A further category of pests ~~that is~~ may be relevant even though ~~the pests are~~ not ~~seed-borne pests~~seed-borne. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) (2).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1035) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** The sentence could be misunderstood as if contaminating pests are always relevant. Also simplification.
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(2 in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(916) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:48 PM)** see comment in para 94
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(2 in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(869) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:26 AM)** See comment in p. 94
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(2 in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(821) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:17 AM)** See comment in p. 94
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(2 in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(744) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:54 PM)** see comment in p.94
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(2 in Appendix 1).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(662) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 9:00 PM)** see comment in p.94
92	~~There is a~~ A further category of pests ~~that is~~ may be relevant even ~~though the pests are~~ though not seed-borne ~~pests~~. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) (2).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(536) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** The sentence could be misunderstood as if contaminating pests are always relevant. It also simplifies the sentence.
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(in Appendix 1).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(312) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:17 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 89

92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(2 in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(304) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:21 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94
92	There is a further category of pests that is relevant even though the pests are not seed-borne pests. This is the category of contaminating pests present in a seed lot (e.g. seeds of plants as pests) ~~(2)~~(2 in Appendix 1).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(104) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:00 PM)** see comment in p.94
93	Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2 should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests in category 1c cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1187) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:10 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
93	Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2 should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests in category 1c cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(917) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:48 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
93	Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2 should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests in category 1c cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(870) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:30 AM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
93	Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2 should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests in category 1c cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(822) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:19 AM)** Consistency with ISPM No. 11
93	Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2 should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests in category 1c cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(745) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:55 PM)** The examples must be in an appendix and not in the body of the ISPM, because they are for reference purpose.
93	Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2 should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests in category 1c cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(663) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 9:01 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
93	~~Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2~~ Seed-borne pests should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests ~~in category 1c~~ that are not seed-borne cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(313) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:18 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 89 For addition of spread - for consistency with ISPM 11
93	Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2 should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests in category 1c cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(468) Uruguay (27 Sep 2016 8:03 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
93	Pests in categories 1a, 1b and 2 should be further assessed for ~~establishment~~ establishment, spread and economic impact. Pests in category 1c cannot establish because they are not transferred to a suitable host.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(99) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:38 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
94	Examples ~~of these categories are~~of pest under categories:1a, 1b, 1c and 2 are provided in the Appendix 1.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1188) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:14 PM)** The examples must be in an appendix and not in the body of the ISPM, because they are for reference purpose.

94	~~Examples of these categories are:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1036) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Move the examples (paragraph 94 - 114) to Appendix 2.1. Seeds as Pathway and Seed-Borne and Seed-Transmitted Diseases. Examples may become outdated and therefore they better belong in an Appendix rather than the main text.
94	Examples of ~~these~~ pest under categories ~~are:~~1a, 1b, 1c and 2 are provided in Appendix 1	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(918) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:49 PM)** The examples must be in an appendix and not in the body of the ISPM, because they are for reference purpose.
94	Examples of ~~these~~ pest under categories ~~are~~:1a, 1b. ic and 2 are provided in the Appendix 1	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(871) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:35 AM)** The examples must be in an appendix and not in the body of the ISPM, because they are for reference purpose
94	Examples of ~~these~~ pest under categories ~~are~~1a, 1b, 1c and 2 are provided in the Appendix 1:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(823) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:22 AM)** The examples are for reference be in an Appendix
94	Examples of ~~these categories are:~~pest under categories: 1a, 1b, 1c and 2 are provided in the Appendix 1.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(664) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 9:05 PM)** The examples must be in an appendix and not in the body of the ISPM, because they are for reference purpose.
94	Examples of these categories ~~are~~are provided in Appendix 1:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(537) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Examples are not a descriptive part of a standard and knowledge may change over time for some pests. Therefore it is proposed to move these examples to Appendix 1.
94	Examples of these categories ~~are~~are provided in APPENDIX 1:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(4) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:08 PM)** The texts in the para 95 – 111 are not requirements, but examples of pests belonging to each category. So the texts in the para 94 – 111 should be moved to after para 244 in "APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds".(refer to para 244)
94	Examples of these categories are:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(314) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:18 PM)** Move to appendix because these examples are too specific and not all inclusive. Also suggest removing common names.
94	Examples of ~~these~~ pests under categories ~~are:~~1a, 1b, 1c and 2 are provided in Appendix 1.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(305) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:23 PM)** The examples must be in an Appendix and not in the core text, because they are for reference purposes.
94	Examples of these categories ~~are~~can be found in Appendix 1 to the standard:	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(276) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:30 PM)** Request moving paragraphs 95 -114 to an appendix, therefore making appendix 1 This is because such a list of examples can change over time, therefore it is better to put it as an appendix as it is for reference purpose.
94	Examples of these categories ~~are:~~can be found in Appendix 1 to the standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(205) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:41 PM)**

94	Examples of ~~these~~ pest under categories ~~are:~~1a, 1b, 1c and 2 are provided in the Appendix 1.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(100) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 4:54 PM)** The examples must be in an appendix and not in the body of the ISPM, because they are for reference purpose.
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1189) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:19 PM)** see comment in p.94
95	1a: - *Acidovorax citrulli* in seeds of *Citrullus lanatus*	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1038) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Interesting example that could be added.
95	1a:	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1037) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For more convenience, the examples should be listed in alphabetical order.
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(919) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:50 PM)** see comment in para 94
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(872) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:37 AM)** See comment in p. 94
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(824) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:28 AM)** See comment in p. 94
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(750) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:57 PM)** see comment in p.94
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(665) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:38 PM)** see comment in p.94
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(538) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(315) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:18 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 89
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(306) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 9:24 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(206) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:43 PM)** Starting here and including all the examples to be moved to an Appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
95	~~1a:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(105) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:04 PM)** see comment in p.94

96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1190) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:19 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1039) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This example is not unambiguous. Common names should be avoided in standards.
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(920) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:51 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(873) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:38 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid*~~ Tomato mosaic virus in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(825) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:31 AM)** See comment in p. 94. Tomato mosaic virus is a well-widely accepted pest of tomato can be transferred by seed
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(746) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:56 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(666) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:39 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(539) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** This sample is ambiguous, therefore better to delete. Add new example: Acidovorax citrulli in seeds of Citrullus lanatus, move to appendix.
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid*~~ Tomato mosaic virus in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(488) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:11 PM)** Tomato mosaic virus is a well- widely accepted pest of tomato can be transferred by seed.
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(358) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:05 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(207) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:45 PM)** Deleted from the list of examples as there is already a well-known and widely accepted pest of tomato listed - Cmm in tomato seed
96	~~*Potato spindle tuber viroid* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(106) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:06 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1191) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:20 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1

97	*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in ~~seed~~ seeds of *Pisum sativum* ~~(pea seed)~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1040) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Common names should be avoided in standards. Seeds for consistency.
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(921) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:51 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(874) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:39 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(826) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:32 AM)** See comment in p. 94
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(747) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:56 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(667) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:39 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(540) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(359) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:06 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(208) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:46 PM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
97	~~*Pea seed-borne mosaic virus* in seed of *Pisum sativum* (pea seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(107) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:06 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1192) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:20 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
98	*Squash mosaic virus* in ~~seed~~ seeds of *Cucumis melo* ~~(musk melon seed)~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1041) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency. Common names should be avoided in standards.
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(922) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:51 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(875) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:40 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1

98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(827) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:33 AM)** See comment in p. 94
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(748) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:56 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(668) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:40 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(541) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(360) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:07 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(209) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:46 PM)** moved to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
98	~~*Squash mosaic virus* in seed of *Cucumis melo* (musk melon seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(108) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:07 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1194) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:21 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
99	*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in ~~seed~~ seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* ~~(tomato seed)~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1042) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency. Common names should be avoided in standards.
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(923) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:52 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(876) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:44 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(828) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:33 AM)** See comment in p. 94
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(749) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:57 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(669) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:40 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(542) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.

99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(361) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:07 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(210) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:47 PM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
99	~~*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(109) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:07 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1195) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:22 PM)** Pest deleted because this is not a good example of seed transmitted pest. It is more associated to stored grains and therefore transmission is more related to storage condition. More over examples should be a clear reference to avoid confusion.
100	*Sitophilus oryzae* ~~(rice weevil)~~ in ~~seed~~ seeds of *Oryza sativa* ~~(rice seed)~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1043) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency. Common names should be avoided in standards.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(924) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:53 PM)** Pest deleted because this is not a good example of seed transmitted pest. It is more associated to stored grains and therefore transmission is more related to storage condition. Moreover, examples should be a clear reference to avoid confusion.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(877) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:51 AM)** Pest deleted because this is not a good example of seed transmitted pest. It is more associated to stored grains and therefore transmission is more related to storage condition. More over examples should be a clear reference to avoid confusion
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(829) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:39 AM)** Pest deleted because this is not a good example of pest. It is more associated to stored and therefore transmission is more related to storage condition.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(751) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:58 PM)** Pest deleted because this is not a good example of seed transmitted pest. It is more associated to stored grains and therefore transmission is more related to storage condition. More over examples should be a clear reference to avoid confusion.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(670) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:40 PM)** Pest deleted because this is not a good example of seed transmitted pest. It is more associated to stored grains and therefore transmission is more related to storage

		condition. More over examples should be a clear reference to avoid confusion.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(543) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(489) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:11 PM)** Pest deleted because this is not a good example of pest. It is more associated to stored and therefore transmission is more related to storage condition.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(362) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:09 PM)** Pest deleted because this is not a ggod example of seed transmitted pest. it is more associated to stored grains and transmission is more related to storage conditions. Moreover examples should be a clear reference to avoid confusion.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(211) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:47 PM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(110) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:17 PM)** Pest deleted because this is not a good example of seed transmitted pest. It is more associated to stored grains and therefore transmission is more related to storage condition. More over examples should be a clear reference to avoid confusion.
100	~~*Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in seed of *Oryza sativa* (rice seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(5) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:10 PM)** Move from (1a) to (1c). This species is post-harvest pest. This insect is transmitted from seed to seed directly, infects only seeds but not the host plant developing from the seed. (scientific information) This species is post-harvest pest. The eggs, larvae and pupae develop inside intact grains. Adults can be found wandering over the surface of grain. (CPC/CABI)
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1196) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:23 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
101	*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in ~~seed~~ seeds of *Vicia faba* ~~(broad bean)~~ and *Medicago sativa* ~~(alfalfa)~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1044) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency. Common names should be avoided in standards.
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(926) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:54 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1

101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(878) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:54 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(830) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:39 AM)** See comment in p. 94
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(752) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:58 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(671) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:41 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(544) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(363) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:17 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(6) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:13 PM)** Move from (1a) to (1b) This pest is transmitted by both methods (1a) and (1b). However, as nematode-infested soil is an important inoculum source, the category (1b) may be better. (scientific information) When nematodes attack a germinating seed or young seedlings, they enter near the root cap or at points still within the seed. (Plant Pathology 3rd ecition. George N. Agrios (1988) Academic press.INC. P735) Nematode-infested soil is an important inoculum source of D. dipsaci. (CPC/CABI)
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(212) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:48 PM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
101	~~*Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(111) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:19 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1197) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:28 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
102	*Fusarium circinatum* ~~(Pitch canker)~~ in ~~seed~~ seeds of *Pinus* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1045) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency. Common names should be avoided in standards. Douglas fir seeds also transmit this fungi.
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(927) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:55 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1

102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(879) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 6:56 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(831) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:40 AM)** See comment in p. 94
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(753) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:59 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(672) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:42 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(545) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(416) Australia (27 Sep 2016 3:52 AM)** Remove sentence 1 or specify a particular Pinus species that is a seed-borne host of Fusarium circinatum. Under the IPPC, pest risk analyses should be conducted at the species level unless there is technical justification for using a higher or lower taxonomic level. Stating that the whole Pinus genus are seed-borne hosts without further explanation is not consistent with this IPPC requirement.
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(364) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:17 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(213) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:48 PM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
102	~~*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in seed of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(112) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:19 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
102	*Fusarium circinatum* (Pitch canker) in or on seed of *Pinus* spp.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(7) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:15 PM)** This pest has internally or externally infection methods. (scientific information) G. circinata (=Fusarium circinatum) can infest seed internally or be present as a superficial contaminant. Superficial contamination might occur when airborne propagules enter the cone during periods when the cone is open.(CPC/CABI)
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1198) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:41 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
103	1b:	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1046) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For more convenience, the examples should be listed in alphabetical order.

103	~~1b:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(928) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:55 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(880) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:07 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(832) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:41 AM)** See comment in p. 94
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(754) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:59 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(673) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:42 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(546) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(365) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:18 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(316) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:18 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 89
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(214) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:48 PM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
103	~~1b:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(113) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:19 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1199) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:41 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
104	*Gibberella avenaceae* on ~~seed~~ seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* ~~(linseed)~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1047) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency. Common names should be avoided in standards.
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(929) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:55 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(881) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:07 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(834) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:41 AM)** See comment in p. 94

104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(833) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:41 AM)** See comment in p. 94
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(755) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:59 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(674) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:42 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(547) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(366) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:18 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(215) International Seed Federation (22 Sep 2016 7:48 PM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
104	~~*Gibberella avenaceae* on seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(114) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:19 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1200) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:42 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(930) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:56 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(882) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:13 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(835) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:42 AM)** See comment in p. 94
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(756) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:59 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(675) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:42 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(548) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Delete this example, it is ambiguous.
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(367) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:18 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1

105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(216) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 8:41 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
105	~~*Tilletia indica* on seed of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(115) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:20 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1202) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:43 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1048) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This example is not substantiated by literature, Fusarium is a better and substantiated example "Fusarium oxysporum on seeds of Cucumis sativus"
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(931) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:56 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(883) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:15 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(836) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:44 AM)** It is not a good example, the seed is not a pathway for Pythium spp. on Cucumis sativus (See references ISF)
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(757) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:59 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(676) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:42 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(549) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** This example is anbiguous, replace by Fusarium oxysporum on seeds of Cucumis sativus. Move to appendix, see general remark.
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(490) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:11 PM)** It is not a good example, the seed is not a pathway for Pythium spp. on Cucumis sativus (See references ISF).
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(415) Australia (27 Sep 2016 3:52 AM)** Remove sentence or specify a particular Pythium species that is associated with the seeds of Cucumis sativus. Under the IPPC, pest risk analyses should be conducted at the species level unless there is technical justification for using a higher or lower taxonomic level. Stating that Cucumis sativus is a seed-borne host for the whole Pythium genus without further explanation is not consistent with this IPPC requirement.

106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(368) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:19 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
106	~~*Pythium*~~*Fusarium oxysporum* ~~spp~~f. sp. *lycopersici* on seed of *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato)~~*Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(219) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 8:53 AM)** Pythium spp. on seed of Cucumis sativus (cucumber seed) deleted as it is not supported by scientific literature. Replaced with another example of Fusarium in tomato but moved to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
106	~~*Pythium* spp. on seed of *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(116) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:20 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of .*Abies* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1201) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:43 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
107	*Megastigmus* ~~sp~~spp. ~~(chalcid wasp) on seed~~ in seeds of *Abies* spp.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1049) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Several species are concerned. Common names should be avoided in standards. Seeds for consistency.
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(932) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:56 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(884) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:17 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(837) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:45 AM)** See comment in p. 94
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(758) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:00 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(677) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:43 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(550) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(8) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:18 PM)** Move from (1b) to (1c) The pest is transmitted by seed but does not infest the host plant developing from the seed. Damaged seed will not grow. (scientific information) The larva of this species develops in the seed, first eating it entire contents and then

		pupating there. The adult emerges through a circular hole made in the seed coat. (M.Skrzypczynska (1996) Silva Fennica 30(1):77-80)
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(417) Australia (27 Sep 2016 3:53 AM)** Remove sentence 1 or specify which particular Megastigmus species is associated with the seeds of a particular Abies species. Under the IPPC, pest risk analyses should be conducted at the species level unless there is technical justification for using a higher or lower taxonomic level. Stating that an unidentified Megastigmus species is associated with the seeds of the whole Abies genus without further explanation is not consistent with this IPPC requirement.
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(369) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:19 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
107	*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp~~.~~. - *Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seed of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) and *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa) (it could be also classified as category 1a)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(353) Japan (25 Sep 2016 3:59 PM)** Move from the para 101 to after the para 107. This pest is transmitted by both methods (1a) and (1b). However, as nematode-infested soil is an important inoculum source, the category (1b) may be better. (scientific information) When nematodes attack a germinating seed or young seedlings, they enter near the root cap or at points still within the seed. (Plant Pathology 3rd ecition. George N. Agrios(1988) Academic press.INC. P735) Nematode-infested soil is an important inoculum source of D. dipsaci. (CPC/CABI)
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(220) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 8:53 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
107	~~*Megastigmus* sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(117) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:20 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1203) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:44 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
108	1c:	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1050) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For more convenience, the examples should be listed in alphabetical order.
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(933) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:56 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(885) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:19 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(838) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:45 AM)** See comment in p. 94

108	~~1c:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(759) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:00 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(678) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:43 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(551) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(370) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:20 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(317) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:19 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 89
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(221) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 8:53 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
108	~~1c:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(118) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:21 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1204) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:44 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
109	*Rice yellow mottle virus* on ~~seed~~ seeds of *Oryza sativa*	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1051) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency.
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(934) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:57 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(886) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:22 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(839) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:46 AM)** See comment in p. 94
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(760) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:00 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(679) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:43 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(552) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.

109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(371) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:20 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(222) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 8:54 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
109	~~*Rice yellow mottle virus* on seed of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(119) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:21 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1205) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:45 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family~~ Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*~~)~~ on Fabacea seeds	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1052) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency (precision not given for the other pests).
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(935) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:57 PM)** As mentioned in Appendix 1 para 253, Bruchids are internal feeders with high probabality of been present in seed consignment.
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(887) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:27 AM)** As mentioned in Appendix 1 p. 253, Bruchids are internal feeders with high probability of been present in seed consignement
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(840) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:46 AM)** See comment in p. 94. Pest deleted because as mentioned in Appendix 1, p. 253 Bruchids are internal feeders with high probability of been present in seed.
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(761) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:01 PM)** As mentioned in Appendix 1 p. 253, Bruchids are internal feeders with high probabality of been present in seed consignment.
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(680) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:43 PM)** As mentioned in Appendix 1 p. 253, Bruchids are internal feeders with high probabality of been present in seed consignment.
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(372) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:22 PM)** Deleted, because as mentioned in Appendix 1, paragraph 253, Bruchids are internal feeders with high probability of being present in seeds consignments
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(553) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(491) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:18 PM)** Pest deleted because as mentioned in Appendix 1, paragraph 253 Bruchids are

		internal feeders with high probability of been present in seed.
110	Eggs and larvae of ~~the family Bruchidae (e.g.~~ *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*~~)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(418) Australia (27 Sep 2016 3:57 AM)** Under the IPPC, pest risk analyses should be conducted at the species level unless there is technical justification for using a higher or lower taxonomic level. This example is at the family level and the host seed is missing.
110	Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*) - Eggs, larvae, pupae and adults of *Sitophilus oryzae* (rice weevil) in or on seed of Oryza sativa (rice seed) - *Megastigmus sp.* (chalcid wasp) on seed of *Abies spp.*	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(351) Japan (25 Sep 2016 3:46 PM)** Move from (1a) to (1c) This species is post-harvest pest. This insect is transmitted from seed to seed directly, infects only seeds but not the host plant developing from the seed. (scientific information) This species is post-harvest pest. The eggs, larvae and pupae develop inside intact grains. Adults can be found wandering over the surface of grain. (CPC/CABI) Move from (1b) to (1c) The pest is transmitted by seed but does not infest the host plant developing from the seed (scientific information) The larva of this species develops in the seed, first eating it entire contents and then pupating there. The adult emerges through a circular hole made in the seed coat. (M.Skrzypczynska (1996) Silva Fennica 30(1):77-80)
110	~~Eggs and~~ Eggs, larvae and pupae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(350) Japan (25 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Eggs, larvae and pupae arel found within tunnels and chambers bored in legume (seed). (scientific information) The eggs are cemented to the surface of pulses. The larvae and pupae are normally only found in cells bored within the seeds of pulses. The adults emerge through windows in the grain, leaving round holes that are the main evidence of damage. Adult Callosobruchus beetles do not feed on stored produce, and are very short-lived, usually no more than 12 days under optimum conditions.
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(224) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 8:56 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
110	~~Eggs and larvae of the family Bruchidae (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(120) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:28 PM)** As mentioned in Appendix 1 p. 253, Bruchids are internal feeders with high probabality of been present in seed consignment.
111	~~2.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1206) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:45 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1

111	2:	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1053) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For more convenience, the examples should be listed in alphabetical order.
111	~~2:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(936) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:58 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
111	~~2:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(888) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:34 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
111	~~2:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(841) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:49 AM)** See comment in p. 94
111	~~2:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(762) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:01 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
111	~~2:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(681) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:44 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
111	~~2:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(554) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
111	~~2:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(373) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:23 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
111	~~2:~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(318) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:19 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 89
111	~~2:~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(225) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 8:56 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
111	~~2:~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(121) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:28 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1207) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:45 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
112	Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* ~~(onion seed)~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1054) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Common names should be avoided in standards.
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(937) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:58 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(889) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:39 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1

112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(842) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:49 AM)** See comment in p. 94
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(763) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:02 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(682) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:44 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(555) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(374) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:23 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(226) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 8:59 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
112	~~Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* (onion seed)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(122) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:29 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1208) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:46 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(938) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:58 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(890) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:40 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(843) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:49 AM)** See comment in p. 94
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(764) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:02 PM)** the contaminants are needle debris infested by the fungus.
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(683) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:44 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(556) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(375) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:23 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1

113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(227) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:17 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
113	~~*Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa*~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(123) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:29 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1209) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:46 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
114	*Mycosphaerella pini* ~~(Red band disease)~~ in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1055) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Common names should be avoided in standards.
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(940) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:00 PM)** see comment in para 94, moved to new Appendix 1
114	*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp. contaminated with needle debris.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(939) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:59 PM)** the contaminants are needle debris infested by the fungus
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(892) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:51 AM)** See comment in p. 94, moved to new Appendix 1
114	*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp~~.~~. Contaminated with needle debris	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(891) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:49 AM)** The contaminants are needle debris infested by the fungus
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(844) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:49 AM)** See comment in p. 94
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(765) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:03 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(685) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:53 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
114	*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp. contaminated with needle debris.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(684) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:46 PM)** the contaminants are needle debris infested by the fungus.
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(557) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move to appendix, see general remark.
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of .*Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(377) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:25 PM)** See comment in paragraph 94. Moved to new Appendix 1
114	*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp., contaminated with needle debris	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(376) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:25 PM)** Contaminants are needle debris infested by the fungus

114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(228) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:17 AM)** move to an appendix as such a list of examples can vary over time. It is also better placed in the Appendix as it is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.
114	*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp. contaminated with needle debris.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(125) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:33 PM)** the contaminants are needle debris infested by the fungus.
114	~~*Mycosphaerella pini* (Red band disease) in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(124) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 5:29 PM)** see comment in p.94, moved to new Appendix 1
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests ~~has been observed~~ occurs or confirmed under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1210) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:47 PM)** the term "occurs" include both terms "observed and confirmed".
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests has been observed or confirmed under natural ~~field~~ conditions or only under ~~artificial~~ experimental conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, ~~control~~ a growth ~~room~~room). When the transmission of pests has been observed or confirmed only under experimental conditions, ~~glasshouse)~~it is necessary to confirm that it can also occur in natural conditions.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1056) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Glasshouses are not a good example of experimental conditions, as they can be used for production. Sometimes transmission doesn't occur under natural conditions while it occurs under experimental conditions such as in a laboratory.
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests ~~has been observed or confirmed~~ occurs under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(941) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:03 PM)** the term "occurs" include both terms "observed and confirmed".
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests ~~has been observed or confirmed~~ occurs under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(893) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:54 AM)** The term “occurs” include both terms “observed and confirmed”
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests ~~has been observed or confirmed~~ occurs under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(766) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:04 PM)** the term "occurs" include both terms "observed and confirmed".
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests ~~has been observed or confirmed~~ occurs under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(686) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:54 PM)** the term "occurs" include both terms "observed and confirmed".
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests has been observed or confirmed under natural field conditions or only under ~~artificial~~ experimental conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, ~~control~~ a growth room, glasshouse). When the transmission of pests has been observed or confirmed only under experimental conditions it is necessary to confirm that it can also occur under natural conditions.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(558) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Sometimes transmission does not occur under natural conditions while it occurs under experimental conditions. In addition, as an editorial, 'control' deleted - unnecessary word.

