



Para	Text	Comment
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (964) Venezuela (1 Oct 2016 2:58 AM) El grupo de Venezuela no tiene mas observaciones que las aprobadas en el taller Regional Latinoamérica, realizado en agosto en la Ciudad de Panama, Panama
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (962) Congo, DR (1 Oct 2016 12:23 AM) pas de commentaires ou d'observations sur le projet de norme qui est mieux présenté.le projet est accepté
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (963) Congo, DR (1 Oct 2016 12:30 AM) pas d'observation sur le projet de norme qui est mieux présenté. ce projet est accepté
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>Attachment : Comments_RevisionSurveillance_2016-09-15_CaribbeanRegionalWorkshop.docx</i> Dominica (1 Oct 2016 2:03 AM) Dominica agrees with and accepts the comments from the Caribbean workshop as per the attached document
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>Attachment : Comments_RevisionSurveillance_2016-09-15_CaribbeanRegionalWorkshop.docx</i> (961) Antigua and Barbuda (30 Sep 2016 11:59 PM) Antigua and Barbuda agrees with and accepts the comments from the Caribbean workshop as per the attached document
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (960) Saint Vincent and The Grenadines (30 Sep 2016 11:27 PM) Agreed with all comments from regional meeting
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (959) Saint Vincent and The Grenadines (30 Sep 2016 11:20 PM) Agreed with all comments from regional meeting
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (958) Zambia (30 Sep 2016 10:48 PM) Addition of the term financial assistance accepted
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (957) Zambia (30 Sep 2016 10:46 PM) The sentence should the word 'that' included to read as; [110] Diagnostics services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure that appropriate diagnostic services are available.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>Attachment : Comments_RevisionSurveillance_2016-09-15_CaribbeanRegionalWorkshop.docx</i> (956) Guyana (30 Sep 2016 6:24 PM)

		We accept the comments that were made at the 2016 Regional IPPC Workshop for the Caribbean.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (923) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) There has been an improvement in the description of the difference and relationship between systems, programs, and protocols, but some further clarification may be needed in a few places, particularly in relation to programmes.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (924) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) A description of the difference between general and specific surveillance similar to that in the "outline of requirements" in the current Standard, should be retained.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (925) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) We suggest that the SC checks once more that all points in the specifications have been considered
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (825) Canada (30 Sep 2016 1:59 PM) Canada supports the draft revision of ISPM 6: National Surveillance Systems. Canada has some substantive, technical and editorial comments.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (824) Mali (30 Sep 2016 10:49 AM) : Pas d'observation sur le projet de norme qui est mieux présenté. Le projet est a est accepté.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <i>Attachment : 2009-004_Draft_ISPM6_Revision_Fr_2016-05-20 (1).docx</i> (823) Congo (30 Sep 2016 1:28 AM) Attachment
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (769) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:51 PM) The translation to Spanish should be improved: "commodity pest list" should be translate as "lista de plagas de un producto" "support" as "apoyar" "report" as "informar" "plant health" as "sanidad vegetal" "collecting" as "colectar" "establishment" "establecimiento" "legal" as "legal" "pest management programm" as "programa de manejo de plagas" "training material" as "material de capacitación" "finance" as "financiamiento" "qualification" as "calificación" "processing" as "procesamiento" "consumables" as "consumibles" "reliability" as "confiabilidad"
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (755) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 5:54 PM) Generally well written, comprehensive and can be used to inform policy makers on

		<p>this particular issue.</p> <p>There is a need for the use of the words "element" and "Component" to be rationalized throughout the document for consistency.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (753) Nigeria (29 Sep 2016 3:57 PM) 104 NPPOS are encouraged to engage on the design, planning, financial assistance ,implementation and review of national surveillance systems,</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (752) Nigeria (29 Sep 2016 3:53 PM) 110 NPPOS should ensure that appropriate diagnostic services are available</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (751) Norway (29 Sep 2016 1:43 PM) GENERAL COMMENT: Norway would like to formally endorse the EPPC comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (735) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) There has been an improvement in the description of the difference and relationship between systems, programs, and protocols, but some further clarification may be needed in a few places, particularly in relation to programmes.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (736) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) A description of the difference between general and specific surveillance similar to that in the "outline of requirements" in the current Standard, should be retained and guidance provided as to when to use general and specific surveillance, respectively.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (737) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) We suggest that the Standard Committee (SC) considers whether, in future, additional more detailed guidance could be provided in the standard (e.g. through future annexes) on methodologies used for different purposes (e.g. early detection, delimiting survey) and for specific groups of pests and places (e.g. glasshouses, forests, field situations) including aspects such as reliability and verification of validity.</p> <p>The Capacity Development Committee (CDC) should also consider inclusion of those elements into manuals.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (635) EPPC (29 Sep 2016 12:25 PM) There has been an improvement in the description of the difference and relationship between systems, programs, and protocols, but some further clarification may be needed in a few places, particularly in relation to programmes.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (621) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:11 PM) The translation to Spanish should be improved: "commodity pest list" should be translate as "lista de plagas de un producto" "support" as "apoyar"</p>

		<p>"report" as "informar" "plant health" as "sanidad vegetal" "collecting" as "colectar" "establishment" "establecimiento" "legal" as "legal" "pest management programm" as "programa de manejo de plagas" "training material" as "material de capacitación"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (577) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:08 PM) The translation to Spanish should be improved: "commodity pest list" should be translate as "lista de plagas de un producto" "support" as "apoyar" "report" as "informar" "plant health" as "sanidad vegetal" "collecting" as "colectar" "establishment" "establecimiento" "legal" as "legal" "pest management programm" as "programa de manejo de plagas" "training material" as "material de capacitación" "finance" as "financiamiento" "qualification" as "calificación" "processing" as "procesamiento" "consumables" as "consumibles" "reliability" as "confiabilidad"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (534) Algeria (27 Sep 2016 5:56 PM) Draft révisé avec le groupe de participants lors de l'atelier organisé par la CIPV " IPPC Regional Workshop in the Near East and North Africa Regionm Algiers, Algeria 5-8 September, 2016"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (19) Japan (21 Jul 2016 3:36 PM) The IPPC Technical Resource "Plant Pest Surveillance Manual" (http://www.phytosanitary.info/information/plant-pest-surveillance-manual) is well compiled and informative. However, it appears that the description in the Manual are not fully reflected in the Requirements in the draft ISPM. Therefore, the Expert Working Group should compare the draft ISPM with the manual and missing information to the draft in order to make it more useful as guidance to NPPOs.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (493) Bahrain (27 Sep 2016 8:42 AM) Potential implementation issues: In market access process, PRA is a keystone part. To conduct the PRA, information on the presence of pests in the country of origin is essential. One main source for these information is scientific publications in the country of origin. If a scientific paper issued by a researcher, in a university for example, state that certain pest is present in the country of origin, the NPPO of the country of origin may start to undermine that report.</p>