115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests has been observed or confirmed under natural field conditions or ~~only~~ under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(460) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:38 PM)**
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests has been observed or confirmed under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(449) Colombia (27 Sep 2016 3:53 PM)** Importante precisar que la consideración que debe tenerse en el ARP sobre la forma de transmisión de la plaga si es en condición natural o artificial no esta siendo referencia a que se debe hacer un ARP para aquellos casos en que se reporte la plaga en condiciones artificiales.
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests ~~has been observed or confirmed~~ occurs under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(378) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:27 PM)** The term "occurs" include both terms "observed" and confirmed"
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests has been observed or confirmed under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse). When transmission of a pest has been observed or confirmed under artificial conditions, a second experiment has to be done to confirm that transmission also occurs in natural field conditions.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(229) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:24 AM)**
115	The PRA should consider whether the transmission of pests ~~has been observed or confirmed~~ occurs under natural field conditions or only under artificial conditions (e.g. in a laboratory, control growth room, glasshouse).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(126) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:09 PM)** the term "occurs" include both terms "observed and confirmed".
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the ~~likelihood~~ probability of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1213) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:51 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1212) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:50 PM)** consistency with the content of Appendix 1.
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1211) Chile (30 Sep 2016 7:48 PM)** for consistency with comment in p. 94
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(946) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:05 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11

116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(944) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:05 PM)** for consistency with the content of Appendix 1
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(943) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:04 PM)** for consistency with comment in para 94
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(896) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 8:06 AM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(895) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 8:02 AM)** Consistency with the content of Appendix 1
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(894) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 7:59 AM)** For consistency with comment in p. 94
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ of this standard.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(845) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:50 AM)** See comment in p. 94
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(769) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:06 PM)** consistency with the content of Appendix 1.
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the ~~likelihood~~ probability of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(768) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:05 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(767) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:04 PM)** for consistency with comment in p. 94

116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(688) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:56 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(687) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:54 PM)** for consistency with comment in p. 94
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard. However, the pests and host seeds should be assessed at the species level unless there is technical justification for using a higher or lower taxonomic level, in accordance with ISPM 11 requirements.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(419) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:12 AM)** Under the IPPC, pest risk analyses should be conducted at the species level unless there is technical justification for using a higher or lower taxonomic level. Without this extra information included, the draft ISPM could be interpreted as encouraging parties to assess risks at higher taxonomic levels, without providing scientific justification for doing so.
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the ~~likelihood~~ probability of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(381) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:30 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(380) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:29 PM)** For consistency with the content of Appendix 1
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(379) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:28 PM)** Consequential change as per comment in paragraph 94
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(278) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:32 PM)**
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(277) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:32 PM)** This Appendix would be Appendix 2 if the comment in Paragraph 94 is accepted.
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(230) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:24 AM)**

	seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix ~~1~~ 2 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(129) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:17 PM)** for consistency with comment in p. 94
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the likelihood of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(128) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:16 PM)** consistency with the content of Appendix 1.
116	Consideration of the biological and epidemiological characteristics of specific pest groups may help in determining the ~~likelihood~~ probability of a pest being introduced with seeds in an area. Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds is provided in Appendix 1 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(127) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:11 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
117	**1.3 Purpose of import**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(450) Colombia (27 Sep 2016 3:53 PM)** Se sugiere incluir el término y los procedimientos a implementar cuando los Centros de Investigación requieren movilizar internacionalmente semillas bajo la modalidad de "caja negra". El término caja negra hace referencia a las semillas que los centros de investigación intercambian con el fin de mantener copias de seguridad del germoplasma, en caso de que ocurran catástrofes naturales, alteraciones del orden publico etc. que puedan comprometer la integridad de este material. No es permitido para este material realizar ningún tipo de manipulación ya sea científica, económica o de carácter productivo etc. su único fin es proteger el germoplasma.
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1214) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:12 PM)** with consistency with ISPM 11
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(949) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:06 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11

118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary ~~measures (ISPM 32)~~measures.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(948) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:06 PM)** The reference to conduct PRA is the ISPM 11. Text deleted to avoid confusion.
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary ~~measures (ISPM 32)~~measures.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(897) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 8:10 AM)** The reference to conduct PRA is the ISPM 11, Text deleted to avoid confusion
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(771) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:08 PM)** with consistency with ISPM 11
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary ~~measures (ISPM 32)~~measures.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(770) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:07 PM)** The reference to conduct PRA is the ISPM 11, Text deleted to avoid confusion.
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(690) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:57 PM)** with consistency with ISPM 11
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary ~~measures (ISPM 32)~~measures.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(689) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:57 PM)** The reference to conduct PRA is the ISPM 11, Text deleted to avoid confusion.
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field ~~planting),~~ planting) which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(559) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS Unnecessary comma.

118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary ~~measures (ISPM 32)~~measures.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(383) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:35 PM)** Reference to conduct PRA is ISPM 11, text deleted to avoid confusion
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(382) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:32 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary ~~measures (ISPM 32)~~measures.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(131) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:27 PM)** The reference to conduct PRA is the ISPM 11, Text deleted to avoid confusion.
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the ~~likelihood~~ probability of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(130) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:20 PM)** with consistency with ISPM 11
118	The production of seeds may involve several intermediary steps (e.g. breeding, multiplication, destructive analysis, restricted field planting), which may be performed in different countries. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and establishing phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(38) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:19 PM)** The weed seed contaminants in the imported seed consignments should be considered and therefore the seeds imported for consumption is also of great importance
119	~~During the pest risk assessment, it should be taken into account that pest risk may vary according to the purpose of import.~~ Purpose of import may be broadly ranked from lowest to highest pest risk as follows.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1135) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:14 PM)** The sentence repeats the previous paragraph. Suggest deleting.
119	~~During the pest risk assessment, it should be taken into account that pest risk may vary according to the purpose of import.~~ Purpose of import may be broadly ranked from lowest to highest pest risk as follows.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1057) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This sentence can be deleted because it repeats the last sentence of paragraph 118.
119	~~During the pest risk assessment, it should be taken into account that pest risk may vary according to the purpose of import.~~ Purpose of import may be broadly ranked from lowest to highest pest risk as follows.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(560) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** This sentence can be deleted because it repeats the last sentence of 118.

120	***1.3.1 Seeds for laboratory testing ~~or destructive~~ , ~~destructive~~ analysis , ~~processing (e.g. pelleting and coating), testing and packings~~***	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(53) China (23 Jul 2016 5:32 AM)** **China (23 Jul 2016 5:32 AM)** The purposes of importing seeds include processing, testing and packing. This is common when importing seeds and the standard has also mentioned such situation.
121	Such seeds are not intended ~~or suitable~~ for planting or for release into the environment of the PRA area.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1215) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:13 PM)** The purpose in not for planting, text deleted to clarify
121	Such seeds are not intended ~~or suitable~~ for planting or for release into the environment of the PRA area.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(950) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:07 PM)** The purpose in not for planting, text deleted to clarify.
121	Such seeds are not intended ~~or suitable~~ for planting or for release into the environment of the PRA area.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(898) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 8:14 AM)** The purpose in not for planting, text deleted to clarify
121	Such seeds are not intended ~~or suitable~~ for planting or for release into the environment of the PRA area.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(772) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:09 PM)** The purpose in not for planting, text deleted to clarify.
121	Such seeds are not intended ~~or suitable~~ for planting or for release into the environment of the PRA area.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(691) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:58 PM)** The purpose in not for planting, text deleted to clarify.
121	Such seeds are not intended ~~or suitable~~ for planting or for release into the environment of the PRA area.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(384) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:36 PM)** The purpose of such seeds is not for planting, text deleted to clarify
121	Such seeds are not intended or suitable for planting or for release into the environment of the PRA area. As stated previously, PRA may not be necessary because these seeds will not be released into the environment.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(319) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:20 PM)** To clarify
121	Such seeds are not intended ~~or suitable~~ for ~~planting or for~~ release into the environment of the PRA area.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(182) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:33 PM)** This seed could be perfectly suitable for planting.
121	Such seeds are not ~~intended or suitable~~ intended for planting or for release into the environment of the PRA area.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(132) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:32 PM)** The purpose in not for planting, text deleted to clarify.
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this ~~category of~~ seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1217) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:15 PM)** text deleted to avoid confusion with other terms used by the Seed Industry
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for ~~this~~ these category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1216) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:14 PM)** change "this" to "these"
122	~~NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1058) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Move this paragraph after paragraph 123, this is a more logical order.
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for ~~this category of~~ these seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(952) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:09 PM)** change "this" to "these".

		Text deleted (category) to avoid confusion with other terms used by the Seed Industry.
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for ~~this category~~ this of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(947) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:06 PM)** Text deleted to avoid confusion with other terms used by the seed industry
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for ~~this~~ these category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(945) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:05 PM)** Change “this” to “these”
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this ~~category of~~ seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(774) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:11 PM)** text deleted to avoid confusion with other terms used by the Seed Industry.
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for ~~this~~ these category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(773) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:10 PM)** change "this" to "these"
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this ~~category of~~ seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(693) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:59 PM)** text deleted to avoid confusion with other terms used by the Seed Industry.
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for ~~this~~ these category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(692) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 2:59 PM)** change "this" to "these"
122	~~NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(561) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Move this sentence to after paragraph 123 because this is a more logical order.
122	~~NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(459) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:37 PM)**
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for ~~this category of~~ these seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(385) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:38 PM)** Text deleted to avoid confusion, since the term "category" is used with other meaning in the seed industry.
122	~~NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(320) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:20 PM)** If PRA is not required, phytosanitary measures are not required either. Suggest deletion.
122	~~NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(231) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:25 AM)** move to end of next paragraph
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for ~~this~~ these category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(134) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:42 PM)** change "this" to "these"
122	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this ~~category of~~ seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(133) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:41 PM)** text deleted to avoid confusion with other terms used by the Seed Industry.
122	NPPOs may ~~not~~ still require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(54) China (23 Jul 2016 5:33 AM)**

122	The NPPOs of the importing country may not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(9) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:21 PM)** To clarify responsible organization
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedlings should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1218) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:18 PM)** The seedling must be also destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedlings should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure. NPPOs should not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds, other than confinement and destuction after use, if the pest risk is considered negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1059) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Precision given. This paragraph is moved to after parapraph 123 because this is more logical. The word 'may' is not clear, if the risk is negligible no requirements should be required, except confinement and destruction.
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedlings should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(954) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:10 PM)** The seedling must be also destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedling should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(951) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:08 PM)** The seedling must be also destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedling should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(846) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:52 AM)** The seedlings must be also destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedling should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(775) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:11 PM)** The seedling must be also destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedling should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(694) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:00 PM)** The seedling must be also destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedlings should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure~~.~~ .	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(562) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Analysis is sometimes done on the seedlings.

	NPPOs may not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered negligible.	The last sentence moved from paragraph 122, more logical order. 'Low' is deleted because NPPOs may require phytosanitary import measures if the risk is low.
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedling should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(492) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:20 PM)** The seedlings must also be destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds ~~should~~ may be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure. These less restrictive measures should be applied as far as proper conditions are met in order to avoid unintended use of the seeds.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(342) Japan (24 Sep 2016 2:57 PM)** Possibility of unintended use should be addressed.
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedlings should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(386) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:43 PM)** Seedlings must be also destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedlings should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(279) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:35 PM)** • Insertion of “and seedlings” for clarification. This is because the seedlings could also be used for planting; consequently, to prevent seedlings from being planted in the PRA area, this should be specified.
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedlings should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure. NPPOs should not require phytosanitary measures for this category of seeds if the pest risk is considered low or negligible.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(232) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:25 AM)**
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds should be sufficient as a phytosanitary ~~measure~~measure where a significant pest risk is identified..	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(183) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:34 PM)** where a significant pest risk is identified.
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds and seedling should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(135) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 7:47 PM)** The seedling must be also destroyed
123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(76) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 4:27 AM)** destruction of remnant seed and archives seed for ensure that the risk for seed importation is negligible

123	Seeds imported for testing may be germinated to facilitate testing, but their purpose is not for planting. Requirements for laboratory testing or similar confinement and the destruction of the seeds should be sufficient as a phytosanitary measure. all the seed were imported, including the remnant seeds and archives seed samples should be destroyed after laboratory testing or analysis was complete	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(75) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 4:22 AM)**
124	***1.3.2 Seeds for planting under ~~quarantine~~ restricted conditions***	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(953) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:09 PM)** Seeds are not be imported to be planted under quarantine conditions, they are imported for research and planted under restricted conditions as mentioned in p. 118 The decision to establish a quarantine should be the result of PRA
124	***1.3.2 Seeds for planting under ~~quarantine~~ post-entry restricted conditions***	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(847) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:56 AM)** Seeds are not imported to be planted under quarantine conditions; they are imported for planting under restricted conditions
124	***1.3.2 Seeds for planting under ~~quarantine~~ restricted conditions***	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(776) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:12 PM)** seeds are not be imported to be planted under quarantine conditions, they are imported for research and planted under restricted conditions as mentioned in p. 118. The decision to establish a quarantine should be the result of PRA.
124	***1.3.2 Seeds for planting under ~~quarantine~~ post-entry restricted conditions***	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(233) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:27 AM)** Seeds are not imported to be planted under quarantine conditions; they are imported for planting under restricted conditions.
125	Such seeds are imported under post-entry quarantine conditions for research and growth in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth ~~chambers)~~ rooms) or in isolated fields. These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation, germplasm, and seeds as breeding material.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1060) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Consistency with para 115
125	Such seeds are imported ~~under post-entry quarantine conditions~~ for research and growth in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers) or in isolated fields. These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation, germplasm, and seeds as breeding material.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(942) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:04 PM)** See comments in p. 124
125	Such seeds are imported under post-entry ~~quarantine conditions~~ for research and growth in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers) or in isolated fields. These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation, germplasm, and seeds as breeding material.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(848) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:57 AM)** See comment in p. 94
125	Such seeds are imported ~~under post-entry quarantine conditions~~ for research and growth in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers) or in isolated fields. These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(777) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:13 PM)** see comments in p. 124

	introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation, germplasm, and seeds as breeding material.	
125	Such seeds are imported under post-entry quarantine conditions for research and growth in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth ~~chambers)~~ rooms) or in isolated fields. These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation, germplasm, and seeds as breeding material.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(563) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 115.
125	Such seeds are imported under ~~post-entry~~ quarantine conditions for research and growth in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers) or in isolated fields. These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation, germplasm, and seeds as breeding material.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(321) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:21 PM)** Not all countries use post-entry quarantine. However, keeping the material under quarantine - secure confinement under NPPO supervision - is sufficient.
125	Such seeds are imported under post-entry ~~quarantine~~ restricted conditions for research and growth in protected environments (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers) or in isolated fields. These seeds should be planted under conditions that prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the PRA area. Examples include seeds for evaluation, germplasm, and seeds as breeding material.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(234) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:27 AM)**
126	For this ~~category~~seeds, NPPOs ~~should apply~~ may require phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest risk.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1219) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:20 PM)** "Category" is an specific term used with other meaning in Seed Industry. "may require" for consistency with p. 122
126	For this category, NPPOs ~~should~~ may apply phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest ~~risk~~risk and the measures should not be more stringent than needed to address the pest risk identified.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1061) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** It is up to the NPPO of the importing country to require measures if they have identified a risk but these should be proportionate to the risk.
126	~~For this category~~For, these seeds NPPOs ~~should apply~~ may requiere phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest risk.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(956) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:11 PM)** “category” is an specific term used with other meaning in seed industry “may require” fir consistency with p. 122
126	For ~~this category~~these seeds, NPPOs ~~should apply~~ may require phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest risk.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(955) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:11 PM)** "Category" is an specific term used with other meaning in Seed Industry. "may require" for consistency with para 122
126	~~For this category~~For these seeds, NPPOs ~~should apply~~ may require phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest risk.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(778) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:14 PM)** "Category" is an specific term used with other meaning in Seed Industry. "may require" for consistency with p. 122
126	For ~~this category~~these seeds, NPPOs ~~should apply~~ may require phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest risk.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(695) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:01 PM)** "Category" is an specific term used with other meaning in Seed Industry.

		"may require" for consistency with p. 122
126	For this category, NPPOs should only apply phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest ~~risk~~risk and the measures should not be more stringent than needed to address the pest risk identified.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(564) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** It is up to the NPPO of the importing country to require measures if they have identified a risk but these should be proportionate to the risk.
126	For ~~this category~~these seeds, NPPOs ~~should apply~~ may require phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest risk.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(387) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:46 PM)** "Category" is a specific term used with other meaning in seed industry. Change "should apply" by "may require" for consistency with paragraph 122.
126	For ~~this category~~these seeds, NPPOs ~~should apply~~ may require phytosanitary measures that are relevant to the assessed pest risk.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(138) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 8:21 PM)** "Category" is an specific term used with other meaning in Seed Industry. "may require" for consistency with p. 122
127	***1.3.3 Seeds for planting under ~~field~~ general conditions***	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(10) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:23 PM)** Section 1.3.1 and section 1.3.2 describe about the requirements for seeds for planting under “specific condition”. On the other hand, the condition of this section “section 1.3.3” describes the requirements for seeds for planting under general condition. The term “general condition” as opposed to “specific condition” may be better than restrictive word “field”.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the assesed pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests ~~should~~ may be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1220) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:23 PM)** assesed" for consistency with p. 126 Change "should" to "may", tolerance to RNQP may or may not be estabished.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures, any such measures should be proportionate with the pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests should be ~~established.~~ established and published.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1062) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For clarity. If measures are required they should be proportionate with the risk. If not clarified it implies that countries may or they may not have measures that are proportionate to the risk. The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests should be established.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the assessed, pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests ~~should~~ may be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(960) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:13 PM)** “assessed ” for consistency with p. 126 Change “Should ” to “may” , tolerance to RNQP may not be estabished
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the assesed pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests ~~should~~ may be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(957) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:12 PM)** "assesed" for consistency with para 126 Change "should" to "may", tolerance to RNQP may or may not be estabished.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with ~~the~~ the assesed pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests ~~should~~ may be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(779) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:14 PM)** "assesed" for consistency with p. 126

		Change "should" to "may", tolerance to RNQP may or may not be estabished.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the assesed pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests ~~should~~ may be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(696) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:02 PM)** "assesed" for consistency with p. 126 Change "should" to "may", tolerance to RNQP may or may not be estabished.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the pest risk, which should be transparent and readily available. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests should be established.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(645) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 4:35 PM)** SPS requirement for transparency
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures, any such measures should be proportionate with the pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests should be ~~established~~established and published.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(565) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Tolerances for RNQPs should not only be estabilised but also published. In addition, other changes suggested as a technical comment for clarity. If measures are required they should proportionate with the risk. If not clarified it implies that countries may or they may not have measures that are proportionate to the risk.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine and not epidemic pests should be established.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(461) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:39 PM)**
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the pest risk. ~~Specific~~ The establishment of specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests ~~should~~ can be ~~established.~~ used to reduce risk to an acceptable level in accordance with ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pest).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(72) Japan (24 Jul 2016 3:50 PM)** Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests should be decided based on ISPM21.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests ~~should~~ may be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(389) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:49 PM)** Change "should" to "may", tolerance for RNQP may or may not be established
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the assessed pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests should be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(388) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:48 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 126
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures for regulated pests in an exporting country, at the point of entry or after entry proportionate with the pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests should be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(71) Japan (24 Jul 2016 3:48 PM)** To describe when seeds belong to this category should be applied to the measures.
129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests should be ~~established~~established and published.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(235) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:28 AM)**

129	The NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures proportionate with the assesed pest risk. Specific tolerances for regulated non-quarantine pests ~~should~~ may be established.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(139) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 8:25 PM)** "assesed" for consistency with p. 126 Change "should" to "may", tolerance to RNQP may or may not be estabished.
130	**~~1.4 Mixing and blending of seeds~~**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(476) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 8:15 AM)** We think that this should not be allowed because of the following reasons: 1. traceability of all varieties would be difficult 2. PRA for different varieties and source is conducted seperately, you might have different phytosanitary measures per variety 3. this will just encourange misdeclarations from importers
131	Mixing of seeds combines different species, varieties or cultivars into a single lot (e.g. lawn grass mixture, wildflower mixture). Blending of seeds combines different seed lots of the same variety. Bulking combines seeds of the same variety from different fields immediately after harvest into a single lot.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1063) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Precision given. Next to mixing and blending, bulking is applied in areable crops
131	Mixing of seeds combines different species, varieties or cultivars into a single lot (e.g. lawn grass mixture, wildflower mixture). Blending of seeds combines different seed lots of the same ~~variety~~variety into a single lot. Bulking combines seeds of the same variety from different fields immediately after harvest into a single lot.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(566) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Last sentence added - next to mixing and blending, bulking is also applied, especially in arable crops. In addition, as an editorial, add 'into a single lot' - to be more precise.
131	Mixing of seeds have high risk because of its unknown origin. Mixing of seeds combines different species, varieties or cultivars into a single lot (e.g. lawn grass mixture, wildflower mixture). Blending of seeds combines different seed lots of the same variety.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(81) China (25 Jul 2016 10:17 AM)** Revised change by China on 23 7月 2016 5:34 上午
131	Mixing of seeds are high risk because of its unknown origin. Mixing of seeds combines different species, varieties or cultivars into a single lot (e.g. lawn grass mixture, wildflower mixture). Blending of seeds combines different seed lots of the same variety.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(55) China (23 Jul 2016 5:34 AM)** Add"Mixing of seeds are high risk because of its unknown origin"at the beginning of the paragraph. **China (23 Jul 2016 5:34 AM)** The risk of mixing seed needs to be clarified.
132	Seeds from various origins and different harvest years may be mixed ~~and~~ or blended. All seeds in a mixture or blend should meet the relevant import requirements.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1064) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Mixing and blending are separate processes. New sentence is moved from next paragraph
132	Seeds from various origins and different harvest years may be mixed ~~and~~ or blended. All components of the mixture or blend should meet the relevant phytosanitary import requirements.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(567) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. Seeds are either mixed or blended, these are separate processes. 2. The last sentence is moved from paragraph 133. 'Phytosanitary' is added to be more precise and follow ISPM terminology, and the last part of the sentence is not needed.

133	~~Mixing and~~ Mixing, blending and bulking of seeds may occur for various reasons. All components of the ~~mixture or~~ mixture, blend or bulk should meet the relevant phytosanitary import requirements, depending on their respective origin.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1065) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Follow ISPM 5 Next to mixing and blending, bulking is applied in areable crops
133	~~Mixing and~~ Mixing, blending or bulking of seeds may occur for various reasons. ~~All components of the mixture or blend should meet the relevant import requirements, depending on their respective origin.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(568) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 'Bulking' is added in accordance with paragraph 131. The second sentence is moved to pargraph 132.
134	In ~~analysing~~ assesing the pest risk of mixed or blended seeds, all combinations of pest, host and origin should be considered. The impacts of the mixing or blending processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1221) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:26 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
134	In analysing the pest risk of ~~mixed or~~ mixed, blended or bulked seeds, all combinations of ~~pest~~pests, ~~host~~ hosts and ~~origin~~ origins should be considered. The impacts of the ~~mixing or~~ mixing, blending or bulking processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1066) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Better English (plural) Next to mixing and blending, bulking is applied in areable crops
134	In ~~analysing~~ assessing the pest risk of mixed or blended seeds, all combinations of pest, host and origin should be considered. The impacts of the mixing or blending processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(961) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:14 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
134	In ~~analysing~~ assesing the pest risk of mixed or blended seeds, all combinations of pest, host and origin should be considered. The impacts of the mixing or blending processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(958) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:12 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
134	In ~~analysing~~ assesing the pest risk of mixed or blended seeds, all combinations of pest, host and origin should be considered. The impacts of the mixing or blending processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(780) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:16 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
134	In ~~analysing~~ assesing the pest risk of mixed or blended seeds, all combinations of pest, host and origin should be considered. The impacts of the mixing or blending processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(697) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:03 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
134	In analysing the pest risk of ~~mixed or~~ mixed, blended or bulked seeds, all combinations of ~~pest~~pests, ~~host~~ hosts and ~~origin~~ origins should be considered. The impacts of the ~~mixing or~~ mixing, blending or bulking processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(569) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Next to mixing and blending, bulking is applied especially in arable crops. In addition, as editorial: plurals fit better here.

134	In ~~analysing~~ assesing the pest risk of mixed or blended seeds, all combinations of pest, host and origin should be considered. The impacts of the mixing or blending processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(390) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:50 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 11
134	In ~~analysing~~ assesing the pest risk of mixed or blended seeds, all combinations of pest, host and origin should be considered. The impacts of the mixing or blending processes (e.g. dilution, increased handling) should also be considered in determining the overall pest risk of mixtures and blends of seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(140) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 8:29 PM)** for consistency with ISPM 11
135	Testing and inspection ~~may~~ to be done ~~either~~ on the ~~components or on the mixture or blend~~ componentsbefore mixing/blending to be certified.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(725) Kenya (29 Sep 2016 3:30 PM)**
135	Testing and inspection may be done either on the separate components or on composite samples of the mixture or blend to be certified.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(420) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:31 AM)** clarification
136	All components of the mixture or blend should be traceable. All countries of origin ~~must~~ should be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1222) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:27 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 12
136	All components of the ~~mixture or~~ mixture, blend or bulk should be traceable~~. All countries of origin must be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1067) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Also explained in para 239. Next to mixing and blending, bulking is applied in areable crops
136	All components of the mixture or blend should be traceable. All countries of origin ~~must~~ should be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(964) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:15 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 12
136	All components of the mixture or blend should be traceable. All countries of origin ~~must~~ should be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(959) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:13 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 12
136	All components of the mixture or blend should be traceable. All countries of origin ~~must~~ should be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(781) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:16 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 12
136	All components of the mixture or blend should be traceable. All countries of origin ~~must~~ should be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(698) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:03 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 12
136	All components of the ~~mixture or~~ mixture, blend or bulk should be traceable. ~~All countries of origin must be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(570) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Next to mixing and blending, bulking is applied, especially in arable crops. In addition, delete the second sentence as this is already covered by paragraph 239 and it is better placed there.

136	All components of the mixture or blend should be traceable. All countries of origin ~~must~~ should be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(391) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:50 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 12
136	All components of the mixture or blend should be traceable. All countries of origin ~~must~~ should be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(141) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 8:33 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 12
136	All components of the mixture or blend should be traceable. All countries of origin must be listed on the phytosanitary certificate, in accordance with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(39) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:24 PM)** The NPPOs must mention the true origin of the consignment
137	**1.5 Pest ~~risk~~ management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1223) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:28 PM)** This item describe the production practices that should be considered when conducting the PRA as well as production practices, appropiate to manage pest during seed production that could be recognized as phytosanitary measures.
137	**1.5 Pest ~~risk~~ management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(967) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:17 PM)** This item describe the production practices that should be considered when conducting the PRA as well as production practices, appropiate to manage pest during seed production that could be recognized as phytosanitary measures
137	**1.5 Pest ~~risk~~ management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(962) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:14 PM)** This item describe the production practices that should be considered when conducting the PRA as well as production practices, appropiate to manage pest during seed production that could be recognized as phytosanitary measures.
137	**1.5 Pest ~~risk~~ management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(849) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 1:59 AM)** this item describes the production practices that should be considered when conducting the PRA, and could be recognized as phytosanitary measure
137	**1.5 Pest ~~risk~~ management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(782) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:17 PM)** This item describe the production practices that should be considered when conducting the PRA as well as production practices, appropiate to manage pest during seed production that could be recognized as phytosanitary measures.
137	**1.5 Pest ~~risk~~ management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(699) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:04 PM)** This item describe the production practices that should be considered when conducting the PRA as well as production practices, appropiate to manage pest during seed production that could be recognized as phytosanitary measures.
137	**1.5 Pest ~~risk~~ management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(493) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:21 PM)** This item describes the production practices that should be considered when conducting the PRA, and could be recognized as phytosanitary measures
137	**1.5 Pest ~~risk~~ management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(392) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:53 PM)** This section describes the production practices that should be considered when

		conducting the PRA as well as production practices appropriate to manage pests during seed production that could be recognized as phytosanitary measures.
137	**1.5 ~~Pest risk~~ Pest management in seed production**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(142) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 8:48 PM)** This item describe the production practices that should be considered when conducting the PRA as well as production practices, appropiate to manage pest during seed production that could be recognized as phytosanitary measures.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country ~~or by~~ and the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1225) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:30 PM)** the phytosanitary measures are agreed by both NPPOs
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed ~~consignment~~ should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1224) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:29 PM)** This section is for seed producion practices.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1068) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Follow ISPM 5
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country ~~or by~~ and the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(971) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:18 PM)** The phytosanitary measures are agreed by both NPPOs
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the ~~seed consignment~~ seeds should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(969) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:17 PM)** This section is for seed production practices
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country ~~or by~~ and the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(965) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:15 PM)** the phytosanitary measures are agreed by both NPPOs.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(963) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:15 PM)** This section is for seed producion practices.

	the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the ~~seed consignment~~ seeds should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country ~~or by~~ and the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(784) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:18 PM)** the phytosanitary measures are agreed by both NPPOs.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the ~~seed consignment~~ seeds should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(783) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:18 PM)** This section is for seed producion practices.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country ~~or by~~ and the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(701) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:05 PM)** the phytosanitary measures are agreed by both NPPOs.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the ~~seed consignment~~ seeds should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(700) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:05 PM)** This section is for seed producion practices.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(571) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** To follow ISPM 5 and terninology used in ISPMs
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country ~~in order~~ if the practices are effective to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(73) Japan (24 Jul 2016 3:55 PM)** Replace "in order to" by "if the practices are effective" because certain practices can be used only if the practices are effective to fulfill the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, not "in order to fulfill".
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(422) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:43 AM)** If no phytosanitary certificate is required, the NPPO of the exporting country is unlikely to have this information.

	of the importing country. ~~Full~~ If a Phytosanitary Certificate is required by the importing country, full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country ~~or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order~~ to fulfil ~~the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country~~their import requirements. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate. Managing risk by using a combination of measures is considered in detail in ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(421) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:37 AM)** It is the NPPO of the importing country that will consider seed production practices when developing pest risk management measures. Integrated measures are covered in detail in ISPM 14.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country ~~or by~~ and the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(394) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:55 PM)** Phytosanitary measures are agreed by both NPPOs
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the ~~seed consignment~~ seeds should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(393) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:54 PM)** This section refers to seed production practices
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. ~~Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(74) Japan (24 Jul 2016 3:58 PM)** Move the last sentence in para 138 to after the 1st sentence in the para 139. Because this sentence is description about documentation, so it is better to move after the description about phytosanitary measures.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country or by the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the ~~seed consignment~~ seeds should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(144) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 9:00 PM)** This section is for seed producion practices.
138	Certain practices used in seed production may alone or in combination be recognized as phytosanitary measures by the NPPO of the importing country ~~or by~~ and the NPPO of the exporting country in order to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(143) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 8:55 PM)** the phytosanitary measures are agreed by both NPPOs.

139	Phytosanitary measures may be included in integrated pest management and quality protocols applied in seed production. Full documentation of measures applied to the seed consignment should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(354) Japan (25 Sep 2016 4:20 PM)** Move the last sentence in para 138 to after the 1st sentence in the para 139. Refer to the para 138.
139	Phytosanitary measures may be included in integrated pest management and quality protocols applied in seed production. ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(236) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:29 AM)**
140	In the case of forest tree ~~seed~~seeds, production measures are often only applied at the time of harvest.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1069) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Presuming § 140 is on forest tree seeds also, the two paras could be merged for clarity.
140	In the case of forest tree ~~seed~~seeds, ~~production~~ measures are often only applied at the time of harvest.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(572) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** To specify that this is on forestry and delete 'production' to avoid confusion on what production is in forest seeds. In addition, 'seeds' in plural for consistency.
140	~~In the case of tree seed, production measures are often only applied at the time of harvest.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(423) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:45 AM)** Not relevant information. Could move to appendix if needed at all.
141	~~Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1226) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:31 PM)** This p. 141 is simplified and moved as a particular case for forestry seed after p. 170
141	Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation risk should be a consideration.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1070) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** More precise
141	~~Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(972) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:19 PM)** This p.141 is simplified and moved as a particular case for forestry seed after p. 170

141	~~Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(966) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:16 PM)** This para 141 is simplified and moved as a particular case for forestry seed after para 170
141	~~Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(785) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:19 PM)** This p. 141 is simplified and moved as a particular case for forestry seed after p. 170
141	~~Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(702) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:06 PM)** This p. 141 is simplified and moved as a particular case for forestry seed after p. 170
141	Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation risk should be a consideration.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(573) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** To be more precise
141	Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be taken into a consideration.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(462) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:41 PM)**
141	~~Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(424) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:46 AM)** Interesting but tangential. Suggest moving to an appendix or deleting this information alltogether.

141	~~Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(395) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:57 PM)** Paragraph 141 simplified and moved as a particular case for forestry seeds after paragraph 170
141	~~Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(145) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 9:30 PM)** This p. 141 is simplified and moved as a particular case for forestry seed after p. 170
141	Forest tree seeds are harvested in a variety of ways: directly from trees through picking or shaking, from fallen fruits on the ground, from the crown of felled trees, from animal caches of fruits (e.g. conifer cones) and these may affect the pest risk of the seeds. Collection mats or tarpaulins may be spread under trees to minimize soil contamination of seed. Where there is a choice of harvesting methods, minimizing pest infestation should be a consideration.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(56) China (23 Jul 2016 5:35 AM)** This paragraph does not tell about pest management of forest tree seeds, especially pest management of the seeds harvested from natural forest. As lack of pest background investigation, species composition in natural forest is unknown, so the pest risk analysis and pest management become complex. **China (23 Jul 2016 5:36 AM)** For more complete expression and clarity to reflect that the concern is on the pest risk management in seed production.
142	~~Production~~ Examples of production practices may vary between seed production sectors (e.g. field crops, forestry etc.). Options that may be considered when assessing pest risk management include:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(425) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:48 AM)** There are other options that may be considered that are not listed here; as such, they are examples only.
143	Pre-planting~~:~~ : - use of resistant varieties - use of tested, healthy seed (free of regulated pests) - seed treatment - field selection - soil treatment - crop cultivation (e.g. rotation or mixed planting) - geographical or temporal isolation - sanitation or disinfection of water	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(58) China (23 Jul 2016 5:39 AM)** Revised change by China on 23 7月 2016 5:38 上午
143	Pre-planting~~:~~ : - use of resistant varieties - use of tested, healthy seed (free of regulated pests) - seed treatment - field selection - soil treatment	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(57) China (23 Jul 2016 5:37 AM)** The order of pre-planting should be adjusted as follows : **China (23 Jul 2016 5:38 AM)** Sorting the pre-planting procedures in accordance with the basic planting is more logical.

	- crop management (e.g. rotation or mixed planting) - geographical or temporal isolation - sanitation or disinfection of water	
144	use of ~~tested,~~ healthy ~~seed (free of regulated pests)~~seeds	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1071) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This section on management practices in seed production is on what seed industry does irrespective of what the NPPO require them to do. Seed industry does not only use seed free from regulated pests but from all pests. Moreover, testing is not the only way to ensure healthy seeds.
144	use of tested, healthy seed (free of quarantine pests or regulated ~~pests)~~non-quarantine pest)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(850) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 2:01 AM)** Clarification
144	use of ~~tested,~~ healthy ~~seed (free of regulated pests)~~seeds	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(574) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** This section is on management practices used in seed production is on what the seed industry applies, irrespective of what the NPPO requitres them to do. Seed industry does not only use seeds free from regulated pests. Moreover, testing is not the only way to ensure healthy seeds.
144	use of ~~tested,~~ healthy seed (free of regulated quarantine pests or meeting the tolerance level set for regulated non-quarantine pests)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(237) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:30 AM)**
144	~~use of tested, healthy seed (free of regulated pests)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(59) China (23 Jul 2016 5:40 AM)**
145	~~seed treatment~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(60) China (23 Jul 2016 5:40 AM)**
146	~~crop management (e.g. rotation or mixed planting)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(61) China (23 Jul 2016 5:41 AM)**
147	~~field selection~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(62) China (23 Jul 2016 5:41 AM)**
148	use of resistant ~~varieties~~varieties (section 1.5.2)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1227) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:35 PM)** Consistency with p. 167
148	use of resistant ~~varieties~~varieties (section 1.5.2)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(974) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:20 PM)** Consistency with p. 167
148	use of resistant ~~varieties~~varieties (section 1.5.2)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(968) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:17 PM)** for consistency with para 167
148	use of resistant ~~varieties~~varieties (section 1.5.2)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(786) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:20 PM)** Consistency with p. 167

148	use of resistant ~~varieties~~varieties (section 1.5.2)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(703) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:07 PM)** Consistency with p. 167
148	use of resistant ~~varieties~~varieties (section 1.5.2)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(396) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:58 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 167
148	use of resistant ~~varieties~~varieties (section 1.5.2)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(147) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 9:34 PM)** Consistency with p. 167
148	~~use of resistant varieties~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(63) China (23 Jul 2016 5:41 AM)**
149	~~soil treatment~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(64) China (23 Jul 2016 5:42 AM)**
149	soil or growing media treatment	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(40) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:26 PM)**
150	~~geographical or temporal isolation~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(65) China (23 Jul 2016 5:42 AM)**
151	~~sanitation or disinfection of water~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(66) China (23 Jul 2016 5:43 AM)**
155	field sanitation (e.g. removal of symptomatic plants, removal of ~~weeds)~~ weeds) - growing in isolation with other potential hosts of a pest of concern - pest management	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(41) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:28 PM)**
158	protected ~~cultivation~~ environment (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1228) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:37 PM)** For consistency throughout the text
158	protected ~~cultivation~~ environment (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(977) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:22 PM)** For consistency throughout the text
158	protected ~~cultivation~~ environment (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(970) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:18 PM)** For consistency throughout the text
158	protected ~~cultivation~~ environment (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(787) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:20 PM)** For consistency throughout the text
158	protected ~~cultivation~~ environment (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(704) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:08 PM)** For consistency throughout the text
158	protected ~~cultivation~~ environment (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(397) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 6:59 PM)** For consistency throughout the text

158	protected ~~cultivation~~ environment (e.g. glasshouses, growth chambers)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(148) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 9:37 PM)** For consistency throughout the text
162	timely ~~seed~~ harvest (e.g. just as seed matures, for forest seeds in mast years, from fruit at the pre-ripened stage)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1072) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** The word 'seed' is redundant here. Mast years are only relevant for forest seeds.
162	timely ~~seed~~ harvest (e.g. just as seed matures, in mast years, from fruit at the pre-ripened stage)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(851) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 2:02 AM)** Clarification
162	timely ~~seed~~ harvest (e.g. just as seed matures, for forest seeds in mast years, from fruit at the pre-ripened stage)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(575) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** The word 'seed' before harvest is redundant. Mast years are only relevant for forest seeds.
162	timely ~~seed~~ harvest (e.g. just as seed matures, in mast years, from fruit at the pre-ripened stage)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(494) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:21 PM)** Clarification
162	timely ~~seed~~ harvest (e.g. just as seed matures, in mast ~~years~~years for forest seed, from fruit at the pre-ripened stage)	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(238) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:31 AM)**
162	~~timely seed harvest (e.g. just as seed matures, in mast years, from fruit at the pre-ripened stage)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(3) Netherlands (18 Jul 2016 9:35 AM)** This may play a role for storage pests or other widely occurring pests to keep the level of their infestation low. It is not clear how this applies to regulated pests. Therefore either clarify this or delete it.
162	timely seed harvest (e.g. just as seed matures, ~~in mast years~~in years of abundant production, from fruit at the pre-ripened stage)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1) Netherlands (18 Jul 2016 9:31 AM)** The term mast year may be clear to forestry people but is not common for non-native English speakers.
165	seed ~~sampling for testing to detect pests~~testing	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1073) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Useless words.
165	seed ~~sampling for~~ testing to detect pests	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(852) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 2:03 AM)** Clarification
165	seed ~~sampling for~~ testing ~~to detect pests~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(576) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Simpler words to express the essential element.
165	seed sampling ~~for~~ and testing to detect pests	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(495) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:22 PM)** Clarification
165	seed ~~sampling~~ for testing to detect pests	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(239) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:32 AM)**
169	seed ~~sealing~~ packaging and ~~packaging~~sealing	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1074) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Seeds are not sealed, the package is sealed.

169	seed ~~sealing~~ packaging and ~~packaging~~sealing	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(577) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** The seeds are not sealed but the packaging may be sealed, therefroe this wording is in a more logical order.
169	seed packaging and sealing ~~and packaging~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(240) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:33 AM)**
170	mechanical treatments (e.g. separation of healthy seed). -Selection of harvesting methods (eg.: use of collection mats or tarpaulines for forestry seeds)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1229) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:39 PM)** see comments on p. 141
170	mechanical treatments (e.g. separation of healthy seed). selection of harvesting methods (eg.: use of collection mats or tarpaulins for forestry seeds)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(981) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:25 PM)** See comments on p. 141
170	mechanical treatments (e.g. separation of healthy seed). - Selection of harvesting methods (e.g. use of collection mats or tarpaulines for forestry seeds)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(973) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:20 PM)** see comments on para 141
170	mechanical treatments (e.g. separation of healthy seed). Selection of harvesting methods (eg.: use of collection mats or tarpaulines for forestry seeds)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(788) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:21 PM)** see comments on p. 141
170	mechanical treatments (e.g. separation of healthy seed). - Selection of harvesting methods (eg.: use of collection mats or tarpaulines for forestry seeds)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(705) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:10 PM)** see comments on p. 141
170	mechanical treatments (e.g. separation of healthy seed). - selection of harvesting methods (e.g. use of collection mats or tarpaulines for forestry seeds)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(398) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:03 PM)** See comment in paragraph 141
170	mechanical treatments (e.g. separation of healthy seed). -Selection of harvesting methods (eg.: use of collection mats or tarpaulines for forestry seeds)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(146) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 9:32 PM)** see comments on p. 141
172	Certain elements of a seed certification scheme may have an effect on the pest risk of ~~that seed~~those seeds. Some of these elements (e.g. inspection ~~or purity testing~~ for the presence of pests or purity analysis to detect weed seeds) should be considered in pest risk management by NPPOs and assessed on a case-by-case basis.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1075) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Purity testing generally does not cover pests. The detection of weed seeds is often not done through testing (visual examination using magnifying equipment is a usual practice).
172	Certain elements of a seed certification scheme may have an effect on the pest risk of ~~that seed~~those seeds. Some of these elements (e.g. inspection ~~or purity testing~~ for the presence of pests or purity analysis to detect weed seeds) should be considered in pest risk management by NPPOs and assessed on a case-by-case basis.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(578) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. Purity testing is generally not for regulated tests and testing generally not for weed seeds, to separate the testing and the purity analysis makes this clearer. 2. 'those seeds' - for consistency (EDITORIAL).
172	Certain elements of a seed certification scheme may have an effect on the pest risk of that seed. Some of these elements (e.g. inspection or purity testing for the	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(344) Japan (24 Sep 2016 3:12 PM)** The elements (i.e. measures) of “Seed certification scheme” are not phytosanitary purpose, so replace “should ” by “may”.

	presence of pests or weed seeds) may~~should~~ be considered in pest risk management by NPPOs and assessed on a case-by-case basis.	
172	Certain elements of a seed certification scheme (e.g. quality assurance system) may have an effect on the pest risk of that seed. Some of these elements (e.g. inspection or purity testing for the presence of pests or weed seeds) should be considered in pest risk management by NPPOs and assessed on a case-by-case basis.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(343) Japan (24 Sep 2016 3:11 PM)** Add an example of "seed certification scheme" to clarify that the scheme is not phytosanitary purpose.
172	Certain elements of a seed certification scheme may have an effect on the pest risk of that ~~seed~~seed and may be assessed by the NPPO on a case-by-case basis. ~~Some of these~~ Other elements (e.g. ~~inspection or~~ purity testing for the presence of ~~pests or~~ non-quarantine weed seeds) relate to seed quality and are outside the scope of phytosanitary measures. ~~should be considered in pest risk management by NPPOs and assessed on a case-by-case basis.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(426) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:51 AM)** Seed certification schemes can relate more to commercial considerations than phytosanitary issues.
172	Certain elements of a seed certification scheme may have an effect on the pest risk of that seed. Some of these elements (e.g. inspection or purity testing for the presence of pests or weed seeds) should be considered in pest risk management by NPPOs and assessed on a case-by-case basis.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(322) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:21 PM)** Paragraph 172 under certification schemes: it would be helpful to provide examples of different types of certification schemes. There are many different kinds – this section would be more useful if it provided more detail.
173	Seed certification may be used in combination with other phytosanitary measures. Seed certification schemes should ensure seed traceability. Information on international certification schemes is provided in Appendix 2.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1076) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Proposal to include a web reference to the OECD seed schemes, which should provide rules on traceability in Appendix 2.
173	Seed certification ~~may be used in combination with other phytosanitary measures. Seed certification~~ schemes should ensure seed traceability.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(984) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:26 PM)** The phrase is already mentioned to all production management in p. 138
173	Seed certification ~~may be used in combination with other phytosanitary measures. Seed certification~~ schemes should ensure seed traceability.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(975) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:21 PM)** the phrase is already mentioned to all production management in para 138
173	Seed certification ~~may be used in combination with other phytosanitary measures. Seed certification~~ schemes should ensure seed traceability.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(789) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:22 PM)** the phrase is already mentioned to all production management in p. 138
173	Seed certification ~~may be used in combination with other phytosanitary measures. Seed certification~~ schemes should ensure seed traceability.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(706) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:11 PM)** the phrase is already mentioned to all production management in p. 138
173	Seed certification may be used in combination with other phytosanitary measures. Seed certification schemes should ensure seed traceability~~.~~. Information on international certification schemes is provided in Appendix 2.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(579) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Include a web reference to the OECD seed schemes, which shoudl provide rules on traceability.
173	Seed certification ~~may be used in combination with other phytosanitary measures. Seed certification~~ schemes should ensure seed traceability.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(399) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:04 PM)** The deleted sentence is already mentioned in paragraph 138 for all production practices.