		<p>The exporting country' NPPO may claim that it conducted a survey and the pest is not present. The importing country' NPPO may not recognize the survey result due to the efficiency level of survey methodology or protocol.</p> <p>So, in addition to the Plant Pest Surveillance Manual issued by the IPPC, Bahrain believe that "harmonized survey protocols for specific pest groups" could be drafted in the future by Ad hoc Panel and be published as annexes to the ISPM#6, after adapting its revision. Same like ISPM#27 (Diagnostic protocols) & ISPM#28 (Treatments)</p> <p>Harmonized survey protocols shall facilitate market access process through facilitating the importing country' NPPO recognition of survey results conducted by the country of origin</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (492) Viet Nam (27 Sep 2016 6:28 AM) Vietnam agree with comments of APPPC regional workshop on review of draft ISPMs (25-29 July 2016, Suwon, Korea)</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (484) Trinidad and Tobago (23 Sep 2016 4:33 AM) Trinidad and Tobago agrees with the comments on this standard discussed at the IPPC regional workshop (Caribbean) and sent to the IPPC secretariat via the IPPC Regional Workshop account in the OCS –</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (469) Samoa (22 Sep 2016 4:51 AM) no further comment</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (396) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:17 PM) Translation into Spanish should be improved: "Commodity pest list" should be translated as "lista de plagas de un producto" "support" as "apoyar" "report" as "informar" "plant health" as "sanidad vegetal" "collecting" as "colectar" "establishment" as "establecimiento" "legal" as "legal" "pest management program" as "programa de manejo de plagas" "training material" as "material de capacitación" "finance" as "financiamiento" "qualification" as "calificación" "processing" as "procesamiento" "consumables" as "consumibles" "reliability" as "confiabilidad"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (363) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 5:35 PM) Generally well written, comprehensive and can be used to inform policy makers on this particular issue.</p> <p>There is a need for the use of the words "element" and "Component" to be rationalized throughout the document for consistency.</p>

G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (105) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 8:39 PM) The translation to Spanish should be improved: "commodity pest list" should be translate as "lista de plagas de un producto" "support" as "apoyar" "report" as "informar" "plant health" as "sanidad vegetal" "collecting" as "colectar" "establishment" "establecimiento" "legal" as "legal" "pest management programm" as "programa de manejo de plagas" "training material" as "material de capacitación" "finance" as "financiamiento" "qualification" as "calificación" "processing" as "procesamiento" "consumables" as "consumibles" "reliability" as "confiabilidad"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (241) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:00 AM) General Comment: The translation to Spanish should be improved: "commodity pest list" should be translate as "lista de plagas de un producto" "support" as "apoyar" "report" as "informar" "plant health" as "sanidad vegetal" "collecting" as "colectar" "establishment" "establecimiento" "legal" as "legal" "pest management programm" as "programa de manejo de plagas" "training material" as "material de capacitación" "finance" as "financiamiento" "qualification" as "calificación" "processing" as "procesamiento" "consumables" as "consumibles" "reliability" as "confiabilidad"</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>Attachment : Spec_61_RevISPM6_2015-07-31_AG.pdf</i> (180) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 12:31 PM) Standard does not include all information specification tasks enclose. Colored parts in specification (amended) should be reconsidered.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (183) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:10 PM) Programms. Protocols. If it is possible, it would be better to avoid from specific types of documentation by explaining that it should be documented (as each country has their own systems how to organise it).</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (179) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 12:27 PM)</p>

		Countries systems differs. If it is possible, it would be better to avoid from specific requirements for type of documentation - programmes and protocols in the text. The idea/function or type of document could be explained by letting country to use its system.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (149) Eritrea (22 Aug 2016 10:00 AM) The draft is well prepared
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (110) Iraq (13 Aug 2016 11:05 AM) (103)1.8 communication.... (106) Its not clear what is needed. (119)2.1.1 General approach.. (127)...NPPO should take into account that at the passive end of the range: Note Clear (132) Not clear (154) (Bayesian networks) Not clear (181) Not clear (183).... pathway or an entity upon which phytosanitary measures may be applied. Not clear
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (1) Nepal (9 Jul 2016 12:12 PM) - The draft revision of ISPM 6 National surveillance systems to replace existing (guidelines for surveillance) is quite explanatory and comprehensive. - Inclusion of Biosecurity and sanitation issues, auditing are very much important that were not included before - As international standards are quite stringent for developing countries to fulfil the requirements IPPC should focus to minimize this problem - Potential implementation issues for this proposed standard is development of competency of the LDCs - Based on Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation report of contracting parties IPPC should provide strong support at the begining to develop the cometitiveness of the LDCs specially in the field of pest diagnosis and verification. - At least one nation should be developed in one sector of pest pest surveillance in the region
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: S<u>National surveillance systems</u>surveillance (2009-004)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (829) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:54 PM) The title refers to a National surveillance systems, but the possibility of having surveillance programmes at higher or lower levels than the national should not be precluded. Many pests with regional or more local impact may better be surveyed on other levels than the national.
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systemssystem (2009-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (798) Belize (29 Sep 2016 11:59 PM) There is one national surveillance system per country
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systemssystem (2009-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (770) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:52 PM) There is one National Surveillance System