173	Seed certification ~~may be used in combination with other phytosanitary measures. Seed certification~~ schemes should ensure seed traceability.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(149) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 9:39 PM)** the phrase is already mentioned to all production management in p. 138
174	**~~1.5.2 Resistant plant varieties~~**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(427) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:55 AM)** The section on resistant varieties is out of place and should be removed. It can be considered as part of a systems approach under ISPM 14, but this is already covered in paragraph 148 of the seed ISPM. It is unclear why there is a section dedicated to resistant varieties given all of the systems approach options listed (paragraphs 143–170), where only resistance and treatment are considered further. Resistance itself is a problematic measure, and therefore it seems counterproductive to highlight this measure. Problems with resistance include: • It reduces pest prevalence but doesn't eliminate the pest • What level of resistance is acceptable? • Will disease resitance or tolerance lead to latent infection of parent crops and their progeny and non-detection of the pest (especially if a pathogen)? • What assurance is there that a seed is fully resistant to a pest of quarantine concern? • How is this regulated at the border? • If resistant seeds are proposed for import, how will resistant seeds look any different to partially resistant or susceptible seeds of the same species when inspected at the border?
174	**1.5.2 Resistant plant varieties**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(323) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:22 PM)** We suggest that this section be deleted. Resistant varieties are discussed earlier under pest risk management. Section 1.5.2 does not provide additional useful information. This could be a part of systems approaches. Therefore this belongs to a different section.
175	Modern breeding programmes may produce plant varieties with a level of resistance to pests, which may include resistance to regulated pests. When confirmed resistance to a regulated pest is such that a resistant variety is not ~~at all~~ infested by the pest, the importing country may consider this resistance as ~~a measure in the framework of a systems approach~~an appropriate pest risk management option.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1077) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** No need of a systems approach if the variety is completely resistant. Please see comment on paragraph 176. Or: "as an appropriate phytosanitary measure". Improvement
175	Modern breeding programmes may produce plant varieties with a level of resistance to pests, which may include resistance to regulated pests. When confirmed resistance to a regulated pest is such that a resistant variety is not ~~at all~~ infested by the pest, the importing country may consider this resistance as ~~a measure in the framework of a systems approach~~an appropriate pest risk management option.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(580) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. If a variety is fully resistant, a systems approach is not needed. With the new wording it could still be considered in a systems approach. 2. Use only 'not' instead 'not at all' to be clearer. (EDIT.)
175	Modern breeding ~~programmes~~ programs may produce plant varieties with a level of resistance to pests, which may include resistance to regulated pests. When confirmed resistance to a regulated pest is such that a resistant variety is not at all	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(463) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:42 PM)**

	infested by the pest, the importing country may consider this resistance as a measure in the framework of a systems approach.	
175	~~Modern breeding programmes may produce plant varieties with a level of resistance to pests, which may include resistance to regulated pests. When confirmed resistance to a regulated pest is such that a resistant variety is not at all infested by the pest, the importing country may consider this resistance as a measure in the framework of a systems approach.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(428) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:56 AM)** See previous comment on 1.5.2 heading
175	Modern breeding programmes may produce plant varieties with a level of resistance to pests, which may include resistance to regulated pests. When confirmed resistance to a regulated pest is such that a resistant variety is not at all infested by the pest, the importing country may consider this resistance as a measure in the framework of a systems approach.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(42) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:30 PM)** scientific evidence must be provided by the NPPO of exporting country to the NPPO of importing country on such disease resisitance characteristics
175	Modern breeding programmes may produce plant varieties with a level of resistance to pests, which may include resistance to regulated pests. When confirmed resistance to a regulated pest is such that a resistant variety is not at all infested by the pest, the NPPO of the importing country may consider this resistance as a measure in the framework of a systems approach.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(16) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:36 PM)** To clarify responsible organization.
176	A plant variety's level of resistance to different regulated pests may vary depending on the resistance ~~traits~~ characteristics present in the plant. Resistance genes may be effective against all or some specific races, strains, biotypes or pathotypes of the targeted pest but the emergence of new races or biotypes may affect the level of resistance. ~~In addition, some pests may be present asymptomatically.~~ Therefore, the pest resistance should be assessed on a ~~case-by-case basis~~case-by-casebasis and the importing country may consider the use of resistant varieties as an appropriate measure in the framework of a systems approach..	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1078) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** The sentence is not clear here and not needed to express the principle meant. In the seed certification world, the word "trait" is associated with GM plants. Will cause confusion here? An alternative could be "characteristic"? More precise. Please see the substantive comment on paragraph 175.
176	A plant variety's level of resistance to different regulated pests may vary depending on the resistance traits present in the plant. Resistance genes may be effective against all or some specific races, strains, biotypes or pathotypes of the targeted pest but the emergence of new races or biotypes may affect the level of resistance. ~~In addition, some pests may be present asymptomatically.~~ Therefore, the pest resistance should be assessed on a case-by-case ~~basis.~~ basis as part of the PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(853) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 2:04 AM)** Clarification
176	A plant variety's level of resistance to different regulated pests may vary depending on the resistance traits present in the plant. Resistance genes may be effective against all or some specific races, strains, biotypes or pathotypes of the targeted pest but the emergence of new races or biotypes may affect the level of resistance. In addition, some pests may be present asymptomatically. Therefore, the pest resistance should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(646) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 4:37 PM)** Regarding "In addition, some pests may be present asymptomatically". This paragraph might generate some confusion. It is true that plants can be asymptomatic, but how to consider it in a risk context needs to be further addressed.

176	A plant variety's level of resistance to different regulated pests may vary depending on the resistance ~~traits~~ characteristics present in the plant. Resistance genes may be effective against all or some specific races, strains, biotypes or pathotypes of the targeted pest but the emergence of new races or biotypes may affect the level of resistance. In addition, some pests may be present asymptomatically. Therefore, the pest resistance should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(581) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** In the seed certification world, the word 'traits is associated with GM plants. Therefore better to use 'characteristics'
176	~~A plant variety's level of resistance to different regulated pests may vary depending on the resistance traits present in the plant. Resistance genes may be effective against all or some specific races, strains, biotypes or pathotypes of the targeted pest but the emergence of new races or biotypes may affect the level of resistance. In addition, some pests may be present asymptomatically. Therefore, the pest resistance should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(429) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:57 AM)** See previous comment on 1.5.2 heading
176	A plant variety's level of resistance to different regulated pests may vary depending on the resistance traits present in the plant. Resistance genes may be effective against all or some specific races, strains, biotypes or pathotypes of the targeted pest but the emergence of new races or biotypes may affect the level of resistance. ~~In addition, some pests may be present asymptomatically.~~ Therefore, the pest resistance should be assessed on a case-by-case ~~basis~~basis as part of a PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(241) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:34 AM)**
177	~~A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix 2.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1230) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:40 PM)** Thi is not mentioned for the others references in Appendix 2, for consistency it is deleted.
177	A suggested ~~reference~~ bibliography on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix 2.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1079) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Consistency
177	~~A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix 2.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(976) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:21 PM)** Thi is not mentioned for the others references in Appendix 2, for consistency it is deleted.
177	A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in ~~Appendix 2~~Appendix 3.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(854) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 2:05 AM)** Clarification
177	~~A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix 2.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(790) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:22 PM)** Thi is not mentioned for the others references in Appendix 2, for consistency it is deleted.
177	~~A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix 2.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(707) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:11 PM)** Thi is not mentioned for the others references in Appendix 2, for consistency it is deleted.

177	A suggested ~~reference~~ bibliography on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix 2.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(582) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** More correct.
177	~~A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix 2.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(430) Australia (27 Sep 2016 4:57 AM)** See previous comment on 1.5.2 heading
177	A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix ~~2~~3.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(280) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:37 PM)** Refer to comments in paragraph 94 and 116
177	A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix ~~2~~3.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(242) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:36 AM)**
177	~~A suggested reference on the use of resistant varieties is provided in Appendix 2.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(150) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 9:46 PM)** Thi is not mentioned for the others references in Appendix 2, for consistency it is deleted.
178	**1.5.3 Seed treatments**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(451) Colombia (27 Sep 2016 3:53 PM)** ¿El tratamiento de desinfección de semillas es considerado una doble medida fitosanitaria? En el marco de las negociones bilaterales algunas ONPF del país importador solicita que la semilla venga libre de un patógeno específico y tratada con fungicida. No obstante, las ONPF de los países exportadores argumentan que solicitar estos requerimientos simultáneamente podría ser catalogada como una doble medida fitosanitaria. Por lo anterior, se considera de gran importancia aclarar en la NIMF la inquietud presentada.
179	Treatments of seeds may be done for several reasons. Seeds may be treated to eliminate an infection by a pest. Seeds may also be treated even if not infected, either as precaution as a general disinfection or to protect the seedling when exposed to pests from the environment after planting of the seeds. Treatments may also be unrelated to pests, e.g. with growth enhancer for the seedlings after planting. Seed treatments include, but are not limited to:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1080) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** To clarify that seed treatments is not only done when seeds are found infected but also to protect the resulting crop or to enhance its growth.
179	Treatments of seeds may be done for several reasons. Seeds may be treated to eliminate an infestation by a pest. Seeds may also be treated even if not infested, either as precaution as a general disinfection or to protect the seedling when exposed to pests from the environment after planting of the seeds. Treatments may also be unrelated to pests, e.g. with growth enhancer for the seedlings after planting. Seed treatments include, but are not limited to:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(583) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** As introduction to treatments, to clarify that seed treatments are not only applied when seeds are found infested but also to protect the resulting crop r to enhance growth.

179	When selecting treatments, their negative effect on seed quality (e.g. germination) should be considered). Seed treatments include, but are not limited to:	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(514) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 3:08 PM)** Better understanding.
179	Seed treatments include, but are not limited to:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(477) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 8:18 AM)** is fumigation not recommended for treatment of seeds?
179	A seed "treatment" can be 1) a sanitization, physical process or application of a compound that is specifically directed towards eliminating or reducing the organism that is being tested for or 2) the application of a fungicide, biocide, growth enhancer, etc. to seed that is not directed at the organism being tested. Seed treatments include, but are not limited to:	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(243) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:39 AM)**
181	- [1]	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1081) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Footnote (Par 182) - Seed priming is the pre-treatment of seeds by various methods in order to improve, percentage and uniformity of germination rate is not needed
182	Seed priming is the pre-treatment of seeds by various methods in order to improve ~~the rate,~~ the percentage and uniformity of germination.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(584) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Percentage and rate refer in this case to the same element and therefore rate can be deleted.
183	- physical treatments (e.g. dry heat, steam, hot water, irradiation by ultraviolet light, high pressure, deep-freezing)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(43) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:32 PM)** does colour/ mechanical sorting can be used as treatment to separate weed seed contaminants?
184	biological treatments based on different modes of action, such as antagonism, competition ~~and~~ or induced resistance.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1082) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** These are alternative.
184	biological treatments based on different modes of action, such as antagonism, competition ~~and~~ or induced resistance.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(585) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Use 'or ' instead of 'and' because these are alternatives.
186	Phytosanitary measures proportionate to the assesed pest risk should be applied alone or in combination to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests and to ensure that the tolerance levels of regulated non-quarantine pests are met, as identified through a PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1231) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:41 PM)** for consistency throughout the text.
186	Phytosanitary measures proportionate to the assessed pest risk should be applied alone or in combination to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests and to ensure that the tolerance levels of regulated non-quarantine pests are met, as identified through a PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(986) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:27 PM)** For consistency through a PRA
186	Phytosanitary measures proportionate to the assesed pest risk should be applied alone or in combination to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(978) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:22 PM)** for consistency throughout the text.

	and to ensure that the tolerance levels of regulated non-quarantine pests are met, as identified through a PRA.	
186	Phytosanitary measures proportionate to the assesed pest risk should be applied alone or in combination to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests and to ensure that the tolerance levels of regulated non-quarantine pests are met, as identified through a PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(791) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:23 PM)** for consistency throughout the text
186	Phytosanitary measures proportionate to the assesed pest risk should be applied alone or in combination to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests and to ensure that the tolerance levels of regulated non-quarantine pests are met, as identified through a PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(708) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:12 PM)** for consistency throughout the text.
186	~~Phytosanitary~~ In accordance with ISPM 11, phytosanitary measures proportionate to the pest risk should be applied alone or in combination to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests and to ensure that the tolerance levels of regulated non-quarantine pests are met, as identified through a PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(431) Australia (27 Sep 2016 5:00 AM)** The relevant ISPM should be mentioned
186	Phytosanitary measures proportionate to the assessed pest risk should be applied alone or in combination to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests and to ensure that the tolerance levels of regulated non-quarantine pests are met, as identified through a PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(400) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:07 PM)** For consistency throughout the text
186	Phytosanitary measures proportionate to the assesed pest risk should be applied alone or in combination to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests and to ensure that the tolerance levels of regulated non-quarantine pests are met, as identified through a PRA.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(151) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 9:51 PM)** for consistency throughout the text.
188	Seed sampeling, including sample size (total number of seeds tested) should be adequate to detect regulated pests. Harvested seed showing visual symptoms may need to be tested to confirm the presence of pests. Guidance on sample size determination is provided in ISPM 31 (Methodologies for sampling of consignments).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1083) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This sentence is moved from paragraph 190, slightly modified to fit in this paragraph. It is not just the sample size that is important. This will act as an introduction to sampling in section 3 Precision given
188	Seed sample size should be adequate to detect regulated pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(324) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:23 PM)** Is it appropriate to reference ISPM 31 here or add other guidance? Suggest that this include a reference to the IPPC standard on sampling consignments. Here inclusion of a reference on tolerance would be helpful, because there is always a possibility of pest presence below detection level. Practically free from pests-include a reference here. This is used in the sampling standard. Need to also include whether this includes sampling of small seed lots.

188	Seed sampling, including sample size (total number of seeds tested), should be adequate to detect regulated pests. Harvested seeds showing visual symptoms may need to be tested to confirm the presence of pests. Guidance on sample size determination is provided in ISPM 31 (Methodologies for sampling of consignments).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(586) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. It is not just the sample size that is important. 2. The new second sentence is moved from paragraph 190, it better fits here, with slight modifications. 3. The new final sentence added to give more detail with a reference to ISPM 31 for clarity.
188	Seed sample size should be ~~adequate~~ appropriate to detect regulated pests. It is necessary that NPPOs determine the detailed protocol for sampling and testing.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(496) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:23 PM)** Clarification
188	Seed sample size should be adequate and based ISPM 31 to detect regulated pests.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(478) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 8:20 AM)**
188	Seed sample size should be adequate to detect regulated pests. If seed shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests or identify pests.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(19) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:40 PM)** Move the last sentence in para 190 to after the 1st sentence in para 188 because visual inspection and observation for "harvested" seeds conducted at “Consignment inspection and testing for pest freedom” not in field inspection. (refer to para 190)
188	Seed sample size should be adequate to detect regulated pests. If seed in a consignment shows visual symptoms of regulated pests during inspection they may need to be tested to confirm the presence of such pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(244) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:40 AM)**
188	Seed sample size should be adequate to detect regulated pests.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(44) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:33 PM)** it will be vital to develop sample sizes for seed similar to ISPM 31 sampling scheme
189	**2.2 Field inspection for ~~pest freedom~~the presence of pest**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1084) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This is nearer to the content of the section.
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If ~~harvested~~ seed crops shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1232) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:48 PM)** This inspection is previous to the harvest of seed .
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If fieldor harvested seed shows visual ~~symptoms,~~ symptoms that suggest the presence of a regulated pest it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1130) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 5:01 PM)** Clarification
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. ~~If harvested seed shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1085) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** The last sentence is not about field inspection but about consignment inspection, therefore it is deleted here and moved to paragraph 188.
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If ~~harvested~~ seed crop shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(979) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:23 PM)** This inspection is previous to the harvest of seed.

190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If ~~harvested~~ seed crop shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(792) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:24 PM)** This inspection is previous to the harvest of seed .
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If ~~harvested~~ seed crop shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(709) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:13 PM)** This inspection is previous to the harvest of seed.
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. ~~If harvested seed shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(587) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Sentence is moved to paragraph 188 where it fits better.
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible ~~symptoms~~symptoms in the plants. If the field, plant, or harvested seed shows visual ~~symptoms~~symptoms that suggest the presence of a regulated pest, it should be tested to identify and confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(325) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:23 PM)** We believe this should refer to the PLANT in the field showing visual symptoms that are found in a field inspection, rather than seeds showing visual symptoms (as it is stated currently). We suggest that this be changed to refer to plants showing symptoms.
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If harvested seed shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests~~.~~. how about asymptomatic seeds?	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(464) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:43 PM)**
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible ~~symptoms~~symptoms on parent plants. ~~If harvested seed shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(21) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:43 PM)** Add "on parent plants". Move the last sentence in para 190 to after the 1st sentence in para 188 because visual inspection and observation for "harvested" seeds conducted at “Consignment inspection and testing for pest freedom” not in field inspection. (refer to para 188)
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If field or harvested seed shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(401) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:09 PM)** To clarify that the inspection is previous to harvest of seeds.
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If harvested seed shows visual ~~symptoms~~symptoms that suggest the presence of regulated pests, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(281) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:40 PM)**
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. ~~If harvested seed shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(245) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:40 AM)**
190	Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some regulated pests that produce visible symptoms. If ~~harvested~~ seed crop shows visual symptoms, it should be tested to confirm the presence of pests.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(152) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 10:16 PM)** This inspection is previous to the harvest of seed .

192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)~~, and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures.~~ .	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1233) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:49 PM)** All phytosanitary measures should be considered as effective, not only those related to areas.
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be ~~recognized~~established, ~~established~~ recognized and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*), and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1086) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** More logical order.
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)~~, and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(989) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:28 PM)** All phytosanitary measures should be considered as effective, not only those related to areas
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)~~, and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(980) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:23 PM)** All phytosanitary measures should be considered as effective, not only those related to areas.
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)~~, and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures.~~ .	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(793) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:24 PM)** All phytosanitary measures should be considered as effective, not only those related to areas.
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)~~, and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(710) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:13 PM)** All phytosanitary measures should be considered as effective, not only those related to areas.

192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should ~~be recognized~~be established, ~~established~~ recognized and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*), and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(588) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** More logical order.
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*), and should be considered as effective phytosanitary ~~measures~~measure.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(479) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 8:21 AM)**
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)~~, and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(402) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:10 PM)** All phytosanitary measures should be considered as effective, not only those related to areas
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of ~~production or~~ production pest free production sites and areas of low pest prevalence should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*), and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(282) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:42 PM)** Propose addition of "and areas of low pest prevalence" for consistency with paragraph 191
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)~~, and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(154) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 10:28 PM)** All phytosanitary measures should be considered as effective, not only those related to areas.
192	Pest free areas, pest free places of production or pest free production sites should be recognized, established and maintained in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)~~, and should be considered as effective phytosanitary measures~~.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(153) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 10:21 PM)** All phytosanitary measures should be considered as effective, not only those related to areas.

193	Areas of low pest prevalence in accordance with ISPM 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) may be used alone or in combination with other ~~phytosanitary~~ measures in a systems approach.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1087) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Please see the definitions of "systems approach" and "phytosanitary measure".
193	Areas of low pest prevalence in accordance with ISPM 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) may be used alone or in combination with other ~~phytosanitary~~ measures in a systems approach.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(589) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** In accordance with definition of systems approach
193	Areas of low pest prevalence in accordance with ISPM 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) may be used alone or in combination with other phytosanitary measures in a systems ~~approach~~approach (ISPM 14).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(497) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:26 PM)** Suggest adding a reference to ISPM 14 at the end of this section.
193	Areas of low pest prevalence in accordance with ISPM 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) may be used ~~alone or~~ in combination with other phytosanitary measures in a systems approach.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(185) Australia (22 Sep 2016 2:39 PM)** ALPP will never be used by an NPPO as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure. Reducing a pest in the field down to low levels still exposes the NPPO to the pest risk.
194	**2.4 Phytosanitary ~~treatments~~ treatments** **2.4.1. Crop treatments** **Spraying of seed parent plants with fungicides or insecticides can be effective to prevent seed infestation** **2.4.2. Seed treatments**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1088) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Crop treatments can be a very effective means to prevent seed infestation.
195	Seed treatments may be used as phytosanitary measures. Seeds may be treated by, for example, heat, hot water, steam, pesticides, biological agents or chemical ~~disinfectants~~disinfectants (see section 1.5.3).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1089) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Precision given.
195	**2.4.1. Crop treatments** Pesticide application to the seed parent plants may be used to prevent seed infestation. **2.4.2. Seed treatments** Seed treatments may be used as phytosanitary measures. Seeds may be treated by, for example, heat, hot water, steam, pesticides, biological agents or chemical ~~disinfectants~~disinfectants (see section 1.5.3).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(590) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. Crop treatments can be a very effective means to prevent seed infestation. 2. (EDIT.) To refer to another part of the draft ISPM.
195	Seed treatments may be used as phytosanitary ~~measures~~measures (refer to section 1.5.3). Seeds may be treated by, for example, heat, hot water, steam, pesticides, biological agents or chemical disinfectants.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(326) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:24 PM)** For clarity and cross-referencing.

196	~~Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1235) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:51 PM)** These considerations are valid also to others species; and the physical and chemicals treatments are included in p. 195
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels. 2.5 Systems Approaches Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk. Many pest management practices to reduce pests throughout the entire seed production process from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1234) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:50 PM)** Systems approaches are an option of phytosanitary measure that should also be considered.
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels. **2.5 System approach** System approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk. Many management practices to reduce pest problems throughout the seed production process from planting to post harvesting may be integrated in a system approach. ISPM 14 provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in system approach as an opinion for pest risk management.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1140) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 5:22 PM)** Text added because System approaches (ISPM No. 14) are an opinion of phytosanitary measure that should also be consider
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. ~~Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea*~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1090) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Providing these examples in the core text is inconsistent and unnecessary

	~~*americana* and *Mangifera indica*.~~ Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.	
196	~~Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(993) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:32 PM)** These considerations are valid also to others species; and the physical and chemicals treatments are included in p. 195
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels. 2.5 Systems Approaches Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk. Many pest management practices to reduce pests throughout the entire seed production process from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach ISPM 14 provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(992) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:30 PM)** System approaches are an option of phytosanitary measure that should also be considered
196	~~Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(983) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:26 PM)** These considerations are valid also to others species; and the physical and chemicals treatments are included in para 195
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels. **2.5 Systems Approaches**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(982) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:25 PM)** Systems approaches are an option of phytosanitary measure that should also be considered.

	Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk. Many pest management practices to reduce pests throughout the entire seed production process from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management	
196	~~Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(795) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:26 PM)** These considerations are valid also to others species; and the physical and chemicals treatments are included in p. 195
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels. 2.5 Systems Approaches Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk. Many pest management practices to reduce pests throughout the entire seed production process from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(794) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:26 PM)** Systems approaches are an option of phytosanitary measure that should also be considered.
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels. 2.5 Systems Approaches Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk. Many pest management practices to reduce pests throughout the entire seed production process from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(712) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:16 PM)** Systems approaches are an option of phytosanitary measure that should also be considered.

	provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.	
196	~~Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(711) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:15 PM)** These considerations are valid also to others species; and the physical and chemicals treatments are included in p. 195
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. ~~Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*.~~ Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(591) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Examples are not a descriptive part of a standard and may change over time.
196	~~Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(403) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:12 PM)** These considerations are also valid for other species; and physical and chemical treatments are included in paragraph 195
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture ~~levels~~levels preventive or curative?.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(465) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:44 PM)**
196	~~Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(432) Australia (27 Sep 2016 6:02 AM)** Interesting but tangential. Delete or move to an appendix.
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(404) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:25 PM)** Systems approaches are an option of phytosanitary measure that should also be considered.

	to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels. 2.5 Systems approach Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk. Many pest management practices to reduce pests throughout the entire seed production process from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.	
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. ~~Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*.~~ Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(327) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:24 PM)** Specific examples should not be included in ISPMs
196	Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels. **2.5 Systems Approaches** Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk. Many pest management practices to reduce pests throughout the entire seed production process from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(171) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 4:30 PM)** Systems approaches are an option of phytosanitary measure that should also be considered.
196	~~Many tropical and some temperate tree species produce seeds which are desiccation sensitive and are particularly prone to latent pest development or pest infestation. Examples include *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Persea americana* and *Mangifera indica*. Physical or chemical treatments may be applied to prevent latent pest development or pest infestation in seeds that need to be maintained at high moisture levels.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(155) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 10:31 PM)** These considerations are valid also to others species; and the physical and chemicals treatments are included in p. 195

197	**2.~~5~~ 6 Post-entry quarantine**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1236) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:52 PM)**
197	**2.~~5~~ 6 Post-entry quarantine**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(995) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:33 PM)** For consistency
197	**2.~~5~~ 6 Post-entry quarantine**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(985) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:26 PM)**
197	**2.~~5~~ 6 Post-entry quarantine**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(713) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:17 PM)**
197	**2.~~5~~ 6 Post-entry quarantine**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(405) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:27 PM)** Consequential change as per comment in paragraph 196
197	**2.5 ~~Post-entry quarantine~~ Quarantine**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(328) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:25 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 125. Global change.
197	**2.~~5~~ 6 Post-entry quarantine**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(172) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 4:31 PM)**
198	NPPOs may establish post-entry quarantine for seeds, including confinement in a quarantine station, in cases where a regulated pest is difficult to detect, where ~~it takes time for~~ symptom expression takes time or where testing or treatment is required. Guidance on post-entry quarantine stations is provided in ISPM 34 (*Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1137) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:19 PM)** Editorial change.
198	~~NPPOs~~ The NPPO of the importing country may ~~establish~~ require post-entry quarantine for seeds, including confinement in a quarantine station, in cases where a ~~regulated~~ quarantine pest is difficult to detect, where it takes time for symptom expression or where testing or treatment is ~~required~~required and no alternative phytosanitary measures are available. Guidance on post-entry quarantine stations is provided in ISPM 34 (*Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1091) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** More precise wording. In line with the import prohibition of paragraph 201-203, this has a large impact and therefore ta similar sentence as in paragraph 202 is added.
198	~~NPPOs~~ The NPPO of the importing country may ~~establish~~ require post-entry quarantine for seeds, including confinement in a quarantine station, in cases where a ~~regulated~~ quarantine pest is difficult to detect, where it takes time for symptom expression or where testing or treatment is ~~required~~required and no alternative phytosanitary measures are available . Guidance on post-entry quarantine stations is provided in ISPM 34 (*Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(592) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. Text added in the end of the first sentence: in line with the import prohibition of paragraphs 201 - 203, this may have a large impact and therefore a similar sentence as in paragraph 202 is added. 2. (TECH.) More precise wording in line with other standards. Moreover, post-entry quarantine applies only to quarantine pests.
198	NPPOs may establish ~~post-entry~~ quarantine for imported seeds, including confinement in a quarantine station, ~~in cases where a regulated pest is difficult to~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(329) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:26 PM)**

	~~detect, where it~~ if necessary~~takes time for symptom expression.~~ Guidance on quarantine stations is provided in ISPM 34 (~~or where testing or treatment is required. Guidance on post-entry quarantine stations is provided in ISPM 34 (~~*Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*).	See US comment in paragraph 125. Global change. For accuracy.
198	NPPOs may establish post-entry quarantine for seeds, including confinement in a quarantine station, in cases where a regulated pest is difficult to detect, where it takes time for symptom expression or where pests can be present asymptomatically, testing or treatment is required. Guidance on post-entry quarantine stations is provided in ISPM 34 (*Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(283) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)**
198	NPPOs may establish post-entry quarantine for seeds, including confinement in a quarantine station, in cases where a regulated pest is difficult to detect, where it takes time for symptom expression or where testing or treatment is ~~required~~required and no appropriate phytosanitary measures with less impact are available. Guidance on post-entry quarantine stations is provided in ISPM 34 (*Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(246) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:41 AM)**
198	NPPOs of the importing countries may establish post-entry quarantine for seeds, including confinement in a quarantine station, in cases where a regulated pest is difficult to detect, where it takes time for symptom expression or where testing or treatment is required. Guidance on post-entry quarantine stations is provided in ISPM 34 (*Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(25) Japan (21 Jul 2016 12:46 PM)** To clarify responsible organization.
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants tested. (eg.: It can be an alternative phytosanitary measure for small seed lot).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1237) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:53 PM)** Support that mentioned in p. 223
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants tested. (e.g. It can be an alternative of phytosanitary measure for the import of small lots for research).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1142) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 5:24 PM)** Clarification
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant ~~plants tested~~plants. Tested (eg.: It can be an alternative phytosanitary measute for small seed lot)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(998) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:35 PM)** Support that mentioned in p. 223
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants ~~tested~~tested (e.g. it can be an alternative phytosanitary measure for small seed lot).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(987) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:27 PM)** Support that mentioned in para 223
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants ~~tested~~tested (eg.: It can be an alternative phytosanitary measure for small seed lot).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(796) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:31 PM)** Support that mentioned in p. 223

199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants ~~tested~~tested (eg.: It can be an alternative phytosanitary measure for small seed lot).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(714) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:18 PM)** Support that mentioned in p. 223
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants ~~tested~~tested (e.g. it can be an alternative phytosanitary measure for the import of small lots for research).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(498) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:27 PM)** Clarification
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants ~~tested~~tested (e.g. it can be an alternative phytosanitary measure for small seed lots).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(406) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:29 PM)** Text added to support that mentioned in paragraph 223.
199	As part of ~~post-entry~~ quarantine, a representative sample of the seed lot may be sown and the ~~resultant~~ progeny plants tested.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(330) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:26 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 125. Global change. we suggest adding the word "representative" in referring to the sample so that it reads "a representative sample"
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants tested. This can be an alternative phytosanitary measure for the import of small lots for research.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(247) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:42 AM)**
199	As part of post-entry quarantine, a sample of the seed lot may be sown and the resultant plants ~~tested~~tested (eg.: It can be an alternative phytosanitary measure for small seed lot).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(156) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 10:40 PM)** Support that mentioned in p. 223
200	The NPPO of the importing country may consider, based on the findings of a PRA, that the pest risk can be adequately managed by requiring the imported seeds to be planted in a designated planting area. The planting area should be isolated from other host plants, and weed ~~control and~~ control, sanitation and hygiene measures for people, machinery and equipment may be required.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1092) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** now it is clearer
200	The NPPO of the importing country may consider, based on the findings of a PRA, that the pest risk can be adequately managed by requiring the imported seeds to be planted in a designated planting area. The planting area should be isolated from other host plants, and weed ~~control and~~ control, sanitation and hygiene measures for people, machinery and equipment may be required.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(593) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Clearer
200	The NPPO of the importing country may consider, based on the findings of a PRA, that the pest risk can be adequately managed by requiring the imported seeds to be planted in a designated planting area. The planting area ~~should~~ must be isolated from other host plants, and weed control and sanitation and hygiene measures for people, machinery and equipment may be required.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(466) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:47 PM)**
201	**2.~~6~~ 7 Prohibition**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1238) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:54 PM)**

201	**2.~~6~~ 7 Prohibition**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1000) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:35 PM)** For consistency
201	**2.~~6~~ 7 Prohibition**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(988) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:28 PM)**
201	**2.~~6~~ 7 Prohibition**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(715) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:18 PM)**
201	**2.~~6~~ 7 Prohibition**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(407) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:30 PM)** Consequential change as per comment in paragraph 196
201	**2.~~6~~ 7 Prohibition**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(173) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 4:31 PM)**
202	NPPOs may prohibit importation of seeds of certain species or origins when a PRA determines that the seeds pose a high pest risk as a pathway for quarantine pests and no ~~appropriate~~ alternative phytosanitary measures are available. This includes situations where seeds may pose a high risk of ~~becoming plant pests~~being a pathway for plants as pests (e.g. weeds, invasive alien plants). Further guidance on prohibition can be found in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1093) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** More precise (please see paragraph 213) Please see the definition of "phytosanitary measure"
202	NPPOs may prohibit importation of seeds of certain species or origins when a PRA determines that the seeds pose a high pest risk as a pathway for quarantine pests and no ~~appropriate~~ alternative phytosanitary measures are available. This includes situations where seeds may pose a high risk of ~~becoming plant pests~~being a pathway for plants as pests (e.g. weeds, invasive alien plants). Further guidance on prohibition can be found in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(594) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** More precise wording
202	NPPOs may prohibit importation of seeds of certain species or origins when a PRA determines that the seeds pose a high pest risk as a pathway for regulated pests and no appropriate phytosanitary measures are available. This includes situations where seeds may pose a high risk of becoming plant pests. Further guidance on prohibition can be found in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(515) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 3:10 PM)** Clarification
202	NPPOs may prohibit importation of seeds of certain species or origins when a PRA determines that the seeds pose a ~~high pest~~ high risk as a pathway for quarantine pests and no appropriate phytosanitary measures are available. This includes situations where seeds may pose a high risk of becoming ~~plant pests~~a pathway for plants as pests (e.g. noxious weeds, invasive alien and parasitic plants). Further	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(248) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:44 AM)**

	guidance on prohibition can be found in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	
203	The NPPO of the importing country may allow – for research purposes and under an import authorization that indicates specific conditions to prevent the introduction and spread of ~~regulated~~ quarantine pests – the entry of seeds that are normally prohibited.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1094) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Please see the definition of "phytosanitary measure".
203	The NPPO of the importing country may allow – for research purposes and under an import authorization that indicates specific conditions to prevent the introduction and spread of ~~regulated~~ quarantine pests – the entry of seeds that are normally prohibited.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(595) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Import prohibitions apply only to quarantine pests not to RNQPs.
204	**3. Equivalence of ~~Phytosanitary Measures~~ phytosanitary measures**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1138) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:20 PM)** Editorial. Consistency of titiles.
205	The equivalence of phytosanitary measures is particularly important for the international movement of seeds as seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries and may distribute these seeds to other countries, and there may be frequent re-export from a single seed lot (ISPM ~~1 (~~1: *Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*~~))~~).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1144) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:27 PM)** Editorial
205	The equivalence of phytosanitary measures (ISPM 1 (*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*)) is particularly important for the international movement of seeds as seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries and may distribute these seeds to other countries, and there may be frequent re-export from a single seed ~~lot (ISPM 1 (~~lot~~*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*~~))~~.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1095) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** More logical order.
205	The equivalence of phytosanitary measures (ISPM 1 (Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade) is particularly important for the international movement of seeds as seed companies may have breeding and multiplication programmes in several countries and may distribute these seeds to other countries, and there may be frequent re-export from a single seed ~~lot (ISPM 1 (~~lot~~*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*~~))~~.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(596) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** More logical order.
205	The equivalence of phytosanitary measures is particularly important for the international movement of seeds as seed companies may have breeding and multiplication ~~programmes~~ programs in several countries and may distribute these	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(467) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:47 PM)**

	seeds to other countries, and there may be frequent re-export from a single seed lot (ISPM 1 (*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*)).	
206	Determination of the equivalence of phytosanitary measures may be initiated by the exporting country by making a request for equivalence to the importing country as described in ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*). ~~The determination~~ It may also be initiated by the ~~NPPOs of~~ importing ~~countries by providing~~ country. NPPOs are encouraged to provide multiple options when setting phytosanitary import requirements.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1096) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 More precise (see Annex 1 of ISPM 24) 2 Especially for seeds with re-export as a common practice, it is essential that alternative options are available.
206	Determination of the equivalence of phytosanitary measures may be initiated by the exporting country by making a request for equivalence to the importing country as described in ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*). The determination may also be initiated by the NPPOs of importing ~~countries by providing~~ countries. NPPOs are encouraged to provide multiple options when setting phytosanitary import requirements.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(597) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Especially for seeds with re-export as a common practice, it is essential that alternative options are available.
206	Determination of the equivalence of phytosanitary measures may be initiated by the exporting country as described in ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*). The determination may also be initiated by the NPPOs of importing ~~countries by providing~~ countries. NPPOs are encouraged to provide multiple options when setting phytosanitary import requirements.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(249) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:45 AM)**
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic seeds) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1239) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:55 PM)** This may be appliyed to all seeds.
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic) requiring ~~chemical~~ phytosanitary treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1145) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 5:28 PM)** Clarification, because may be applied for all seeds and there more treatments that chemical.
208	For organic ~~seeds~~ seeds, produced under a recognized organic certification system, requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1139) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:22 PM)** Organic seed should be classified/identified through a recognized organic certification system.
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic) requiring for import a specific chemical treatment, when ~~a~~ the chemical is not ~~authorized~~ permitted for use in the country of origin or ~~export~~(re-)export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative phytosanitary measure. It is recommended not to specify chemical products, active ingredient, dose or exact protocol.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1097) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This does not only apply to organic seeds, it applies broad to seeds and it also applies to countries of re-export. Another element is the specification of the treatment, which is not standardized and can thus differ worldwide and not all pesticides are approved worldwide.

		Please see the definition of "phytosanitary import requirements". 'Authorized' is normally used in another specific meaning in ISPMs. To avoid confusion, 'use permitted'
208	~~For~~ For seeds (including organic ~~seeds~~ seeds) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1002) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:36 PM)** This may be appliyed to all seeds
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic seeds) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(990) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:28 PM)** This may be appliyed to all seeds.
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic seeds) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(797) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:32 PM)** This may be appliyed to all seeds.
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic seeds) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(716) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:19 PM)** This may be appliyed to all seeds.
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic) requiring for import a specific chemical treatment, when a chemical is not ~~authorized~~ permitted for use in the country of origin or ~~export~~(re-)export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative phytosanitary measure. It is recommended not to specify chemical products, active ingredients, dose or exact protocol.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(598) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. (SUBST.) This does not only apply to organic seeds, it applies broadly to seeds and also to countries of re-export. Another element (new added last sentence) is the specification of the treatment, which is not standardized and can thus differ worldwide and not all pesticides are approved worldwide. 2. (TECH.) Clarification and aligning with definitions.
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic) requiring ~~chemical~~ phytosanitary treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(499) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:28 PM)** Clarification, because may be applied for all seeds and there are more treatments than chemical.
208	For organic seeds requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative ~~measure~~measures where possible, providing that the measures are technically feasible and reduce identified risks to an acceptable level.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(433) Australia (27 Sep 2016 6:17 AM)** As it is currently worded, the NPPO is obliged to offer an alternative measure regardless of whether suitable alternatives are available.
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic seeds) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(408) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:31 PM)** This is applicable to all seeds.
208	~~For organic~~ For seeds (including organic seeds) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(285) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:49 PM)** Propose deletion of "organic" and insertion of "(including organic seeds)" because this is necessary for all seeds including organic seeds.
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or ~~export~~re-export, the	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(250) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:47 AM)**

	NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure. Specifying the chemical products, active ingredient, dose or protocol is not recommended when a chemical seed treatment is defined as a phytosanitary measure.	
208	For ~~organic~~ seeds (including organic seeds) requiring chemical treatment, when a chemical is not authorized for use in the country of origin or export, the NPPO of the importing country should consider an alternative measure.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(157) COSAVE (8 Aug 2016 10:48 PM)** This may be appliyed to all seeds.
209	**4. Specific Requirements** Specific requirements for inspection, sampling and testing of seeds for phytosanitary certification or verification are provided as follow. Specific requirements for reexport of seeds are provided in ISPM 12.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1240) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:57 PM)** Text added to clarify the purpose of Section
209	**4. Specific Requirements** These specific requirements, refers actions for phytosanitary certification or verification at entry.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1150) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 5:44 PM)** Text addedto clarify the propouse of Section 4.
209	**4. Specific Requirements** Specific requirements for inspection, sampling and testing of seeds for phytosanitary certification or verification are provided as follow. Specific requirements for reexport of seeds are provided in ISPM 12	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1005) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:38 PM)** Text added to clarify the purpose of section 4
209	**4. Specific Requirements** Specific requirements for inspection, sampling and testing of seeds for phytosanitary certification or verification are provided as follow. Specific requirements for reexport of seeds are provided in ISPM 12	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(991) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:29 PM)** Text added to clarify the purpose of Section 4.
209	**4. Specific Requirements** **Specific requirements for inspection, sampling and testing of seeds for phytosanitary certification or verification are provided as follow.** **Specific requirements for reexport of seeds are provided in ISPM 12.**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(798) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:33 PM)** Text added to clarify the purpose of Section 4.
209	**4. Specific Requirements** Specific requirements for inspection, sampling and testing of seeds for phytosanitary certification or verification are provided as follow. Specific requirements for reexport of seeds are provided in ISPM 12.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(717) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:20 PM)** Text added to clarify the purpose of Section 4.
209	**4. Specific Requirements**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(500) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:29 PM)** Suggest adding a purpose for this section.

209	**4. Specific Requirements** Specific requirements for inspection, sampling and testing of seeds for phytosanitary certification or verification are provided as follows. Specific requirements for the re-export of seeds are provided in ISPM 12	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(409) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:37 PM)** Text added to clarify the purpose of section 4
209	**~~4. Specific Requirements~~4. Specific Requirements** Specific requirements for inspection, sampling and testing of seeds for phytosanitary certification or verification are provided as follow. Specific requirements for reexport of seeds are provided in ISPM 12.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(158) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 1:53 PM)** Text added to clarify the purpose of Section 4.
211	Inspection may be conducted on the seed consignment ~~or as field~~ or inspection of the growing crop, or both, as required. ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) and ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*) provide further guidance on inspection and sampling.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(434) Australia (27 Sep 2016 6:23 AM)** Crops might also be inspected during PEQ, production in glasshouses etc.
212	**4.1.1 Inspection of ~~seeds~~seed consignments**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1098) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency with paragraphs 211 and 213.
212	**4.1.1 Inspection of ~~seeds~~seed consignments**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(599) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 211 and 213.
213	Seed consignments may be examined for the presence of plants regulated as pests (i.e. weeds, invasive alien ~~plants) and seeds may be examined~~ plants), for signs or symptoms of regulated pests or regulated articles (e.g. soil) or for the presence of contaminating pests. Examination for pest symptoms may be an effective method where infested seeds are known to display characteristic symptoms such as discoloration or shrivelling. ~~For example, infection with *Cercospora kikuchii* in~~ However, the presence of the pest should be confirmed by laboratory testing.~~*Glycine max* (soybean) seeds causes purple seed stain, and *Phomopsis longicolla* infection of soybean and *Arachis hypogeae* (peanut) as well as *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* infection of peanut can discolour and shrivel seeds. However, the presence of the pest should be confirmed by laboratory testing.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1099) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 To clarifty that it concerns plants regulated. 2 Simplification 3 Providing these examples in the core text is inconsistent and unnecessary
213	Seed consignments may be examined for the presence of plants regulated as pests (i.e. weeds, invasive alien plants) ~~and seeds may be examined~~ for signs or symptoms of regulated pests or regulated articles (e.g. soil) or for the presence of contaminating pests. Examination for pest symptoms may be an effective method where infested seeds are known to display characteristic symptoms such as discoloration or shrivelling. ~~For example, infection with *Cercospora kikuchii* in *Glycine max* (soybean) seeds causes purple seed stain, and *Phomopsis longicolla* infection of soybean and *Arachis hypogeae* (peanut) as well as *Cylindrocladium*~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(600) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. (TECH.) add 'regulated' - more precise. 2. (TECH.) deletion of the last sentence: Examples are not a prescriptive part of standards. 3. (EDIT.) the other deletion: simplification of text.