1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems (2009-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (754) Kenya (29 Sep 2016 4:30 PM) No Comments the document is accepted as is
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems <u>Surveillance (2009-004)</u>(2009-004)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (641) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) The title refers to National surveillance systems, but the possibility of having surveillance programmes at higher or lower levels than the national should not be precluded. Many pests with regional or more local impact may better be surveyed on other levels than the national.
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems <u>system</u> (2009-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (579) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:09 PM)
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems <u>system</u> (2009-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (397) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:18 PM) There is one National Surveillance System
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems <u>system</u> (2009-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (288) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:02 AM) There is one National Surveillance System
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems <u>Guidelines for surveillance systems</u> (2009-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (181) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 12:50 PM) Is it ok for federal countries? Previous title 'Guidelines for surveillance ' or 'Guidelines for surveillance systems' would be better as it depends on country how it is organized internally.
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National <u>pest</u> surveillance systems (2009-004)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (174) Slovenia (24 Aug 2016 6:57 PM) The title should be changed to be more specific that all surveillance is with regard to pests; similarly "Pest Risk Analysis" is used, since risk analysis can be implemented in many sectors. Historically, this standard was adopted in 1998 under Part IV-Surveillance of pests, so title "Guidelines for surveillance" was appropriate to indicate the content of standard
1	Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems <u>system</u> (2009-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (157) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 3:44 PM) There is one National Surveillance System
31	This standard describes the requirements for surveillanees <u>surveillance for regulated pests</u> , including <u>surveys, monitoring and</u> the components of a national surveillance system. <u>This standard does not address surveillance carried out for the purpose of plant protection in general (e.g. for Integrated Pest Management).</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (830) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:54 PM) 1.The Standard should focus on regulated pests because ISPMs deal with phytosanitary measures and as those are the core responsibility for NPPOs. There is no need to address surveillances for other purposes. 2.Reference to survey and monitoring systems is needed.
31	This standard describes the requirements for surveillanees <u>surveillance for pests</u> , including <u>surveys, monitoring and</u> the components of a national surveillance system. <u>This standard does not address surveillance carried out for the purpose of plant protection in general (e.g. for Integrated Pest Management).</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (642) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1.The Standard should focus on pests because ISPMs deal with phytosanitary measures and as those are the core responsibility for NPPOs. There is no need to address surveillances for other purposes. 2.Reference to survey and monitoring systems is needed.

31	This standard describes the requirements for surveillance, including the components of a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (470) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:44 AM) This standard describes the requirements for pest surveillance, including the components of a national pest surveillance system.
31	This standard describes the requirements for surveillance, including the components of a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (352) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 6:24 PM) The scope should be changed to be more specific that all surveillance is with regard to pests.
31	This standard describes the requirements for <u>pest</u> surveillance, including the components of a national <u>pest</u> surveillance system.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (343) Azerbaijan (8 Sep 2016 10:03 PM)
31	This standard describes the requirements for <u>pest</u> surveillance, including the components of a national <u>pest</u> surveillance system.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (298) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (5 Sep 2016 5:11 PM) The scope should be changed to be more specific that all surveillance is with regard to pests.
31	This standard describes the requirements for surveillance, including the components of a <u>survey and monitoring systems that compose</u> national surveillance system.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (182) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:07 PM) Reference to survey and monitoring systems lost, therefore controls as such disappears although it is essential element for surveillance system as such. (f.e.control surveys for plants for planting, wood packaging material facilities, peat fields, checking if phytosanitary measures fulfilled etc.)
31	This standard describes the requirements for <u>pest</u> surveillance, including the components of a national <u>pest</u> surveillance system.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (175) Slovenia (24 Aug 2016 7:02 PM) The scope should be changed to be more specific that all surveillance is with regard to pests.
31	This standard describes the requirements for surveillance, including the components of a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (81) Denmark (8 Aug 2016 3:16 PM) test
34	WTO (World Trade Organization). 1994. <i>Agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures</i> . Geneva, WTO. Available at https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsagr_e.htm . <u>EPPO</u> <u>IPPC</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (535) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:25 AM) to include EPPO and IPPC on the references as they were used as reference in this draft
36	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>).	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (485) Libya (25 Sep 2016 7:14 PM) The term of surveillance should be added to ISPM 5
36	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>).	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (305) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:18 AM) The group suggested that the term specific surveillance should be added to ISPM 5
38	Surveillance is one of the core activities of national plant protection organizations <u>National Plant Protection Organizations</u> (NPPOs). It provides NPPOs with a technical basis for many phytosanitary measures; for example, phytosanitary import requirements, pest free areas, pest reporting and eradication.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (21) Sri Lanka (22 Jul 2016 2:49 PM)

39	National surveillance systems should comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance-surveillance, whether general or specific , should be described in surveillance protocols. When designing national surveillance systems, NPPOs should consider options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (831) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:54 PM) Moved from following para for clarity and style of Outline
39	National surveillance systems should comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance-surveillance, whether general or specific , should be described in surveillance protocols. When designing national surveillance systems, NPPOs should consider options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (643) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Moved from following para for clarity and style of Outline.
39	National surveillance systems should comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance should be described in surveillance protocols. When designing national surveillance systems, NPPOs should consider options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing performance review , communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (301) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 10:51 AM) Auditing replaced by performance review to comply with the manual on surveillance.
40	In this standard, the components of national surveillance systems, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. Elements of specific surveillance are also described. The standard also provides guidance for information management systems as they are essential for the future use of the information collected within surveillance programmes.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (832) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:54 PM) Latvia Redundant. Previous sentence says that.
40	In this standard, the components of national surveillance systems, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. Elements of specific surveillance are also described. The standard also provides guidance for information management systems as they are essential for the future use of the information collected within surveillance programmes.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (644) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Redundant. This is already stated.
40	In this standard, the components of national surveillance systems, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. Elements of specific surveillance are also described. The standard also provides guidance for information management systems as they are essential for the future use of the information collected within surveillance programmes.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (184) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:10 PM) Redundant. Previous sentence says that.

<p>42</p>	<p>Under ISPM 1 (Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade) countries are required to justify their phytosanitary measures on the basis of pest risk analysis. The principles referred to in ISPM 1 endorse the concept of “pest free area”, a description of which is provided in ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas). This concept is also referred to in the World Trade Organization’s agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (WTO, 1994). Surveillance is an integral component in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas, and is linked to many ISPMs; for example, ISPM 2 (Framework for pest risk analysis), ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas), ISPM 7 (Phytosanitary certification system), ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area), ISPM 9 (Guidelines for pest eradication programmes), ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites), ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests), ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management), ISPM 17 (Pest reporting), ISPM 19 (Guidelines on lists of regulated pests), ISPM 20 (Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system), ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests), ISPM 22 (Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence), ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)), ISPM 29 (Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence), ISPM 30 (Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) and ISPM 35 (Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)). Surveillance is an essential instrument in plant protection and has also been addressed for various activities in the IPPC. Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that “the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)”. According to the same article the “....designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence” are a responsibility of NPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that “Contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status”.</p>	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (833) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:54 PM) Surveillance is a strong obligation in the IPPC. This should form the basis of the Background. The background should not include a long list of ISPM titles.</p>
<p>42</p>	<p>Under ISPM 1 (Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade) countries are required to justify their phytosanitary measures on <u>Surveillance is an essential instrument in plant protection and has also been addressed for various activities in the basis of pest risk analysis IPPC. The principles</u></p>	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (645) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Surveillance is a strong obligation in the IPPC. This should form the basis of the Background. The background should not include a long list of ISPM titles.</p>