	~~*parasiticum* infection of peanut can discolour and shrivel seeds. However, the presence of the pest should be confirmed by laboratory testing.~~	
213	Seed consignments may be examined for the presence of plants as pests (i.e. ~~weeds, invasive alien plants)~~ weeds) and seeds may be examined for signs or symptoms of regulated pests or regulated articles (e.g. soil) or for the presence of contaminating pests. Examination for pest symptoms may be an effective method where infested seeds are known to display characteristic symptoms such as discoloration or shrivelling. For example, infection with *Cercospora kikuchii* in *Glycine max* (soybean) seeds causes purple seed stain, and *Phomopsis longicolla* infection of soybean and *Arachis hypogeae* (peanut) as well as *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* infection of peanut can discolour and shrivel seeds. However, the presence of the pest should be confirmed by laboratory testing.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(435) Australia (27 Sep 2016 6:25 AM)** The difference between a weed and an invasive alien plant is unclear.
213	Seed consignments may be examined for the presence of plants as pests (i.e. weeds, invasive alien plants) and seeds may be examined for signs or symptoms of regulated pests or for the presence of regulated articles (e.g. soil) or ~~for the presence of~~ contaminating pests. Examination for pest symptoms may be an effective method where infested seeds are known to display characteristic symptoms such as discoloration or shrivelling. For example, infection with *Cercospora kikuchii* in *Glycine max* (soybean) seeds causes purple seed stain, and *Phomopsis longicolla* infection of soybean and *Arachis hypogeae* (peanut) as well as *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* infection of peanut can discolour and shrivel seeds. However, the presence of the pest should be confirmed by laboratory testing.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(346) Japan (25 Sep 2016 3:20 PM)** Move "or regulated articles (e.g. soil) " to after "or for the presence" in the 1st sentence of para 213. Examination for "regulated articles (e.g. soil) " is that we check if there is presence, not signs or symptoms.
213	Seed consignments may be examined for the presence of plants as pests (i.e. weeds, invasive alien plants) and seeds may be examined for signs or symptoms of regulated pests or regulated articles (e.g. soil) or for the presence of contaminating pests. Examination for pest symptoms may be an effective method where infested seeds are known to display characteristic symptoms such as discoloration or shrivelling. ~~For example, infection with *Cercospora kikuchii* in~~ However, the presence of the pest should be confirmed by laboratory testing.~~*Glycine max* (soybean) seeds causes purple seed stain, and *Phomopsis longicolla* infection of soybean and *Arachis hypogeae* (peanut) as well as *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* infection of peanut can discolour and shrivel seeds. However, the presence of the pest should be confirmed by laboratory testing.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(331) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:27 PM)** Too specific
213	Seed consignments may be examined for the presence of plants as regulated pests (i.e. weeds, invasive alien plants) and seeds may be examined for signs or symptoms of regulated pests or regulated articles (e.g. soil) or for the presence of contaminating pests. Examination for pest symptoms may be an effective method where infested seeds are known to display characteristic symptoms such as	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(251) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:47 AM)**

	discoloration or shrivelling. For example, infection with *Cercospora kikuchii* in *Glycine max* (soybean) seeds causes purple seed stain, and *Phomopsis longicolla* infection of soybean and *Arachis hypogeae* (peanut) as well as *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* infection of peanut can discolour and shrivel seeds. However, the presence of the pest should be confirmed by laboratory testing.	
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. ~~Inspection after washing~~ Visual examination may be effective for insect and mite detection. Washing, sieving or opening seeds may be ~~necessary~~necessary before inspection.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1241) Chile (30 Sep 2016 9:59 PM)** Last sentence reworded to clarify the text.
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance is required for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated ~~pests is required~~pests. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, ~~plants as pests,~~ viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. Inspection after washing or opening seeds may be necessary.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1100) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** The example of a plant as pest in Section 1.2 is in category 2 – not seed-borne. For clarity
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. ~~Inspection after washing~~ Visual examination may be effective for insect and mite detection Washing, sieving or opening seeds may be ~~necessary~~necessary before inspection.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1006) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:42 PM)** Text added to include insects and mites. Last sentence reworded to clarify the text
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids,	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(994) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:32 PM)** Text added to include insects and mites. Last sentence reworded to clarify the text.

	bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. ~~Inspection after washing~~ Visual examination may be effective for insect and mite detection. Washing, sieving or opening seeds may be ~~necessary~~necessary before inspection.	
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. ~~Inspection after washing~~ Visual examination may be effective for insect and mite detection. Washing, sieving or opening seeds may be ~~necessary~~necessary before inspection.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(799) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:35 PM)** Text added to include insects and mites. Last sentence reworded to clarify the text.
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. ~~Inspection after washing~~ Visual examination may be effective for insect and mite detection. Washing, sieving or opening seeds may be ~~necessary~~necessary before inspection.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(718) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:22 PM)** Text added to include insects and mites. Last sentence reworded to clarify the text.
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance is required for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests ~~is required~~. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, ~~plants as pests,~~ viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. Inspection after washing or ~~opening~~ breaking seeds may be necessary.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(601) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. (TECH.) Plants as pests belong to category 2 according to the description in section 1.2., they are not seed-borne. 2. (TECH.) 'opening' is not an obvious term here, use 'breaking' for consistency with paragraph 215. 3. (EDIT.) 'is required': for clarity.
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(410) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:39 PM)** Text added to include insects and mites. Last sentence redrafted to clarify the text.

	The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. ~~Inspection after washing~~ Visual examination may be effective for insect and mite detection. Washing, seaving or opening seeds may be ~~necessary~~necessary before inspection.	
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. ~~Inspection after washing~~ Visual examination may be effective for insect and mite detection. Washing, sieving or opening seeds may be ~~necessary~~necessary before inspection.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(159) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 2:08 PM)** Text added to include insects and mites. Last sentence reworded to clarify the text.
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular ~~microscope) or~~ microscope), laboratory ~~testing~~testing or post entry quarantine. Inspection after washing or opening seeds may be necessary.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(77) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 4:31 AM)**
214	Visual examination of seeds can be done with or without the help of devices that automatically sort seeds based on visible physical characteristics. Visual examination should be combined with testing methods if pest freedom or a specific tolerance for asymptomatic or unreliably symptomatic regulated pests is required. The majority of seed-borne pests (e.g. nematodes, plants as pests, viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi) are not detectable by inspection with the naked eye and require a more specialized examination (e.g. with a binocular microscope) or laboratory testing. Inspection after washing or opening seeds may be necessary.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(78) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 4:33 AM)** post entry quarantine needs to inspection for latent pathogen
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1242) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:02 PM)** To clarify the text and the alternative should be agreeded bilterally by both NPPO.

	coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count, or, alternatively, test the seeds before ~~export~~ coating, pelleting or treating and provide the ~~test results~~test, if agreed bilaterally.	
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may require the NPPO of the exporting country to sample the seeds before coating, peletting or embedding of the seeds and test them. For monitoring at import the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed ~~count, or, alternatively, test the seeds before export and provide the test results.~~lot size.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1101) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Testing is either done as phytosanitary requirement to be fulfilled by the exporting country before cerification and then this can be stated on the certificate or by the importing country for monitoring. This is better expressed by the rewording, also in the more logical order. Better word
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count, or, alternatively, test the seeds ~~before export~~ before and provide the test results, if agreed bilaterally.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1007) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 1:43 PM)** To clarify the text and the alternative should be agreeded bilaterally by both NPPO
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count, or, alternatively, test the seeds before ~~export~~ coating, pelleting or treating and provide the test results, if agreed bilaterally.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(996) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:34 PM)** To clarify the text and the alternative should be agreeded bilterally by both NPPO.
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count, or, alternatively, test the seeds before ~~export~~ coating, pelleting or treating and provide the test results, if agreed bilaterally.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(800) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:36 PM)** To clarify the text and the alternative should be agreeded bilterally by both NPPO.

215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count, or, alternatively, test the seeds before ~~export~~ coating, pelleting or treating and provide the test results, if agreed bilaterally.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(719) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:24 PM)** To clarify the text and the alternative should be agreeded bilterally by both NPPO.
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may require the NPPO of the exporting country to sample the seeds before coating, peletting or embedding and test them. For monitoring at import the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count~~, or, alternatively, test the seeds before export and provide the test results~~.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(602) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Testing is either done as phytosanitary requirement to be fulfilled by the exporting coutnry before certification and then this can be stated on the certificate or by the importing country for monitoring. This is better expressed by the rewording, also in a more logical order.
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count, or, alternatively, collect an official sample and test ~~the~~ these seeds before export and provide the test results.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(516) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 3:11 PM)** Clarification
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count, or, alternatively, test the seeds before ~~export~~ coating, pelleting or treating and provide the test results, if agreed bilaterally.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(411) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:42 PM)** To clarify text, also this alternative should be agreed bilaterally by both NPPOs
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(252) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:53 AM)**

	request the NPPO of the exporting country to sample the seeds before they are coated, pelleted or embedded and test them. The NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed ~~count, or, alternatively, test the seeds before export and provide the test results~~count for monitoring at import.	
215	Inspection of seeds that are coated, pelletized or embedded in tape, mats, or any other substrate may require removal of the covering by washing or breaking because the covering material may reduce the ability to see the seed or symptoms of the pest on the seed. In such cases, the NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide a sample of the seeds before coating, pelleting or treating for inspection and testing, of a size proportional to the seed count, or, alternatively, test the seeds before ~~export~~ coating, pelleting or treating and provide the test results, if agreed bilaterally.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(160) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 2:30 PM)** To clarify the text and the alternative should be agreeded bilterally by both NPPO.
217	Inspection of the seed crop in the field by trained staff and at the appropriate times may be useful to detect regulated pests known to cause visible symptoms. ~~This requires staff who are trained to recognize the regulated pests and their symptoms and who know the appropriate time during growth at which to inspect the crop for pests.~~ It should be noted that a pest observed in the field on the mother plant may not necessarily be present in or on the seeds produced by these ~~plants~~plants (see section 1.2). A laboratory test may be conducted on the harvested seeds to determine the phytosanitary status of the seed.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1102) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 Providing these examples in the core text is inconsistent and unnecessary 2 Precision given for a better guidance. 3 Clarification that a test may be an option to show that a pest present in the field may be absent from teh seeds.
217	Inspection of the seed crop in the field by trained staff and at the appropriate times may be useful to detect regulated pests known to cause visible symptoms. ~~This requires staff who are trained to recognize the regulated pests and their symptoms and who know the appropriate time during growth at which to inspect the crop for pests.~~ It should be noted that a pest observed in the field on the mother plant may not necessarily be present in or on the seeds produced by these plants. (see section 1.2) A laboratory test may be conducted on the harvested seeds to determine if they are infested.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(603) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. new added last sentence: Clarification that a test may be an option to show that a pest present in the field may be absent in or on the seeds. 2. adding a reference: Precision and reference to other part of standard for a better guidance. 3. the other suggestions: Simpler and clearer text.
217	Inspection of the seed crop in the field may be useful to detect regulated pests known to cause visible symptoms. This requires staff who are trained to recognize the regulated pests and their symptoms and who know the appropriate time during growth at which to inspect the crop for pests. It should be noted that a pest observed in the field on the mother plant may not necessarily be present in or on	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(517) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 3:11 PM)** The inserted language clarifies the necessary requirements, when symptoms are not clear to identify a specific pest.

	the seeds produced by these plants. A confirmatory laboratory test, if available, should be conducted on the harvested seed to determine the phytosanitary status of the seed.	
217	Inspection of the seed crop in the field may be useful to detect regulated pests known to cause visible symptoms. This requires staff who are trained to recognize the regulated pests and their symptoms and who know the appropriate time during growth at which to inspect the crop for pests. It should be noted that a pest observed in the field on the mother plant may not necessarily be present in or on the seeds produced by these plants. A laboratory test may be conducted on the harvested seed to determine the phytosanitary status of the seed.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(254) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:57 AM)**
218	**4.2 Sampling of lots**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(332) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:27 PM)** Suggest that "sampling to verify systems" be added here. Sampling may be done to verify that a systems approach or integrated measures are working effectively – those tests are for verification.
221	~~4.2.1~~ **Sampling of small lots**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1103) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Delete "4.2.1." because there is no section 4.2.2.
221	~~4.2.1~~ **Sampling of small lots**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(604) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** There is no section 4.2.2.
222	Testing of samples that are taken in accordance with ISPM 31 from small lots may result in the destruction of a large proportion of the lot. In such cases, alternative sampling ~~alternatives~~ methodologies or equivalent phytosanitary procedures should be considered by the NPPO of the importing country, as per the guidance in ISPM 24.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1151) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 5:46 PM)** Clarification
222	Testing of samples that are taken in accordance with ISPM 31 from small lots may result in the destruction of a large proportion of the lot. In such cases, sampling alternatives (e.g. combining small samples of different lots for testing) or equivalent phytosanitary procedures should be considered by the NPPO of the importing country, as per the guidance in ISPM 24.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1104) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Clarification of possible alternatives
222	Testing of samples that are taken in accordance with ISPM 31 from small lots may result in the destruction of a large proportion of the lot. In such cases, sampling alternatives (e.g. clustering small samples of different lots for testing) or equivalent phytosanitary procedures should be considered by the NPPO of the importing country, as per the guidance in ISPM 24.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(605) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Clarification of possible alternative.
222	Testing of samples that are taken in accordance with ISPM 31 from small lots may result in the destruction of a large proportion of the lot. In such cases, alternative sampling ~~alternatives~~ methodologies or equivalent phytosanitary procedures should	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(501) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:49 PM)** Clarification

	be considered by the NPPO of the importing country, as per the guidance in ISPM 24.	
222	Testing of samples that are taken in accordance with ISPM 31 from small lots may result in the destruction of a large proportion of the lot. In such cases, alternative sampling ~~alternatives~~ methodologies or equivalent phytosanitary procedures should be considered by the NPPO of the importing country, as per the guidance in ISPM 24.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(412) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:44 PM)** To clarify
222	Testing of samples that are taken in accordance with ISPM 31 from small lots may result in the destruction of a large proportion of the lot. In such cases, sampling alternatives (e.g. clustering small samples of different lots for testing) or equivalent phytosanitary procedures should be considered by the NPPO of the importing country, as per the guidance in ISPM 24.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(255) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:58 AM)**
223	In cases where sampling from small lots is not possible, specific ~~post-entry~~ measures such as quarantine conditions may be determined by the NPPO of the importing country.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(333) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:28 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 125. Global change.
225	Inspection may not be sufficient to determine if a regulated pest is present and other forms of examination may be needed (e.g. laboratory testing). Some viruses, viroids, bacteria, fungi, insects and nematodes may not be detectable by inspection of ~~seeds~~ seed consignments or plants during growth but they may be detectable by specific laboratory tests that follow validated diagnostic protocols for regulated pests.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1105) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** To take into account field inspection (section 4.1.2).
225	Inspection may not be sufficient to determine if a regulated pest is present and other forms of examination may be needed (e.g. laboratory testing). Some viruses, viroids, bacteria, fungi, insects and nematodes may not be detectable by inspection of ~~seeds~~ seed consignments or plants during growth but they may be detectable by specific laboratory tests that follow validated diagnostic protocols for regulated pests.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(606) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** To also take into account field inspection.
225	Inspection may not be sufficient to determine if a regulated pest is present and other forms of examination may be needed (e.g. laboratory testing). Some viruses, viroids, bacteria, fungi, ~~insects~~ insects, weed seeds and nematodes may not be detectable by inspection of seeds but they may be detectable by specific laboratory tests that follow validated diagnostic protocols for regulated pests.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(45) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:43 PM)**
226	Molecular and serological diagnostic methods are considered indirect protocols to detect pests in seeds. These methods may give a positive result even when no viable pests are present. Consequently, when testing seeds with these methods, results should be interpreted carefully. Confirmatory tests or additional tests based on a different biological principle may be required to confirm the presence of a	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1106) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 Precision given 2 It is the treatment that will affect the diagnostic testing. 3 it is a better word. "Accuracy" is not in ISPM 27, only "sensitivity, specificity and reproducibility" are. 4 'diagnostic' is useless word here

	viable pest in a sample. NPPOs should ensure that internationally recognized or validated diagnostic protocols are used to avoid false positives or false negatives. ~~Treated seeds~~ Seed treatments may influence the ~~accuracy~~ sensitivity of ~~diagnostic~~ testing.	
226	Molecular and serological diagnostic methods are considered indirect protocols to detect pests in seeds. These methods may give a positive result even when no viable pests are present. Consequently, when testing seeds with these methods, results should be interpreted carefully. Confirmatory tests or additional tests based on a different biological principle may be required to confirm the presence of a viable pest in a sample. NPPOs should ensure that internationally recognized or validated diagnostic protocols are used to avoid false positives or false negatives. ~~Treated seeds~~ Seed treatments may influence the ~~accuracy~~ performance of ~~diagnostic~~ testing.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(607) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. More precise. 2. It is the 'seed treatment' that may affect the diagnostic testing. 3. Better wording.
226	Molecular and serological diagnostic methods are considered indirect protocols to detect pests in seeds. These methods may give a positive result even when no viable pests are present. Consequently, when testing seeds with these methods, results should be interpreted carefully. ~~Confirmatory tests or additional tests may be required to confirm the presence of a viable pest in a sample.~~ NPPOs should ensure that internationally recognized or validated diagnostic protocols are used to avoid false positives or false negatives. Treated seeds may influence the accuracy of diagnostic testing.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(443) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:45 PM)** In general, it is assumed that plant disease inside of the seed is active. In addition, in case of viruses, we cannot confirm whether it is viable or not. Therefore, we propose to delete the following sentence. "Confirmatory tests or additional tests may be required to confirm the presence of a viable pest in a sample."
226	~~Molecular and serological diagnostic methods are considered indirect protocols to detect pests in seeds. These methods may give a positive result even when no viable pests are present. Consequently, when testing seeds with these methods, results should be interpreted carefully. Confirmatory tests or additional tests may be required to confirm the presence of a viable pest in a sample. NPPOs should ensure that internationally recognized or validated diagnostic protocols are used to avoid false positives or false negatives. Treated seeds may influence the accuracy of diagnostic testing.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(436) Australia (27 Sep 2016 6:30 AM)** The inclusion of this paragraph seems unnecessary as the importance of validated protocols is mentioned in the paragraph above and the relevant ISPM for diagnostic protocols is mentioned in the paragraph below. Disagree that testing is an indirect method of detection. The issue of whether positive detections are of viable pests, particularly in treated seeds, can be controversial. Some regulators maintain that the presence of unviable pests can be an indication that viable pests are present.
227	The ~~principles of~~ guidance for diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1243) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:04 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 27.
227	The ~~principles of~~ guidance for diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix ~~2~~ 3 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1152) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 5:47 PM)** Consistency with ISPM No. 27

227	The ~~principles~~ purpose and use of diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on a range of other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard~~.~~, some of which have been validated.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1107) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This sentence implies that all the methods found in Appendix 2 have equal validity and are equivalent to IPPC protocols. Some will have been validated in inter-laboratory tests, but others have not. There are no principles in ISPM 27. Suggest either 'purpose and use' or 'structure and content'.
227	The ~~principles of~~ guidance for diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(997) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:34 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 27.
227	The ~~principles~~ guidance for of diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(801) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:37 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 27.
227	The ~~principles of~~ guidance for diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(721) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:25 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 27.
227	The ~~principles~~ purpose and use of diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on a range of other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard, some of which have been validated.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(608) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. 2nd sentence: The original wording implies that all the methods found in appendix 2 have equal validity and are equivalent to IPPC protocols. Some will have been validated, but other not. 2. (EDIT) There are no principles in ISPM 27.
227	~~The principles of~~ Guidance for diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(502) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:50 PM)** Consistency with ISPM 27
227	The principles of diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix ~~2~~ 3 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(414) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:47 PM)** Consequential change as per comment in paragraph 94
227	The ~~principles of~~ guidance for diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(413) Uruguay (26 Sep 2016 7:46 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 27

227	The principles of diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix ~~2~~ 3 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(286) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:50 PM)**
227	The principles of diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix ~~2~~ 3 of this standard.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(256) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 9:59 AM)**
227	The ~~principles of~~ guidance for diagnostic protocols are described in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and adopted protocols are provided as annexes to ISPM 27. Information on other protocols can be found in the sources listed in Appendix 2 of this standard.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(161) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 2:40 PM)** For consistency with ISPM 27.
228	**~~4.3.1 Treated~~ Testing of treated seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1108) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Delete "4.3.1." because there is no section 4.3.2. More precise (please see paragraph 221 versus paragraph 218).
228	**~~4.3.1 Treated~~ Testing of treated seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(609) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Suggested wording considered more precise. And, there is no section 4.3.2.
228	**4.3.1 ~~Treated~~ Testing treated seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(437) Australia (27 Sep 2016 6:32 AM)** The current title is misleading as it indicates that the section is about seed treatments. This section is actually about the possible effects of seed treatments on test results, which should be reflected in the title.
229	Ideally, a detection method that detects only viable pests should be used to determine treatment efficacy, so that a negative test result indicates the treatment has been successful. Examples are techniques for the detection of bacteria and fungi where bacteria or the mycelium will grow on the substrate (i.e. media or blotters), and techniques for the detection of viruses where the seeds are sown and symptoms observed on emerging plants. More established seed health testing methods have been developed and validated for use on untreated seed. If treated seeds is to be tested it should only be done when a test method has been fully validated for treated see.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1153) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 5:57 PM)** Text added for clarification and related with paragraph 234.
229	Ideally, a detection method that detects only viable pests should be used to determine treatment efficacy, so that a negative test result indicates the treatment has been successful. Examples are techniques for the detection of bacteria and fungi where the ~~mycelium~~ organism will grow on the substrate (i.e. media or	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1109) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 Bacteria do not produce mycelium. 2 better word 3 It is good to mention explicitly that tests are validated for untretade seeds.

	blotters), and techniques for the detection of viruses where the seeds are sown and symptoms observed on ~~emerging~~ resultant plants. Most established seed testing methods have been developed and validated for use on untreated seeds. If treated seeds are to be tested, the testing method should be validated for treated seeds.	4 Proposition to add a new paragraph for clarification.
229	Ideally, a detection method that detects only viable pests should be used to determine treatment efficacy, so that ~~a negative test result indicates~~ when the treatment has been ~~successful~~successful the test result is negative. Examples are techniques for the detection of bacteria and fungi where the ~~mycelium~~ organism will grow on the substrate (i.e. media or blotters), and techniques for the detection of viruses where the seeds are sown and symptoms observed on ~~emerging~~ resultant plants. Most established seed testing methods have been developed and validated for use on untreated seeds. If treated seeds are to be tested, the testing method should be validated for treated seeds.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(610) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. Bacteria do not produce mycelium. 2. Added text - Good to mention explicitly that tests are validated generally for untreated seeds. 3. other suggestions: Better wording to express what is meant.
229	Ideally, a detection method that detects only viable pests should be used to determine treatment efficacy, so that a negative test result indicates the treatment has been successful. Examples are techniques for the detection of bacteria and fungi where bacteria or the mycelium will grow on the substrate (i.e. media or blotters), and techniques for the detection of viruses where the seeds are sown and symptoms observed on emerging plants. Most established seed health testing methods have been developed and validated for use on untreated seed. If treated seed is to be tested it should only be done when a test method has been fully validated for treated seed.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(503) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:51 PM)** Text added for clarification and related with paragraph 234.
229	~~Ideally~~The NPPO may require a combination of seed treatment and seed testing. In this situation, a detection method that detects only viable pests ~~should~~ may ideally be used to determine treatment efficacy, so that a negative test result indicates the treatment has been successful. Examples are techniques for the detection of bacteria and fungi where the mycelium will grow on the substrate (i.e. media or blotters), and techniques for the detection of viruses where the seeds are sown and symptoms observed on emerging plants.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(438) Australia (27 Sep 2016 6:36 AM)** Without the opening sentence, the guidelines appear to suggest that requiring both seed treatment and seed testing is necessary.
229	Most established seed health testing methods have been developed and validated for use on untreated seed. If treated seed is to be tested it should only be done when	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(257) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:01 AM)**

	a test method has been fully validated for treated seed. Ideally, a detection method that detects only viable pests should be used to determine ~~treatment efficacy, so that a negative test result indicates~~ the ~~treatment has been successful~~pest status of treated seed. Examples are techniques for the detection of bacteria and fungi where bacteria or the fungal mycelium will grow on the substrate (i.e. media or blotters), and techniques for the detection of viruses where the seeds are sown and symptoms observed on emerging plants.	
231	The treatment inactivates the pest but the detection method detects both viable and non-viable pests. This may be the case with some serological or molecular tests or when detection is based on morphological identification of pests or pest structures that may remain even after treatment (e.g. nematodes, spores). In such cases, determination of the efficacy of the ~~treatment may~~ treatment can only be ~~inconclusive~~conclusive if a validated test for treated seed in use.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1154) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:00 PM)** Better understanding
231	The treatment inactivates the pest but the detection method detects both viable and non-viable pests. This may be the case with some serological or molecular tests or when detection is based on morphological identification of pests or pest structures that may remain even after treatment (e.g. nematodes, spores). In such cases, determination of the efficacy of the treatment ~~may~~ can only be ~~inconclusive~~conclusive if a validated test for treated seed is used.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(504) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:52 PM)** Better understanding
231	The treatment inactivates the pest but the detection method detects both viable and non-viable pests. This may be the case with some serological or molecular tests or when detection is based on morphological identification of pests or pest structures that may remain even after ~~treatment (e.g~~treatment. ~~nematodes, spores).~~ In such cases, determination of the efficacy of the treatment may be inconclusive.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(334) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:28 PM)** Examples are not all-inclusive and therefore could be confusing
231	The treatment inactivates the pest but the detection method detects both viable and non-viable pests. This may be the case with some serological or molecular tests or when detection is based on morphological identification of pests or pest structures that may remain even after treatment (e.g. nematodes, spores). In such cases, ~~determination of~~ a seed health test to determine the ~~efficacy~~ pest status of ~~the treatment may~~ treated seed can only be ~~inconclusive.~~ conclusive if a validated test for treated seed is used.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(258) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:02 AM)**
233	The treatment adversely affects the detection method; for example, a method detects only pests present externally and any pests remaining internally after treatment cannot be detected. In these situations, other detection methods that are able to detect internal infection should be used (e.g. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* ~~cannot be detected externally if~~ on the surface of ~~the~~ seeds ~~have been washed for~~ may be eliminated by disinfection but detection of	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1155) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:15 PM)** Better understanding

	internal infection may require seed to be ~~detected after the seeds have been~~ ground to expose their internal parts).	
233	The treatment adversely affects the detection method; for example, a method detects only pests present externally and any pests remaining internally after treatment cannot be detected. In these situations, other detection methods that are able to detect internal infection should be used (e.g. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* ~~cannot be detected externally if~~ on the surface of ~~the~~ seeds ~~have been washed for disinfection but~~ may be ~~detected after the~~ eliminated by disinfection but detection of internal infection requires seeds ~~have been~~ to be ground to expose their internal parts).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1110) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Clarify the intention of the example in simpler wording
233	The treatment adversely affects the detection method; for example, a method detects only pests present externally and any pests remaining internally after treatment cannot be detected. In these situations, other detection methods that are able to detect internal infection should be used (e.g. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* ~~cannot be detected externally if~~ on the surface of ~~the seeds have been washed for disinfection but~~ seeds may be ~~detected after the~~ eliminated by disinfection but detection of internal infection requires seeds ~~have been~~ to be ground to expose their internal parts).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(611) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Clarify the intention of the sentence in simpler wording.
233	The treatment adversely affects the detection method; for example, a method detects only pests present externally and any pests remaining internally after treatment cannot be detected. In these situations, other detection methods that are able to detect internal infection should be ~~used (e.g.~~ used~~*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. .*campestris* cannot be detected externally if the surface of the seeds have been washed for disinfection but may be detected after the seeds have been ground to expose their internal parts).~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(335) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:29 PM)** One very specific example and should not be in the body of the standard. More appropriate in a manual.
233	The treatment adversely affects the detection method; for example, a method detects only pests present externally and any pests remaining internally after treatment cannot be detected. In these situations, other detection methods that are able to detect internal infection should be used (e.g. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* ~~cannot be detected externally if~~ on the surface of ~~the~~ seeds ~~have been washed for~~ may be eliminated by disinfection but detection of internal infection may ~~be detected after the~~ require seeds ~~have been~~ to be ground to expose their internal parts).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(259) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:05 AM)**
234	~~The treatment causes false positive, false negative or unreadable results by serological or molecular detection methods. For false negative and unreadable results, preliminary testing should be conducted to verify the detection method: an untreated sample from the same seeds (where no treatment is applied to suppress or~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1156) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:17 PM)** See text addesd p. 229

	~~inactivate the target pest) or positive control (i.e. a pure culture with the target pest added to the seed extract) should be tested using the same detection method.~~	
234	~~The treatment causes false positive, false negative or unreadable results by serological or molecular detection methods. For false negative and unreadable results, preliminary testing should be conducted to verify the detection method: an untreated sample from the same seeds (where no treatment is applied to suppress or inactivate the target pest) or positive control (i.e. a pure culture with the target pest added to the seed extract) should be tested using the same detection method.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1111) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This text is complicated and may lead to confusion, the aspect is covered more precise by the snetnce added after pargraph 229 on the validation of tests with tretade seeds.
234	~~The treatment causes false positive, false negative or unreadable results by serological or molecular detection methods. For false negative and unreadable results, preliminary testing should be conducted to verify the detection method: an untreated sample from the same seeds (where no treatment is applied to suppress or inactivate the target pest) or positive control (i.e. a pure culture with the target pest added to the seed extract) should be tested using the same detection method.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(612) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** This sentence is complicated and may lead to confusion, the aspect is covered more precise by the snetence added after paragraph 229 on validation of tests with tretaed seeds.
234	~~The treatment causes false positive, false negative or unreadable results by serological or molecular detection methods. For false negative and unreadable results, preliminary testing should be conducted to verify the detection method: an untreated sample from the same seeds (where no treatment is applied to suppress or inactivate the target pest) or positive control (i.e. a pure culture with the target pest added to the seed extract) should be tested using the same detection method.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(505) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:53 PM)** See text added p. 229
234	~~The treatment causes false positive, false negative or unreadable results by serological or molecular detection methods. For false negative and unreadable results, preliminary testing should be conducted to verify the detection method: an untreated sample from the same seeds (where no treatment is applied to suppress or inactivate the target pest) or positive control (i.e. a pure culture with the target pest added to the seed extract) should be tested using the same detection method.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(260) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:06 AM)** see text introduced in first paragraph under Section 1.5.3 Seed treatments
235	5. ~~**Phytosanitary Certification**~~**Re export of seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1244) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:05 PM)** It is more related to the content of this chapter and would be a more appropriate title.
235	5. ~~**Phytosanitary Certification**~~**Re-export of seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1157) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:23 PM)** Clarification: Phytosanitary certification includes inspection, testing, etc. all the content of section 5 refers to re export.
235	~~**5. Phytosanitary Certification**~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1008) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:48 PM)** This chapter must be deleted because does not provide additional guidances for phytosanitary certification of seeds and it only describes information related to reexport of seeds, already developed in ISPM 12 Moreover , text should not duplicate the information described in other adopted ISPM (ISPM12)

235	5. ~~Phytosanitary Certification~~Re-export of seeds	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(999) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:35 PM)** It is more related to the content of this chapter and would be a more appropriate title.
235	~~5. Phytosanitary Certification~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(802) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:37 PM)** This chapter must be deleted because does not provide additional guidances for phytosanitary certification of seeds and it only describes information related to reexport of seeds, already developed in ISPM 12. Moreover, text should not duplicate the information described in other addopted ISPM (ISPM 12)
235	5. ~~Phytosanitary Certification~~Re-export of seeds	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(722) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:26 PM)** It is more related to the content of this chapter and would be a more appropriate title.
235	5. ~~Phytosanitary Certification~~Re-export of seeds	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(506) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:53 PM)** Clarification: Phytosanitary certification includes inspection, testing, etc. all the content of section 5 refers to re export.
235	5. ~~Phytosanitary Certification~~Re-export of seeds	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(469) Uruguay (27 Sep 2016 8:28 PM)** Title more related with the content of this section
235	5. ~~Phytosanitary Certification~~Re- export of seeds	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(446) COSAVE (27 Sep 2016 3:48 PM)** It is more related to the content of this chapter and would be a more appropriate title.
235	5. Facilitation of Phytosanitary ~~Certification~~Certification for Re-export	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(261) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:07 AM)**
236	~~The global and temporal nature of the seed trade (i.e. re-export to many destinations, repeated re-export from the same seed lot, long-term storage) presents phytosanitary certification challenges distinct from those of the international movement of other commodities.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1009) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:49 PM)** This chapter must be deleted because does not provide additional guidances for phytosanitary certification of seeds and it only describes information related to reexport of seeds, already developed in ISPM 12 Moreover , text should not duplicate the information described in other adopted ISPM (ISPM12)
236	~~The global and temporal nature of the seed trade (i.e. re-export to many destinations, repeated re-export from the same seed lot, long-term storage) presents phytosanitary certification challenges distinct from those of the international movement of other commodities.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(803) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:38 PM)** This chapter must be deleted because does not provide additional guidances for phytosanitary certification of seeds and it only describes information related to reexport of seeds, already developed in ISPM 12. Moreover, text should not duplicate the information described in other addopted ISPM (ISPM 12)
236	The global and temporal nature of the seed trade ~~(i.e. re-export to many destinations, repeated re-export from the same seed lot, long-term storage)~~ presents	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(336) United States of America (23 Sep 2016 10:29 PM)** Unnecessary language

	phytosanitary certification challenges distinct from those of the international movement of other commodities.	
237	NPPOs are encouraged to exchange additional official phytosanitary information at export certification with other NPPOs to enable certification for re-export of seeds, as described in ISPM 12. Additional official phytosanitary information, which is not required by the first country of import, may be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export issued by the country of origin when so requested by the exporter in order to facilitate future re-export to other countries (ISPM 12).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1158) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:26 PM)** Consistency with ISPM No. 12
237	NPPOs are encouraged to exchange official phytosanitary information at the time of export certification with other NPPOs to enable certification for re-export of seeds, as described in ISPM 12. Additional official phytosanitary information, which is not required by the first country of import, may be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export issued by the country of origin when so requested by the exporter in order to facilitate future re-export to other countries (ISPM 12).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1141) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:24 PM)** Minor addition to provide clarity.
237	NPPOs are encouraged to exchange additional official phytosanitary information at export certification with other NPPOs to enable certification for re-export of seeds, as described in ISPM 12. Additional official phytosanitary information, which is not required by the first country of import, may be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export issued by the country of origin when so requested by the exporter in order to facilitate future re-export to other countries (ISPM 12).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1112) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** To allign this with the wording in ISPM 12
237	~~NPPOs are encouraged to exchange official phytosanitary information at export certification with other NPPOs to enable certification for re-export of seeds, as described in ISPM 12. Additional official phytosanitary information, which is not required by the first country of import, may be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export issued by the country of origin when so requested by the exporter in order to facilitate future re-export to other countries (ISPM 12).~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1010) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:50 PM)** This chapter must be deleted because does not provide additional guidances for phytosanitary certification of seeds and it only describes information related to reexport of seeds, already developed in ISPM 12 Moreover , text should not duplicate the information described in other adopted ISPM (ISPM12)
237	~~NPPOs are encouraged to exchange official phytosanitary information at export certification with other NPPOs to enable certification for re-export of seeds, as described in ISPM 12. Additional official phytosanitary information, which is not required by the first country of import, may be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export issued by the country of origin when so requested by the exporter in order to facilitate future re-export to other countries (ISPM 12).~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(804) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:38 PM)** This chapter must be deleted because does not provide additional guidances for phytosanitary certification of seeds and it only describes information related to reexport of seeds, already developed in ISPM 12. Moreover, text should not duplicate the information described in other addopted ISPM (ISPM 12)
237	NPPOs are encouraged to exchange additional official phytosanitary information at export certification with other NPPOs to enable certification for re-export of seeds, as described in ISPM 12. Additional official phytosanitary information, which is	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(613) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** To allign with wording in ISPM 12.

	not required by the first country of import, may be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export issued by the country of origin when so requested by the exporter in order to facilitate future re-export to other countries (ISPM 12).	
237	NPPOs are encouraged to exchange additional official phytosanitary information at export certification with other NPPOs to enable certification for re-export of seeds, as described in ISPM 12. Additional official phytosanitary information, which is not required by the first country of import, may be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export issued by the country of origin when so requested by the exporter in order to facilitate future re-export to other countries (ISPM 12).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(507) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:54 PM)** Consistency with ISPM 12
237	NPPOs are encouraged to exchange additional official phytosanitary information at export certification with other NPPOs to enable certification for re-export of seeds, as described in ISPM 12. Additional official phytosanitary information, which is not required by the first country of import, may be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export issued by the country of origin when so requested by the exporter in order to facilitate future re-export to other countries (ISPM 12).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(262) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:08 AM)**
238	~~An importing~~ A country's phytosanitary import requirement for a field inspection may not be known at the time of production. The NPPO of the importing country should consider equivalent phytosanitary measures (such as tests or treatments) as options to fulfil its phytosanitary import requirements for seeds already harvested, in accordance with ISPM 24.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1113) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** More precise: gives alternatives to field inspection (see ISPM 12, section 6.1, page 18). ISPM 5
238	~~An importing country's phytosanitary requirement for a field inspection may not be known at the time of production. The NPPO of the importing country should consider equivalent phytosanitary measures as options to fulfil its phytosanitary import requirements for seeds already harvested, in accordance with ISPM 24.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1011) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:52 PM)** The content of this p. is already mentioned under section 3. "Equivalence of Phytosanitary Measures"
238	~~An importing country's phytosanitary requirement for a field inspection may not be known at the time of production. The NPPO of the importing country should consider equivalent phytosanitary measures as options to fulfil its phytosanitary import requirements for seeds already harvested, in accordance with ISPM 24.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(805) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:38 PM)** The content of this p. is already mentioned under Section 3. "Equivalence of Phytosanitary Measures"
238	~~An importing~~ A country's phytosanitary import requirement for a field inspection may not be known at the time of production. The NPPO of the importing country should consider equivalent phytosanitary measures (such as tests or treatments) as options to fulfil its phytosanitary import requirements for seeds already harvested, in accordance with ISPM 24.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(614) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. 1st sentence: Align with ISPM 5. 2. More precise, giving alternatives for field inspection.
238	~~An importing country's phytosanitary requirement for a field inspection may not be known at~~ Where appropriate, the ~~time of production. The~~ NPPO of the importing country ~~should~~ may consider equivalent phytosanitary measures as options to fulfil	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(439) Australia (27 Sep 2016 6:43 AM)** It is not the importing NPPO's responsibility to find alternative measures if the country of origin is not aware of import requirements and is non-compliant.

	its phytosanitary import requirements for seeds already harvested, in accordance with ~~ISPM~~ ISPM 24. However, it is the responsibility of the exporting country to meet importing country requirements.	
239	On phytosanitary certificates, "place of origin" refers primarily to ~~the place(s)~~ places where the seeds were grown. If seeds are repacked, stored or moved, the pest risk may change as a result of their new location through the possible infestation or contamination by regulated pests. ~~Only if the phytosanitary status of the seeds has~~ Pest risk may also be changed if a seed treatment or disinfection results in ~~one~~ removing possible infestation or ~~more of these locations should this~~ contamination. In such cases, each country and ~~place~~ place, where necessary, should be ~~added to~~ declared with the initial place of ~~origin, which is then placed~~ origin in ~~parentheses~~brackets, in accordance with ISPM 12. If the consignment has not been exposed to infestation in the country of re-export, this can de indicated on the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places ~~where necessary~~ should be indicated.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1114) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Precision given in accordance with ISPM 12. 'Where necessary' deleted as it is not clear when it would not be necessary.
239	~~On phytosanitary certificates, "place of origin" refers primarily to the place(s) where the seeds were grown. If seeds are repacked, stored or moved, the pest risk may change as a result of their new location through possible infestation or contamination by regulated pests. Only if the phytosanitary status of the seeds has changed in one or more of these locations should this country and place be added to the place of origin, which is then placed in parentheses, in accordance with ISPM 12. If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places where necessary should be indicated.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1012) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:53 PM)** This chapter must be deleted because doses not provide additional guidance for phytosanitary certification of seed and it only describes information related to reexport of seeds, already developed in ISPM 12 Moreover, text should not duplicate the information described in other addopted ISPM (ISPM 12
239	~~On phytosanitary certificates, "place of origin" refers primarily to the place(s) where the seeds were grown. If seeds are repacked, stored or moved, the pest risk may change as a result of their new location through possible infestation or contamination by regulated pests. Only if the phytosanitary status of the seeds has changed in one or more of these locations should this country and place be added to the place of origin, which is then placed in parentheses, in accordance with ISPM 12. If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places where necessary should be indicated.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(806) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:39 PM)** This chapter must be deleted because does not provide additional guidances for phytosanitary certification of seeds and it only describes information related to reexport of seeds, already developed in ISPM 12. Moreover, text should not duplicate the information described in other addopted ISPM (ISPM 12)
239	On phytosanitary certificates, "place of origin" refers primarily to the place(s) where the seeds were grown. If seeds are treated, disinfected, conditioned, repacked, stored or moved, the pest risk may change as a result of their new location through possible infestation or contamination by regulated ~~pests. Only if the phytosanitary status of the seeds has changed in one~~ pests or ~~more of these~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(642) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 3:46 PM)** Clarification of the processes that can take place. Deletion - does not seem necessary because covered in ISPM 12

	~~locations should this country and place be added to the place of origin, which is then placed in parentheses, in accordance with ISPM 12~~through possible phytosanitary treatment measures. If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places where necessary should be indicated.	
239	On phytosanitary certificates, "place of origin" refers primarily to the ~~place(s)~~ places where the seeds were grown. If seeds are repacked, stored or moved, the pest risk may change as a result of their new location through possible infestation or contamination by regulated pests. ~~Only if the phytosanitary status of the seeds has~~ Pest risk may also be changed if a seed treatment or disinfection results in ~~one~~ removing possible infestation or ~~more of these locations should this~~ contamination. In such cases, each country and place , where necessary, be ~~added to~~ declared with the initial place of ~~origin, which is then placed~~ origin in ~~parentheses~~brackets, in accordance with ISPM 12. If the consignment has not been exposed to infestation in the country of re-export, this can be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places ~~where necessary~~ should be indicated.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(615) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. More precision in accordance with ISPM 12 and to clarify this situation. 2. delete 'where necessary' (last sentence): It is not clear when it would not be necessary.
239	On phytosanitary certificates, "place of origin" refers primarily to the place(s) where the seeds were grown. If seeds are treated, disinfected, conditioned, repacked, stored or moved, the pest risk may change as a result of their new location through possible infestation or contamination by regulated pests. ~~Only~~ In accordance with ISPM 12, if the ~~phytosanitary status of the~~ seeds ~~has changed~~ have been exposed to new phytosanitary risks in one or more of these ~~locations should this country~~ locations, the county (or countries) and place (or places) should be added to the place of ~~origin, which is then placed~~ origin in parentheses~~, in accordance with ISPM 12~~. If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places where necessary should be indicated.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(263) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:09 AM)**
240	**~~6~~5. Record Keeping**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1013) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:54 PM)** For consistency
240	**~~6~~5. Record Keeping**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(807) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:39 PM)**
241	Because seeds may be stored for many years before being exported or re-exported, phytosanitary information of the seed lot, and in the case of re-export the phytosanitary certificate for export, should be retained as long as the seed is in storage. NPPOs should use this information as long as is clear that this information	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1162) Ghana (30 Sep 2016 6:34 PM)** We proposing that production date of the seed should be provided as one of the information needed as an additional declaration and or on the seed analysis certificate accompanying the other documents attached to the phytosanitary certificate.

	relates to the consignment to be certified and only if the relevant import requirements are fulfilled.	
241	Because seeds may be stored for many years before being exported or re-exported, phytosanitary information of the seed lot, and in the case of re-export the phytosanitary certificate for export, should be ~~retained~~ retained, by the individual who has care and control over the seed, as long as the seed is in storage. NPPOs should use this information as long as is clear that this information relates to the consignment to be certified and only if the relevant import requirements are fulfilled.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1143) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:25 PM)** It is important to identify who retains the record.
241	Because seeds may be stored for many years before being exported or re-exported, phytosanitary information ~~of~~ on the seed ~~lot, and~~ lot including in the case of re-export the original phytosanitary certificate for ~~export~~export when available, should be retained as long as the ~~seed is~~ seeds are in storage. ~~NPPOs should use this information as long as is clear that this information relates to the consignment to be certified and only if the relevant import requirements are fulfilled.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1115) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Obvious and not specific to seeds. Section 5 gives enough information. Some improvements for clarity Addition of "when available" because a phytosanitary certificate is not always required for import.
241	Because seeds may be stored for many years before being exported or re-exported, phytosanitary information ~~of~~ on the seed lot, ~~and~~ including in the case of re-export the original phytosanitary certificate for export, when available, should be retained as long as ~~the seed is~~ seeds are in storage. ~~NPPOs should use this information as long as is clear that this information relates to the consignment to be certified and only if the relevant import requirements are fulfilled~~it .	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(616) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. "when available" added because a phytosanitary certificate for export is not always required at import. 2. Plural - 'seeds' - for consistency. 3. Deleted last sentence: This is obvious and clear from ISPM 12, moreover, it is not specific for seeds. 4. other suggestions: for clarity.
243	**APPENDIX ~~1~~2: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1246) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:07 PM)** for consistency.
243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1245) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:06 PM)** To adjust the title with the content of the
243	**APPENDIX ~~1~~2: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1159) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:27 PM)** See comment in p. 94
243	**APPENDIX ~~1~~2: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1015) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:56 PM)** For consistency
243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carroed by seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1014) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)** To adjust the title with the content of the Appendix. It does not provide guidance to asses the probability of introduction, but only the probability of pest groups of being present in seed consignment
243	**APPENDIX ~~1~~2: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1003) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:37 PM)** For consistency

243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1001) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:36 PM)** To adjust the title with the content of the Appendix. It does not provide guidance to asses the probability of introduction, but only the probabilty of pest groups of being present in seed consignment.
243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(808) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:40 PM)** To adjust the title with the content of the Appendix. It does not provide guidance to asses the probability of introduction, but only the probabilty of pest groups of being present in seed consignment.
243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(724) Brazil (29 Sep 2016 3:28 PM)** To adjust the title with the content of the Appendix. It does not provide guidance to asses the probability of introduction, but only the probabilty of pest groups of being present in seed consignment.
243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with ~~seeds~~seeds and examples of seed transmitted, seed-borne and contaminating pests**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(617) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** A consequence of moving examples to this appendix.
243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(510) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:56 PM)** the information used in these examples in this appendix needs to be better quality.
243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(470) Uruguay (27 Sep 2016 8:29 PM)** To adjust the title with the content of the Appendix. It does not provide guidance to assess the probability of introduction, but only the likekihood of pest groups of being present in seed consignments.
243	**APPENDIX ~~1~~2: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(471) Uruguay (27 Sep 2016 8:32 PM)** Consequential change as per comment in paragraph 94
243	**APPENDIX ~~1~~2: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(287) South Africa (23 Sep 2016 3:51 PM)** Refer to comment in paragraph 94.
243	**APPENDIX ~~1~~2: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(271) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 11:20 AM)**
243	**APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being ~~introduced with~~ carried by seeds**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(169) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 4:08 PM)** To adjust the title with the content of the Appendix. It does not provide guidance to asses the probability of introduction, but only the probabilty of pest groups of being present in seed consignment.
243	**APPENDIX ~~1~~2: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(168) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 4:04 PM)** for consistency.