	<p><u>Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that "the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to in ISPM 1 endorse under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)". According to the concept same article the "...designation, maintenance and surveillance of "pest-free area", areas and areas of low pest prevalence" are a description responsibility of which is provided in ISPM 4 (NPPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that "Contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status".</u></p> <p><i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>). This concept is also referred to in the World Trade Organization's agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (WTO, 1994). Surveillance is an integral component in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas, and is linked to many ISPMs; for example, ISPM 2 (<i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>), ISPM 4 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>), ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>), ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>), ISPM 9 (<i>Guidelines for pest eradication programmes</i>), ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>), ISPM 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>), ISPM 14 (<i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i>), ISPM 17 (<i>Pest reporting</i>), ISPM 19 (<i>Guidelines on lists of regulated pests</i>), ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>), ISPM 21 (<i>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests</i>), ISPM 22 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence</i>), ISPM 26 (<i>Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>), ISPM 29 (<i>Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence</i>), ISPM 30 (<i>Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>) and ISPM 35 (<i>Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>).</p>	
43	<p>Surveillance <u>is an essential NPPO responsibility, which has been specified in many ISPMs, and</u> underpins the following <u>activities</u>:</p>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (834) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:54 PM) To point out that all these activities and the role that surveillance plays in there have been specified by many ISPMs. This sentence justifies the deletion of the extensive list in the first chapter of their background.</p>
43	<p>Surveillance <u>is an essential NPPO responsibility, which has been specified in many ISPMs, and</u> underpins the following activities:</p>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (646) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To point out that all these activities and the role surveillance plays has been</p>

		specified by many ISPMs. This sentence justifies the deletion of the extensive list in the first section of the background.
44	the early detection of pests new pests to an area	Category : TECHNICAL (835) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 'New' is unclear, and the usual phrasing in ISPMs is proposed instead.
44	the early detection of new pests <u>new to an area</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (647) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 'New' is unclear, and the usual phrasing in ISPMs is proposed instead.
45	the compilation of host pest lists, commodity pest lists and pest distribution records (e.g. to support pest risk analysis and phytosanitary certification) <u>- prediction of pest spread</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (836) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) The pest information (the actual pest distribution, development stage, host preference etc.) may be used to predict/estimate pest spread.
45	the compilation of host pest lists, commodity pest lists and pest distribution records (e.g. to support pest risk analysis and phytosanitary certification) <u>- the prediction of pest spread</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (648) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) The pest information (the actual pest distribution, development stage, host preference etc.) may be used to predict/estimate pest spread.
45	the compilation of host pest lists, commodity pest lists and pest distribution records (e.g. to support pest risk analysis and phytosanitary certification) <u>- prediction of pest spread and recommendations for actions in plant protection</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (185) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:12 PM) Specific field in plant health protection which use pest information (pest appearance, their development stage) to give good suggestions nationally for action against pests.
46	the declaration of pest free <u>areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and</u> areas or areas of low pest prevalence.	Category : TECHNICAL (926) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:16 PM) It is also applicable for declaration of places of production and pest free production sites.
46	the declaration of pest free areas <u>areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites,</u> or areas of low pest prevalence	Category : TECHNICAL (799) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:04 AM) It is also applicable for declaration of pest free areas and pest free production sites
46	the declaration of pest free <u>areas, pest free place of production, pest free oduction sites an</u> areas or areas of low pest prevalence,	Category : TECHNICAL (764) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 8:41 PM) It is also applicable for declaration of place of production and pest free production sites.
46	the declaration of pest free <u>areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and</u> areas or areas of low pest prevalence	Category : TECHNICAL (622) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:14 PM) It is also applicable for declaration of places of production and pest free production sites.
46	the declaration of pest free <u>areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and</u> areas or areas of low pest prevalence	Category : TECHNICAL (583) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:14 PM)
46	the declaration of pest free areas <u>areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites</u> or areas of low pest prevalence	Category : TECHNICAL (398) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:21 PM) It is also applicable to pest free places of production and pest free production sites
46	- the declaration of pest free areas or areas of low pest prevalence	Category : TECHNICAL (243) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:07 AM) It is also applicable for declaration of pest free places of production and pest free production sites

46	the declaration of pest free areas <u>areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites</u> or areas of low pest prevalence	Category : TECHNICAL (242) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:04 AM)
46	the declaration of pest free areas or areas <u>areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and areas</u> of low pest prevalence	Category : TECHNICAL (150) Peru (24 Aug 2016 1:02 AM)
46	the declaration of pest free <u>areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and</u> areas or areas of low pest prevalence.	Category : TECHNICAL (92) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 5:50 PM) It is also applicable for declaration of places of production and pest free production sites.
47	the determination of pest status <u>status in an area</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (837) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) To clarify
47	the determination of pest status <u>status in an area</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (649) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To clarify
47	the determination of pest status, <u>including mapping</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (302) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 10:58 AM) Mapping is considered important
48	<u>pest</u> reporting to other countries	Category : TECHNICAL (822) Belize (30 Sep 2016 1:14 AM) For consistency
48	<u>pest</u> reporting to other countries	Category : TECHNICAL (771) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:58 PM) For consistency
48	- reporting to other countries	Category : TRANSLATION (765) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 8:58 PM) Inspanich translate "reporting" as "informar"
48	- reporting to other countries	Category : TRANSLATION (623) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:15 PM) In spanish translate "reporting" as "informar"
48	- reporting to other countries	Category : TRANSLATION (586) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:17 PM) In spanish translate "reporting" as "informar"
48	<u>Pest</u> reporting to other countries	Category : TECHNICAL (585) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:16 PM) for consistency
48	<u>pest</u> reporting to other countries <u>countries</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (399) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:23 PM) For consistency
48	reporting <u>pest status</u> to other countries	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (373) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:57 PM) to clarify that it is pest status that needs to be reported.
48	<u>pest</u> reporting to other countries	Category : TECHNICAL (289) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:05 AM) For consistency

48	- reporting to other countries	Category : TECHNICAL (245) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:09 AM) For consistency
48	pest reporting to other countries	Category : TECHNICAL (244) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:09 AM) For consistency
48	- reporting to other countries	Category : TRANSLATION (151) Peru (24 Aug 2016 1:12 AM) In spanish translate "reporting" as "informar"
48	- reporting to other countries	Category : TRANSLATION (94) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 6:01 PM) In spanish translate "reporting" as "informar"
48	- reporting to other countries	Category : TRANSLATION (93) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 6:01 PM) In spanish translate "reporting" as "informar"
49	measuring changes in pest population size or pest prevalence-incidence (e.g. for research)	Category : TECHNICAL (802) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:21 AM) To use a defined glossary term
49	measuring changes in pest population size or pest prevalence incidence (e.g. for research)	Category : TECHNICAL (772) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:58 PM) To use a defined glossary term
49	measuring changes in pest population size or pest prevalence-incidence (e.g. for research)	Category : TECHNICAL (587) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:18 PM)
49	measuring changes in pest population size or pest prevalence-incidence (e.g. for research)	Category : TECHNICAL (400) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:24 PM) Defined glossary term
49	measuring changes in pest population size or pest prevalence-incidence (e.g. for research)	Category : TECHNICAL (291) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:11 AM) To use a defined glossary term
49	- measuring changes in pest population size or pest prevalence (e.g. for research)	Category : TECHNICAL (247) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:11 AM) To use a defined glossary term
49	measuring changes in pest population size or pest-prevalence-pest incidence (e.g. for research)	Category : TECHNICAL (246) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:10 AM)
50	eradication and pest management	Category : TECHNICAL (838) EPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) to clarify what kind of management
50	eradication and pest management	Category : TECHNICAL (803) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:25 AM) To clarify
50	eradication and pest management	Category : TECHNICAL (773) Peru (29 Sep 2016 9:59 PM) To clarify
50	eradication and pest management	Category : TECHNICAL (650) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To clarify what kind of management

50	eradication and <u>pest</u> management	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (588) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:19 PM) To clarify
50	eradication and <u>pest</u> management	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (401) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:25 PM) To clarify
50	eradication and <u>pest</u> management	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (292) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:13 AM) To clarify
50	- eradication and management	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (249) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:12 AM) To clarify
50	eradication and <u>pest</u> management	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (248) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:11 AM)
51	biodiversity research, management and reporting.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (839) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) ISPMs should focus on phytosanitary issues. Paragraphs 52 and 53 are sufficient to deal with pests relevant to biodiversity. None of these need to be mentioned separately here. Management and reporting are basically covered in the previous bullets and reference to biodiversity research seems an odd thing to include in an ISPM.
51	biodiversity research, management and reporting.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (651) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) ISPMs should focus on phytosanitary issues. Paragraphs 52 and 53 are sufficient to deal with pests relevant to biodiversity. None of these need to be mentioned separately here. Management and reporting are basically covered in the previous bullets and reference to biodiversity research seems an odd thing to include in an ISPM.
51	- biodiversity research, management and reporting.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (2) Timor-Leste (14 Jul 2016 9:35 AM) providing evidence of the absence of pests is becoming increasingly important in the trade of plant products and could be added to this list
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (927) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:16 PM) This Section should be relevant only to plant health and not to human or animal health.
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or presence, absence or distribution of pests in an area area and information about hosts or commodities. These <u>pests</u> could include	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (840) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1. Wider information may result from surveillance 2. Pests' added in final sentence for clarification .

	organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (804) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:28 AM) This section should be relevant only to plant health and not human or animal health
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (152) Peru (24 Aug 2016 1:14 AM) This Section should be relevant only to plant health and not to human or animal health
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (766) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 9:02 PM) This section should be relevant only to plant health and not to human or animal health.
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or presence, absence or distribution of pests in an area <u>area and information about hosts or commodities</u> . These <u>pests</u> could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (652) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Wider information may result from surveillance 2. Pests' added in final sentence for clarification .
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health. <u>suggest to SC to review inclusion of human and animal health in all standards.</u>	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (630) China (29 Sep 2016 12:22 PM) suggest to SC to review inclusion of human and animal health in all standards.
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (624) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:16 PM) This Section should be relevant only to plant health and not to human or animal health.
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (590) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:20 PM)

	information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	This Section should be relevant only to plant health and not to human or animal health
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (402) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:27 PM) This section should be relevant only to plant health and not to human or animal health
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (251) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:13 AM) : This section should be relevant only to plant health and not human or animal health
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (250) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:13 AM)
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or presence , absence or distribution of pests in an area <u>area and information about hosts or commodities</u> . These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (186) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:16 PM) Much wider information can be provided. It seems it has just been forgotten and is editorial mistake.
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (95) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 6:02 PM) This Section should be relevant only to plant health and not to human or animal health.
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (61) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 1:58 AM) ok for proposed. (suggest to SC to review inclusion of human and animal health in all standards)
53	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence or absence of pests in an area. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (28) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 7:55 AM) APPPC: ok for proposed. (suggest to SC to review inclusion of human and animal health in all standards)

55	1. Components of National Surveillance Systems	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (937) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:30 PM) The text in the draft ISPM should flow as captured in Figure 1. The Surveillance Program, which is the primary intent and the focus of the draft ISPM, should be elaborated. The infrastructure needed to support the Surveillance Program should follow.</p> <p>The text should be as follows: National Surveillance System: - Surveillance Programme - Introduction (general and specific surveillance) - Survey design (Current section 2 of draft): - General surveillance - details (current section 2.1 of draft) - Specific surveillance - details (current section 2.2 of draft) - Supporting infrastructure (current section 1 of draft) - Information Management Systems (current section 3 of draft)</p>
55	1. Components of <u>a</u> National Surveillance SystemsSystem	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (842) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) From section 1 it appears that countries only have one National Surveillance system which has different surveillance programmes etc... under it</p>
55	1. Components of National Surveillance Systems	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (841) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) General comment: this section still looks a bit complicated with the different elements. Would further clarification or simplification be possible?</p>
55	1. Components of National Surveillance Systems	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (654) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) General comment: this section still looks a bit complicated with the different elements. Would further clarification or simplification be possible?</p>
55	1. Components of <u>a</u> National Surveillance SystemsSystem	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (653) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) From section 1 it appears that countries only have one National Surveillance system which has different surveillance programmes etc... under it</p>
55	1. Components of National <u>Pest</u> Surveillance Systems	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (299) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (5 Sep 2016 5:12 PM) To be more specific that this is on surveillance for pests</p>
55	1. Components of National <u>Pest</u> Surveillance Systems	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (176) Slovenia (24 Aug 2016 7:04 PM) The title of this chapter should be changed to be more specific on pest surveillance</p>
56	<p>A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.</p> <p><u>National Surveillance System:</u> - <u>Surveillance Programme:</u> - <u>Introduction (general and specific surveillance)</u></p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (938) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:32 PM)</p>