244	For different pest ~~groups~~ groups, their likelihood to be associated with seeds or to be present in consignments of seeds and their potential to establish and spread via this pathway is described ~~(section~~ in section 1.2 of the ~~standard)~~standard. This information may be useful in conducting a PRA.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(618) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Reads better.
244	~~For~~ This appendix provides general guidance on assessing the likelihood of different pest groups being introduced with seeds. Please note that in accordance with ISPM 11, pests and their ~~likelihood~~ hosts are recommended to be assessed at the species level unless there is technical justification for using a higher or lower taxonomic level. Guidance for assessing the likelihood of pests being associated with seeds or to be present in consignments of seeds and their potential to establish and spread via this pathway is described ~~(section~~ in (section 1.2 of ~~the standard). This information may be useful in conducting a PRA.~~ this standard) and ISPM 11.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(440) Australia (27 Sep 2016 7:00 AM)** Needs to be clearer that this is general guidance on the risk of groups of pests, but that pests should be assessed at the species leve1 (unless there is technical justification for a higher or lower taxonomic level) when the PRA is being undertaken.
244	For different pest groups their likelihood to be associated with seeds or to be present in consignments of seeds and their potential to establish and spread via this pathway is described (section 1.2 of the standard). This information may be useful in conducting a PRA. [94]Examples of the categories of 1.2 Seeds as pathways [95]1a: - [96]Potato spindle tuber viroid in seed of Solanum lycopersicum (tomato seed) - [97]Pea seed-borne mosaic virus in seed of Pisum sativum (pea seed) - [98]Squash mosaic virus in seed of Cucumis melo (musk melon seed) - [99]Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis in seed of Solanum lycopersicum (tomato seed) - [102]Fusarium circinatum (Pitch canker) in or on seed of Pinus spp. [103]1b: - [104]Gibberella avenaceae on seed of Linum usitatissimum (linseed) - [105]Tilletia indica on seed of Triticum aestivum (wheat seed) - [106]Pythium spp. on seed of Cucumis sativus (cucumber seed) - Ditylenchus dipsaci on or in seed of Vicia faba (broad bean) and Medicago sativa (alfalfa) (it could be also classified as category 1a) [108]1c: - [109]Rice yellow mottle virus on seed of Oryza sativa - [110]Eggs, larvae , pupae and adults of the family Bruchidae (e.g. Callosobruchus chinensis and C. maculatus) - Eggs, Larvae, Pupae and adults of Sitophilus oryzae (rice weevil) in or on seed of Oryza sativa (rice seed) - Megastigmus sp. (chalcid wasp) on seed of Abies spp. [111]2: - [112]Sclerotia of Sclerotium cepivorum in seed lots of Allium cepa (onion seed)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(347) Japan (25 Sep 2016 3:28 PM)** The texts in the paragraph No 95 – 111 are not requirements, but examples of pests belonging to each category. So the texts in the para 94 – 111 should be moved to after para 244 in “APPENDIX 1: Guidance on the likelihood of pest groups being introduced with seeds”.(refer to para 94)

	- [113]Cyperus iria in seed lots of Oryza sativa - [114]Mycosphaerella pini (Red band disease) in seed lots of Pinus spp.	
245	There is limited, and at times conflicting, information available regarding the seed transmission of ~~pests other than insects~~pests. In addition, a pest that has been proven to be seed-transmitted in one host is not necessarily seed-transmitted in all known hosts. Factors such as the capability of a host to support transmission or the level of host infection before seed formation should be considered.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1161) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:32 PM)** Paragraph for all the pest
245	There is limited, and at times conflicting, information available regarding the seed transmission of pests ~~other than insects~~. In addition, a pest that has been proven to be seed-transmitted in one host is not necessarily seed-transmitted in all known hosts. ~~Factors such as~~ The seed transition in other hosts and the ~~capability of a host to support transmission or the~~ level of host ~~infection~~ infestation before seed formation should be considered.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1116) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** This also applies to insects. What does "capability of a host to support transmission" means? For consistency in the use of the words infestation and infection. For consignments it is clear in ISPM 5 that infestation includes infection. Follow this in this standard also for plants and use infestattion when both infection and infestation is meant. Only when clearly only infection is meant, the word 'infection' would be preferred.
245	There is limited, and at times conflicting, information available regarding the seed transmission of pests ~~other than insects~~. In addition, a pest that has been proven to be seed-transmitted in one host is not necessarily seed-transmitted in all known hosts. ~~Factors such as the capability of a host to support~~ The seed transmission ~~or~~ in other hosts and the level of host ~~infection~~ infestation before seed formation should be considered.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(619) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. This also applies to insects. 2. (EDIT.) To make it better readable and understandable.
245	There is limited, and at times conflicting, information available regarding the seed transmission of ~~pests other than insects~~pests. In addition, a pest that has been proven to be seed-transmitted in one host is not necessarily seed-transmitted in all known hosts. Factors such as the capability of a host to support transmission or the level of host infection before seed formation should be considered.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(508) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)** To include all pests
245	There is limited, and at times conflicting, information available regarding the seed transmission of pests ~~other than insects~~. In addition, a pest that has been proven to be seed-transmitted in one host is not necessarily seed-transmitted in all known hosts. Factors such as the capability of a host to support transmission or the level of host infection before seed formation should be considered.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(264) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:10 AM)**
249	Arthropods in the field ~~may~~ include pests that feed ~~in and~~ on and in the seeds during the ~~plant growth and~~ seed development period, before harvest.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1117) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** 1 'plant growth' not necessary. 2 'and in' : Please follow the logical order choosen: 251, then 252 and 253. 3 may deleted as this is a fact
249	Arthropods in the field ~~may~~ include pests that feed ~~in and~~ on and in the seeds during the ~~plant growth and~~ seed development period, before harvest.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(620) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Delete unneceesary words and follow same order as in paragraph 251, 252 and 253.

251	External feeders: arthropods that feed on external parts of seeds ~~may be~~ are often dislodged during harvesting and cleaning.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1118) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 250.
251	External feeders: arthropods that feed on external parts of seeds ~~may be~~ are often dislodged during harvesting and cleaning.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(621) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 250.
252	Internal feeders that cause seed abortion: arthropods that feed on internal parts of seeds ~~may~~ usually cause seeds to fall before maturity and harvest.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1119) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 250.
252	Internal feeders that cause seed abortion: arthropods that feed on internal parts of seeds ~~may~~ usually cause seeds to fall before maturity and harvest.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(622) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 250
253	Arthropods that are internal feeders on the mature seed in the field have a high probability of being present in seed ~~consignments. Arthropods feeding internally in mature seeds may be present during harvest and may be~~ consignments because they are usually collected with ~~seeds~~seeds during harvest. Consideration during the pest risk management stage of the PRA is needed to determine whether these arthropods would be visible during quality grading or inspection and whether they would survive storage conditions (e.g. Bruchidae). ~~Bruchids).~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1120) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Simplification and consistency with "high probability". Latin name instead of common name (see paragraph 110).
253	Arthropods that are internal feeders on the mature seed in the field have a high probability of being present in seed ~~consignments. Arthropods feeding internally in mature seeds may be present during harvest and may be~~ consignments because they are usually collected with ~~seeds~~seeds during harvest. Consideration during the pest risk management stage of the PRA is needed to determine whether these arthropods would be visible during quality grading or inspection and whether they would survive storage conditions (e.g. ~~Bruchids)~~Bruchidae).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(623) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. Simplification and consistency with high probability. 2. (EDIT.) Use Latin names rather than common names.
255	~~Stored product arthropods can infest seeds after harvest, particularly if the seeds are stored in poor conditions (e.g. in high moisture, with previously stored seeds). Good storage conditions, as generally applied for high value seeds, will greatly decrease or remove the likelihood of stored product arthropods feeding on seeds.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1163) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:36 PM)** Arthropods need more best examples. Stored product arthropods it is not a good examples because commercial seeds has good storage conditions. This pest is more common in grain, and also there are few quarantine pest.
255	Stored product arthropods can infest seeds after harvest, particularly if the seeds are stored in poor conditions (e.g. in high ~~moisture,~~ moisture or with previously stored seeds). Good storage conditions, as generally applied for high value seeds, ~~will~~ greatly ~~decrease~~ decreases or ~~remove~~ removes the likelihood ~~of stored product~~ of arthropods feeding on stored seeds.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(624) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Make the sentence clearer.
255	~~Stored product arthropods can infest seeds after harvest, particularly if the seeds are stored in poor conditions (e.g. in high moisture, with previously stored seeds). Good storage conditions, as generally applied for high value seeds, will greatly decrease or remove the likelihood of stored product arthropods feeding on seeds.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(509) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)** Stored product arthropods it is not a good example because commercial seeds has good storage conditions. This pest is more common in grain, and also there are a few quarantine pest.

256	~~Stored product arthropods that are external feeders have a low probability of being present in seed consignments. Arthropods that feed on but are not attached to external parts of seeds may destroy the seed and may pose a risk as contaminating pests. Secondary pests (e.g. *Mycetophagus* spp., *Acarus* spp., *Liposcelis* spp.) may also be present when there is poor sanitation or excessive extraneous matter. Other storage organisms may also be present in poor storage conditions.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1165) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:42 PM)** In this paragraph are cited examples of pest from ban storage conditions. there is international confusion with such pest regarding it are quality requirements because the insect destroys the seed or a phytosanitary requirements (quarantine pests)
256	Stored product arthropods that are external feeders have a low probability of being present in seed consignments. Arthropods that feed on but are not attached to external parts of seeds may destroy the ~~seed~~ seeds and ~~may~~ pose a risk as contaminating pests. Secondary pests (e.g. *Mycetophagus* spp., *Acarus* spp., *Liposcelis* spp.) may also be present when ~~there~~ sanitation is poor ~~sanitation~~ or ~~excessive~~ extraneous ~~matter~~matter excessive. ~~Other storage organisms may also be present in poor storage conditions.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1121) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Clearer, simplification.
256	Stored product arthropods that are external feeders have a low probability of being present in seed consignments. Arthropods that feed on but are not attached to external parts of seeds may destroy the ~~seed~~ seeds and may pose a risk as contaminating pests. Secondary pests (e.g. *Mycetophagus* spp., *Acarus* spp., *Liposcelis* spp.) may also be present when ~~there~~ sanitation is poor ~~sanitation~~ or ~~excessive~~ extraneous ~~matter~~matter is excessive. ~~Other storage organisms may also be present in poor storage conditions.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(625) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Make sentence clearer and simpler.
256	~~Stored product arthropods that are external feeders have a low probability of being present in seed consignments. Arthropods that feed on but are not attached to external parts of seeds may destroy the seed and may pose a risk as contaminating pests. Secondary pests (e.g. *Mycetophagus* spp., *Acarus* spp., *Liposcelis* spp.) may also be present when there is poor sanitation or excessive extraneous matter. Other storage organisms may also be present in poor storage conditions.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(511) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:56 PM)** In this paragraph are cited examples of pests from bad storage conditions. There is international confusion with such pests regarding it are quality requirement because the insects destroys the seed or a phytosanitary requirements (quarantine pests).
256	~~Stored product arthropods that are external feeders have a low probability of being present in seed consignments. Arthropods that feed on but are not attached to external parts of seeds may destroy the seed and may pose a risk as contaminating pests. Secondary pests (e.g. *Mycetophagus* spp., *Acarus* spp., *Liposcelis* spp.) may also be present when there is poor sanitation or excessive extraneous matter. Other storage organisms may also be present in poor storage conditions.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(265) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:10 AM)**
257	~~Stored product arthropods that are internal feeders have a high probability of being present in seed consignments. Arthropods that feed on internal parts of seeds can~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(1168) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:43 PM)** See comments in p. 225

	~~infest seeds if they are left exposed before packaging.~~ Consideration should be given to the likelihood of infestation in poor storage conditions.	
257	Stored product arthropods that are internal feeders have a high probability of being present in seed consignments. Thus consideration should be given to the likelihood of infestation in poor storage conditions. Arthropods that feed on internal parts of seeds can infest seeds ~~if they~~ that are left exposed before packaging. ~~Consideration should be given to the likelihood of infestation in poor storage conditions.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1122) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** More logical order and clearer.
257	Stored product arthropods that are internal feeders have a high probability of being present in seed consignments. Thus consideration should be given to the likelihood of infestation in poor storage conditions. Arthropods that feed on internal parts of seeds can infest seeds if they are left exposed before packaging. ~~Consideration should be given to the likelihood of infestation in poor storage conditions.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(626) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Clearer and more logical order.
257	~~Stored product arthropods that are internal feeders have a high probability of being present in seed consignments. Arthropods that feed on internal parts of seeds can infest seeds if they are left exposed before packaging. Consideration should be given to the likelihood of infestation in poor storage conditions.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(512) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:57 PM)** See US comment in paragraph 255
259	Fungal and fungal-like organisms may be associated with seeds both externally and internally without causing ~~disease~~disease in the resultant plant; however, many species cause seed rot, necrosis, reduced germination and infestation of seedlings. Seed fungal pathogens can be grouped as field pathogens and storage pathogens. Fungi may be present on the surface of seeds or mixed with seeds as contaminating pests, and can be introduced and spread to the host crop or to other crops (e.g. by contamination of the growing medium). Fungi can also be present in the integuments or in the internal part of the seed and be introduced and spread to the host crop in this way.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1123) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Improved clarity and consistency
259	Fungal and fungal-like organisms may be associated with seeds both externally and internally without causing ~~disease~~disease in the resultant plant; however, many species cause seed rot, necrosis, reduced germination and infestation of seedlings. Seed fungal pathogens can be grouped as field pathogens and storage pathogens. Fungi may be present on the surface of seeds or mixed with seeds as contaminating pests, and can be introduced and spread to the host crop or to other crops (e.g. by contamination of the growing medium). Fungi can also be present in the integuments or in the internal part of the seed and be introduced and spread to the host crop in this way.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(627) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Make the sentence clearer.

267	~~Seed transmission of phytoplasmas~~ There is ~~not usual. However, there is~~ no substantial evidence of seed ~~transmissibility~~ transmission for ~~some~~ phytoplasmas and ~~spiroplasmas~~spiroplasmas under natural conditions.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1124) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** See for example: Dickinson, M., Tuffen, M., & Hodgetts, J. (2013). The phytoplasmas: an introduction. Phytoplasma: Methods and Protocols, 1-14. Calavan, E. C., & Bové, J. M. (2012). 9/Ecology of Spiroplasma citri. The Mycoplasmas V5: Spiroplasmas, Acholeplasmas, and Mycoplasmas of plants and Arthropods, 425. To allign with earlier statements, such as in paragraph 115.
267	~~Seed transmission of phytoplasmas~~ There is ~~not usual. However, there is~~ no substantial evidence of seed ~~transmissibility~~ transmission for ~~some~~ phytoplasmas and ~~spiroplasmas~~spiroplasmas under natural conditions.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(628) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** Better wording and substantiated by literature(*) and for consistency with earlier text, e.g. in paragraph 115. (*)See for example: Dickinson, M., Tuffen, M., & Hodgetts, J. (2013). The phytoplasmas: an introduction. Phytoplasma: Methods and Protocols, 1-14. Calavan, E. C., & Bové, J. M. (2012). 9/Ecology of Spiroplasma citri. The Mycoplasmas V5: Spiroplasmas, Acholeplasmas, and Mycoplasmas of plants and Arthropods, 425.
267	Seed transmission of phytoplasmas is not usual. However, there is evidence of seed transmissibility for some phytoplasmas and ~~spiroplasmas~~spiroplasmas under natural conditions.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(266) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:11 AM)**
269	The majority of plant-parasitic nematode species are recorded as internal or external root parasites; however, some species of nematodes are known to attack above-ground plant parts, including seeds (e.g. *Ditylenchus dipsaci* ~~(Kuehn) Filipjev~~, *Anguina tritici* ~~(Steinbuch) Chitwood~~ and *Anguilla agrostis* ~~(Steinbuch) Filipjev)~~. Nematodes identified as seed-transmitted pests generally are species that are known to be endoparasites (internal feeders). Some species that are ectoparasites (external feeders) have dormant stages in seeds, plant debris and soil (e.g. *Aphelenchoides besseyi* ~~Christie)~~) or become endoparasitic, invading inflorescenses and developing seeds (e.g. *Anguina tritici* ~~(Steinbuch)~~.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(629) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS To follow rules for standards.
269	The majority of plant-parasitic nematode species are recorded as internal or external root parasites; however, some species of nematodes are known to attack above-ground plant parts, including seeds (e.g. *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kuehn) Filipjev, *Anguina tritici* (Steinbuch) Chitwood and ~~*Anguilla*~~ *Anguina agrostis* (Steinbuch) Filipjev). Nematodes identified as seed-transmitted pests generally are species that are known to be endoparasites (internal feeders). Some species that are	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(441) Australia (27 Sep 2016 7:05 AM)** mispelling

	ectoparasites (external feeders) have dormant stages in seeds, plant debris and soil (e.g. *Aphelenchoides besseyi* Christie) or become endoparasitic, invading inflorescenses and developing seeds (e.g. *Anguina tritici* (Steinbuch).	
271	Seeds of plants as pests (e.g. weeds, ~~invasive alien plants,~~ parasitic plants) may be introduced into a country as contaminating pests in seed lots.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(442) Australia (27 Sep 2016 7:06 AM)** The difference between weeds and invasive alien plants is unclear.
272	~~If seeds are determined to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of regulated pests, phytosanitary measures may be considered during the pest risk management stage of the PRA.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1170) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:44 PM)** Redundant
272	~~If seeds are determined to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of regulated pests, phytosanitary measures may be considered during the pest risk management stage of the PRA.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1125) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM)** Redundant and misplaced.
272	~~If seeds are determined to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of regulated pests, phytosanitary measures may be considered during the pest risk management stage of the PRA~~. Examples of categories of seed-transmitted, seed-borne and contaminating pests are: 1a: seed-transmitted pests that are carried internally or externally by the seed and directly infect the host plant developing from the seed - Tomato mosaic virus in seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* - Pea seed-borne mosaic virus in seeds of *Pisum sativum* - Squash mosaic virus in seeds of *Cucumis melo* - *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* - *Sitophilus oryzae* in seeds of *Oryza sativa* - *Ditylenchus dipsaci* on or in seeds of *Vicia faba* and *Medicago sativa* - *Acidovorax citrulli* in seeds of *Citrullus lanatus* - *Fusarium circinatum* in seeds of *Pinus* spp. 1b: non-seed-transmitted pests that are carried by the seed and are transferred to the environment (e.g. water, soil) and then infect a host - *Gibberella avenaceae* on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* - *Fusarium oxysporum* on seeds of *Cucumis sativus* - *Megastigmus* sp. in seeds of *Abies* spp. 1c: pests carried by the seed, either internally or externally, that do not transfer to a host - Rice yellow mottle virus on seeds of *Oryza sativa* - *Bruchidae* (e.g. *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *C. maculatus*) in *Fabaceae* seeds 2: pests that are not seed-borne but contaminating pests present in a seed lot - Sclerotia of *Sclerotium cepivorum* in seed lots of *Allium cepa* - *Cyperus iria* in seed lots of *Oryza sativa* - *Mycosphaerella pini* in seed lots of *Pinus* spp.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(630) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** 1. The original text considered redundant and misplaced. 2. The examples of paragraph 95 - 115 are moved to the appendix. Moreover, common names are removed, keeping only the scientific names and some ambigous examples are removed or replaced by others (PSTVd in tomato seeds, Tilletia indica, Pythium in cucumber seeds, the last one is replaced by Fusarium oxysporum in cucumber seeds).

272	~~If seeds are determined to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of regulated pests, phytosanitary measures may be considered during the pest risk management stage of the PRA.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(513) United States of America (28 Sep 2016 2:57 PM)** Redundant
272	~~If seeds are determined to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of regulated pests, phytosanitary measures may be considered during the pest risk management stage of the PRA.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(267) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:11 AM)**
272	If seeds are determined to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of regulated pests, phytosanitary measures may be considered during the pest risk management stage of the PRA. 9.contaminants as pests Contaminants itself are pests, it transmit through itself.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(67) China (23 Jul 2016 5:46 AM)** Add a 9 after 8 “contaminants as pests”. Contaminants itself are pests, it transmit through itself. **China (23 Jul 2016 5:46 AM)** For more comprehensive and complete to reflect that the concern is on the pest groups being introduced with seeds.
272	If seeds are determined to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of regulated pests, phytosanitary measures may be considered during the pest risk management stage of the PRA.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(46) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:47 PM)** soil contaminations are not quoted
273	**APPENDIX ~~2~~3: Bibliography**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1247) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:08 PM)**
273	**APPENDIX ~~2~~3: Bibliography**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1171) Mexico (30 Sep 2016 6:45 PM)** See comment in p. 94
273	**APPENDIX ~~2~~3: Bibliography**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1016) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 2:57 PM)** For consistency
273	**APPENDIX ~~2~~3: Bibliography**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1004) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 1:37 PM)**
273	**APPENDIX ~~2~~3: Bibliography**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(472) Uruguay (27 Sep 2016 8:34 PM)** Consequential change as per comment in paragraph 94
273	**APPENDIX ~~2~~3: Bibliography**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(272) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 11:21 AM)**
273	**APPENDIX ~~2~~3: Bibliography**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(170) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 4:21 PM)**
273	~~**APPENDIX 2: Bibliography**~~**reference**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(68) China (23 Jul 2016 5:46 AM)** Revise APPENDIX 2 to reference.
275	**1. Seeds as ~~Pathway~~ pathway and ~~Seed-Borne~~ seed-borne and ~~Seed-Transmitted Diseases~~seed-transmitted diseases**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1146) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:29 PM)** Editorial

276	**Agarwal, V.K. & Sinclair, J.B.** 1996. *Principles of seed pathology*, 2nd edn. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press. 560 ~~ppp~~.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(631) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS To align with rules of standards.
279	**ISF** (International Seed Federation). n.d. Pest List Database. Nyon, Switzerland, ISF. Available at http://www.worldseed.org/our-work/phytosanitary-matters/pest-lists/#isf-regulated-pest-list-initiative~~http://pestlist.worldseed.org/isf/pest_lists_db.html~~ (last accessed ~~May~~ September 2016).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(268) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:12 AM)**
283	**2. Seed ~~Testing~~ testing and ~~Sampling Protocols~~sampling protocols**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1147) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:29 PM)** Editorial
286	**CABI** (Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International)~~,~~. 2006. *Testing methods for seed-transmitted viruses: Principles and protocols.* Wallingford, UK, CABI Publishing.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(632) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS To align with rules of standards.
289	**ISHI-Veg** (International Seed Health Initiative for ~~vegetable crops)~~Vegetable Crops). n.d. *ISHI-Veg Manual*. Nyon, Switzerland, International Seed Federation (ISF). Available at ~~http://www.worldseed.org/isf/ishi_vegetable.html~~http://www.worldseed.org/our-work/phytosanitary-matters/seed-health/ishi-veg/ ~~(accessed May~~ (last accessed September 2016).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(269) International Seed Federation (23 Sep 2016 10:15 AM)**
290	**ISTA** (International Seed Testing Association)~~.n.d~~. 2016. *International rules for seed testing (ISTA rules) Introduction & Chapters 1, 2 and 7* and information on how to access a full copy of all chapters of the ISTA rules. Bassersdorf, Switzerland, ISTA. Available at http://www.seedtest.org/en/international-rules-for-seed-testing-_content---1--1083--904.html (accessed May 2016).	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(633) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS To align with rules of standards.
296	**3. Forest ~~Tree Seed References~~tree seed references**	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1148) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:29 PM)** Editorial
297	**Burgess, T. ~~and~~ & Wingfield, M.J.~~.~~.** 2002. Quarantine is important in restricting the spread of exotic seed-borne tree pathogens in the southern hemisphere. ~~International Forestry Review~~*International Forestry Review*, 4(1), ~~pp.~~56-65.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(634) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS To align with rules of standards.
298	**Mittal, R.K.~~;~~, Anderson R.L.~~;~~. & Mather S.B.** (1990): Microorganisms associated with tree seeds: World Checklist 1990. Information Report PI-X-96, Petawa National Forestry Institute, Forestry Canada, ~~25~~25 p.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(635) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS To align with rules of standards.

299	**Motta, E., Annesi, T. ~~and~~ & Balmas, V.~~,~~ .** 1996. Seedborne fungi in Norway spruce: testing methods and pathogen control by seed dressing. ~~European journal of forest pathology~~*European journal of forest pathology*, 26(6)~~, pp.~~:307-314.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(636) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS To align with rules of standards.
300	**Neergard, P. 1977~~:~~ .** Seed Pathology Volume I & II. MacMillan Press Ltd. London: ~~1187p~~1187 p.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(637) European Union (28 Sep 2016 3:45 PM)** NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED IN OCS To align with rules of standards.
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