	<p><u>- Survey design (Current section 2 of draft):</u></p> <p><u>- General surveillance - details (current section 2.1 of draft)</u></p> <p><u>- Specific surveillance - details (current section 2.2 of draft)</u></p> <p><u>- Supporting infrastructure (current section 1 of draft)</u></p> <p><u>- Information Management Systems (current section 3 of draft)</u></p>	
56	A national surveillance system is-should be an integral part of a country's plant health strategy and may contribute to the facilitation of trade <u>system</u> .	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (843) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)</p> <p>1.Using a correct verb tense for the level of obligation, avoiding present tense. 2.'Strategy' seems obscure here, system seems more neutral and appropriate. 3.Focus on trade not necessary.</p>
56	A national surveillance system is-should be an integral part of a country's plant health strategy and may contribute to the facilitation of trade <u>system</u> .	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (655) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM)</p> <p>1.Using a correct verb tense for the level of obligation, avoiding present tense. 2.'Strategy' seems obscure here, system seems more neutral and appropriate. 3.Focus on trade not necessary.</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy-protection systems and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (632) China (29 Sep 2016 12:23 PM)</p> <p>To replace "PH strategy" with "plant protection systems" for clarity.</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy-protection systems and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (510) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:49 PM)</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (495) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 11:53 AM)</p> <p>To replace "plant health strategy" with "plant protection systems" for clarity</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy-protection systems and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (366) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:12 PM)</p> <p>Remove health strategy and replace it with protection system</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy-protection system and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (346) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 4:54 AM)</p> <p>replace plant health strategy with plant protection systems</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health protection strategy and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (111) Thailand (16 Aug 2016 10:51 AM)</p> <p>The term of "plant protection" is more official than "plant health".</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (84) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 5:41 AM)</p> <p>strategy not the correct term</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy-protection systems and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : EDITORIAL (82) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 4:05 AM)</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy-protection systems and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (62) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:24 PM)</p> <p>To replace "PH strategy" with "plant protection systems" for clarity</p>
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy-plant protection systems and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (47) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:11 PM)</p>

		Proposed to replace "plant health strategy" which is an unfamiliar term to " plant protection systems".
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy-plant protection systems and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (30) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 8:11 AM) APPPC: To replace "PH strategy" with "plant protection systems" for clarity.
57	<u>Surveillance Programme:</u> A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (939) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:34 PM) Introduction for Surveillance Programme
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance may be structured into programmes (e.g. for specific pest species or groups of pests such as fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (844) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) A program would often target one or a few species
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity-capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (805) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:35 AM) For consistency with paragraphs 89 and 90
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance may be structured into programmes (e.g. for specific pest species or groups of pests such as fruit flies, wood-boring insects-insects, or fungi) and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (656) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) A program would often target one or a few species.
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity-supporting and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (634) China (29 Sep 2016 12:24 PM) Propose to delete the term " capacity" as this is included under supporting infrastructure in fig 1 and to include "supporting" infrastructure for clarity and consistency.
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and-fungi) and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (536) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:27 AM) to be consistent with the diagram provided
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and-supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (511) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:50 PM)
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (496) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:03 PM) Propose to delete the term " capacity" as this is included under supporting infrastructure in fig 1 and to include "supporting" infrastructure for clarity and consistency.
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and-and fungi). the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (488) Libya (25 Sep 2016 7:53 PM) and and come to be added

57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1) and Sections 1.1 to 1.9).	Category : EDITORIAL (374) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:01 PM) editorial
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) fungi). and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : EDITORIAL (304) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:05 AM) Coma to be added
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity resources and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (264) NEPP0 (26 Aug 2016 11:39 AM)
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : TECHNICAL (253) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:15 AM) For consistency with paragraphs 89 and 90
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity capacity, logistic and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : TECHNICAL (252) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:14 AM)
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes and protocols (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : EDITORIAL (187) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:17 PM) As such system created both should be mentioned. It is more appropriate to make protocols than program for so specific samples as programs should be much more general and higher political documents.
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : EDITORIAL (83) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 5:40 AM) to be in line with Fig 1`
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : EDITORIAL (63) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:26 PM) Propose to delete the term " capacity" as this is included under supporting infrastructure in fig 1 and to include "supporting" infrastructure for clarity and consistency
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : EDITORIAL (48) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:14 PM) To delete " the capacity" and insert "supporting" before infrastructure for consistency with the figure 1 where there was no mention of "capacity" in addition of surveillance programme and supporting infrastructure.
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and the capacity and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	Category : EDITORIAL (29) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 8:06 AM) APPPC: Propose to delete the term " capacity" as this is included under supporting infrastructure in fig 1 and to include "supporting" infrastructure for clarity and consistency.
58	Each of the Surveillance programmes may contain a number of elements such as:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (845) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) They are not "number of elements"

		A description of the difference between general and specific surveillance similar to that in the "outline of requirements" in the current Standard, should be retained.
58	Each of the programmes may contain a number of elements such as:	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (826) Canada (30 Sep 2016 2:45 PM) The high-level information on what general and specific surveillance would be should be introduced in this section.
58	Each of the programmes may contain a number of elements such as:	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (658) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) A description of the difference between general and specific surveillance similar to that in the "outline of requirements" in the current Standard, should be retained.
58	Each of the <u>Surveillance</u> programmes may <u>contain a number of elements such as</u> <u>contain</u>:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (657) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Clearer english and they are not "number of elements".
58	Each of the programmes may contain a number of elements such as <u>contain</u> :	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (188) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:19 PM) They are not "number of elements"
59	general surveillance: <u>Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (827) Canada (30 Sep 2016 2:47 PM) High-level information on general surveillance included here. Paragraph 118 of draft moved here.
59	- general surveillance	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (486) Libya (25 Sep 2016 7:42 PM) The term general surveillance should added in ISPM 5
60	specific surveillance (one or more) <u>more</u> : <u>Through specific surveillance, NPPOs actively gather pest distribution information in structured programmes. Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present in an area.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (828) Canada (30 Sep 2016 2:48 PM) High-level information on specific surveillance is provided here. Paragraph 158 of draft moved here.
60	- specific surveillance (one or more)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (487) Libya (25 Sep 2016 7:42 PM) The term specific surveillance should added in ISPM 5
61	Surveillance protocols describe how to conduct general and specific surveillance. <u>Survey Design:</u> <u>Insert current section 2 and sub-sections on 2.1 (General surveillance) and 2.2 (specific surveillance)</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (940) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:36 PM) Survey Design: Insert current section 2 and sub-sections on 2.1 (General surveillance) and 2.2 (specific surveillance)

61	Surveillance NPPOs should develop surveillance protocols describe describing how to conduct general and specific surveillance.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (846) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Turning into a requirement rather than a vague description
61	Surveillance NPPOs should develop surveillance protocols describe describing how to conduct general and specific surveillance.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (659) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Turning into a requirement rather than a vague description.
62	Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of supporting infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design national surveillance systems. <u>Information Management Systems:</u> <u>Move current section 3 here.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (942) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM) Information Management Systems is an important component of a National Surveillance System. In the current draft, the Information Management System appears as a stand alone activity.
62	<u>Supporting infrastructures:</u> <u>Move current sub-section 1.1 to 1.9 under this new section.</u> Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of supporting infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design national surveillance systems.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (941) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:38 PM) Create a new section on Supporting infrastructures. Move current sub-section 1.1 to 1.9 under this new section.
62	Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of supporting infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design an NPPO designs a national surveillance systemssystem , as illustrated in Fig. 1.	Category : EDITORIAL (847) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Clearer English To provide a reference to that Fig.
62	Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of logistic and supporting infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design national surveillance systems.	Category : TECHNICAL (806) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:38 AM) For consistency with paragraphs 89 and 90
62	Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of supporting infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design an NPPO designs a national surveillance systemssystem , as illustrated in Fig. 1.	Category : EDITORIAL (660) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To provide reference to Figure 1 and to improve English.
62	Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of supporting infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design national surveillance systems.	Category : EDITORIAL (375) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:02 PM) duplication
62	Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of supporting infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design national surveillance systems.	Category : TECHNICAL (255) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:16 AM) For consistency with paragraphs 89 and 90
62	Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of logistic and supporting infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design national surveillance systems.	Category : TECHNICAL (254) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:16 AM)
62	Sections 1.1 to 1.9 describe the elements of supporting capacity and infrastructure to be considered when NPPOs design national surveillance systems.	Category : EDITORIAL (114) Thailand (16 Aug 2016 11:24 AM) section 1.1 to 1.9 describe both of capacity and infrastructure
63		Category : SUBSTANTIVE (113) Thailand (16 Aug 2016 11:22 AM) The term "Supporting infrastructure" should be changed to "Capacity and Infrastructure". The term "Training" should be changed to "Competency of Staff"

63		<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (303) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:04 AM) In the scheme, replace auditing by performance review
64	Figure 1. Example of a National surveillance systems comprise-comprising surveillance programmes (general or specific) and supporting infrastructure.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (848) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Title now matches the diagram
64	Figure 1. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes (general or specific) and supporting and logistic infrastructure.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (807) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:39 AM) For consistency with paragraphs 89 and 90
64	Figure 1. National Example of a national surveillance systems-comprise-system comprising surveillance programmes (general or specific) and supporting infrastructure.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (661) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Title now matches the diagram.
64	Figure 1. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes (general or specific) and capacity and supporting infrastructure.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (9) Japan (18 Jul 2016 3:06 AM) To be consistent with para 57
64	Figure 1. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes (general or-and specific) and supporting infrastructure.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (489) Libya (25 Sep 2016 7:55 PM) and should be added for both type of surveillance which is referred
64	Figure 1. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes (general or-and specific) and supporting infrastructure.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (306) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:25 AM) Both types of surveillance should be referred to.
64	Figure 1. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes (general or specific) and supporting infrastructure.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (257) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:17 AM) For consistency with paragraphs 89 and 90
64	Figure 1. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes (general or specific) and supporting and logistic infrastructure.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (256) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:17 AM)
66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level—national (elevel.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPO.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (849) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1.The terms 'state', 'province' and 'region' are highly ambiguous and unnecessary. 2.The possibility of the NPPO delegating tasks is irrelevant to ISPMs and generally not mentioned in ISPM (consistency issue).
66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level—national (elevel.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPO.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (662) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1.The terms 'state', 'province' and 'region' are highly ambiguous and unnecessary. 2.The possibility of the NPPO delegating tasks is irrelevant to ISPMs and generally not mentioned in ISPM (consistency issue).
66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level – national (e.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPONPPO and mechanisms of engagement.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (537) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:31 AM) We would like to be clarified on who we meant by third party? we added mechanism of engagement and would request the body to draft mechanism of engagement.

66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level – national (e.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPO.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (472) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:50 AM) National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level – national (e.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPO.
66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level – national (e.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include <u>qualified</u> third party authorization by the NPPO.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (418) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:30 PM) for consistency with paragraph 89
66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level – national (e.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPO. <u>In case a contracting party that has no adequate phytosanitary surveillance legislation or policy in place, such a contracting party may request its trading partners to consider if the existing technical resources comply sufficiently with the ISPM 6.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (365) Thailand (15 Sep 2016 7:02 AM) Many countries have not clearly set up surveillance system under phytosanitary surveillance legislation or policy. Addition paragraph may be provided as optional for such countries.
66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level – national (e.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPO.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (297) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (5 Sep 2016 5:09 PM) It depends on national legislation whether the legislation includes the delegated tasks or just the power of the NPPO to delegate tasks or nothing at all.
66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level – national (e.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPO.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (296) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (5 Sep 2016 5:08 PM)
66	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level – national (e.g. NPPO), state, provincial or regional. Legislation may include third party authorization by the NPPO.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (189) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:22 PM) It can not be done by legislation for national official surveillance. Especially for quarantine pests, therefore such sentence is misleading.
67	Phytosanitary <u>systems and</u> legislation should include appropriate provisions for:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (850) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Some of these elements (such as training and may be reporting) are not just legal issues but more practical, other elements (such as entering premises and legal protection of NPPO officers) do need legislation.
67	Phytosanitary <u>systems and</u> legislation should include appropriate provisions for:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (663) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Some of these elements (such as training and may be reporting) are not just legal

		issues but more practical, other elements (such as entering premises and legal protection of NPPO officers) do need legislation.
67	Phytosanitary legislation should include <u>consider including</u> appropriate provisions for:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (419) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:30 PM) Some of these items may not be possible for the NPPO to enforce.
68	entering premises and <u>land and</u> inspecting or collecting samples <u>for testing of pests,</u> plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (851) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Improvement to include missing aspects
68	entering premises and <u>land and</u> inspecting or collecting samples <u>for testing of pests,</u> plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (664) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Improvement to include missing aspects
68	- entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (475) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:56 AM) entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples for testing of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests
68	- entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (474) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:55 AM) entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples for testing of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests
68	- entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (473) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:51 AM) entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples for testing of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests
68	- entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (353) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 6:43 PM) The phytosanitary legislation should not only allow for entering, inspection and sampling but also for the subsequent testing.
68	entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples <u>for testing</u> of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (345) Azerbaijan (8 Sep 2016 10:12 PM)
68	entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples <u>for testing</u> of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (318) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 4:48 PM) The phytosanitary legislation should not only allow for entering, inspection and sampling but also for the subsequent testing.
68	entering premises and inspecting or collecting samples <u>for testing</u> of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (300) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (5 Sep 2016 5:13 PM) To be clear that there is not only authority for sampling but also for testing.
68	entering <u>carrying out inspections of industrial areas</u> premises and inspecting or collecting samples of plants, plant products or other articles that may be capable of harbouring pests	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (122) Belarus (17 Aug 2016 11:50 AM)
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel <u>involved in surveillance activities</u> and the establishment and maintenance of facilities <u>and equipment or appropriate access</u> to <u>up to date diagnostic services</u> to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (852) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1.The point should be split into two different aspects 2.All personnel should be involved in continuous training not only diagnosticians. 3.NPPOs may not wish to have their own laboratories and and instead may wish to

		use external expertise.
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of facilities <u>and mechanisms</u> to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (756) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 5:59 PM) The addition of the words 'and mechanisms' provides greater clarity and is more holistic
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the <u>involved in surveillance activities</u> <u>- The establishment and maintenance of facilities-facilities and equipment or appropriate access to up to date diagnostic services to</u> ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (665) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1.The point should be split into two different aspects 2.All personnel should be involved in continuous training not only diagnosticians. 3.NPPOs may not wish to have their own laboratories and instead may wish to use external expertise.
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of <u>diagnostic capacities and</u> facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (636) China (29 Sep 2016 12:25 PM) To delete the sentence - "the continuous training of diagnostic personnel" as legislation does not cover continuous training and to include "diagnostic capacities" before "and facilities..".
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified <u>identified and preserved for verification</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (538) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:33 AM)
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of <u>diagnostic capacities and</u> facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (512) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:53 PM)
69	- the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (497) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:22 PM) To delete the sentence - "the continuous training of diagnostic personnel" as legislation does not cover continuous training and to include "diagnostic capacities" before "and facilities..".
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of diagnostic capacity and facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (376) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:04 PM) The previous was not a point for legislation
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of facilities <u>and mechanisms</u> to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (355) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 3:29 PM) for greater clarity and all encompassing
69	- the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (191) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:24 PM) English speaking person needed. Personel or personal or person or staff? Here and further throughout the text.
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel-personel and the establishment and maintenance of facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (190) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:23 PM) English speaking person needed. Personel or personal or person or staff?

69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of <u>diagnostic capacities and</u> facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (85) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 5:50 AM) legislation would not cover training
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of <u>diagnostic capacities and</u> facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (64) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:28 PM) To delete the sentence - "the continuous training of diagnostic personnel" as legislation does not cover continuous training and to include "diagnostic capacities" before "and facilities..".
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of <u>diagnostic capacities and</u> facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (49) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:21 PM) To delete the sentence - "the continuous training of diagnostic personnel" as legislation does not cover continuous training and to include "diagnostic capacities" before "and facilities..".
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of <u>diagnostic capacities and</u> facilities to ensure that pests are properly identified	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (32) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 9:07 AM) APPPC: To delete the sentence - "the continuous training of diagnostic personnel" as legislation does not cover continuous training and to include "diagnostic capacities" before "and facilities..".
70	the legal protection of NPPO officers or persons authorized by the NPPO <u>third party personnel</u> who perform <u>specific</u> surveillance activities	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (853) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1. Neutral wording carrying the main message, namely that anyone involved in specific activities should be legally protected. 2. It seems more logic to move this point up before para 68
70	the legal protection of NPPO officers or persons authorized by the NPPO <u>third party personnel</u> who perform <u>surveillance specific</u> activities	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (666) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Neutral wording carrying the main message, namely that anyone involved in specific activities should be legally protected. 2. It seems more logic to move this point up before para 68.
70	- the legal protection of NPPO officers or persons authorized by the NPPO who perform surveillance activities	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (476) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:57 AM) the legal protection of NPPO officers or persons authorized by the NPPO who perform surveillance activities
70	the legal protection of NPPO officers or persons authorized by the NPPO who perform surveillance activities	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (319) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 4:50 PM) This standard is not about delegation of tasks, therefore this should here be restricted to NPPO officers. Only if countries decide to authorize other persons then they should also be legally protected.
70	the legal protection of NPPO officers or persons authorized by the NPPO who perform <u>specific</u> surveillance activities	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (192) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:28 PM) 1. Not all persons and not all actions can be authorised. 2. It is about legal protection for those involved. Other persons can do only specific activities in specific situations, but not official national surveillance.

71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers , local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (928) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:18 PM) It is an other appropriate example.
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers , local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (809) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:43 AM) This is another appropriate example
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic-unexpected to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (808) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:41 AM) Consistency with ISPM 17
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic-unexpected to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (774) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:01 PM) Consistency with ISPM 17
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (153) Peru (24 Aug 2016 1:20 AM) It is an other appropriate example.
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers , local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (625) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:17 PM) It is an other appropriate example.
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers , local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (593) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:22 PM) It is an other appropriate example.
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic-unexpected to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (591) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:21 PM) Consistency with ISPM 17
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers , local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (404) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:29 PM) It is another appropriate example
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic-unexpected to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (403) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:28 PM) For consistency with ISPM 17
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic-unexpected to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (290) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:07 AM) Consistency with ISPM 17
71	- mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (261) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:21 AM) Consistency with ISPM 17

71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic-unexpected to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (260) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:20 AM)
71	- mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (259) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:19 AM) This is another appropriate example
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers , local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (258) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:19 AM)
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area. - carrying out of phytosanitary examination. - the establishment of a quarantine regime development of organizational procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (121) Belarus (17 Aug 2016 11:44 AM)
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area. - carrying out of phytosanitary examination	Category : TECHNICAL (120) Belarus (17 Aug 2016 11:43 AM)
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area. - the establishment of a quarantine regime development of organizational procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (119) Belarus (17 Aug 2016 11:39 AM)
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : EDITORIAL (118) Belarus (17 Aug 2016 11:29 AM) -
71	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers , local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on potential pests new or exotic to an area.	Category : TECHNICAL (96) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 7:36 PM) It is an other appropriate example.
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestonesindicators , and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : EDITORIAL (810) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:44 AM) More common term

72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures reporting system for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones surveillance, and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (638) China (29 Sep 2016 12:27 PM) To delete " internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones" & replace with "reporting system for surveillance".
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures reporting system for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones surveillance, and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (513) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:55 PM)
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones, and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (498) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:25 PM) o delete " internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones" & replace with "reporting system for surveillance"
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal reporting procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones , and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (377) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:07 PM) Editorial
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones, and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (265) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 11:42 AM)
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones indicators, and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (262) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:22 AM)
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones, and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (263) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (26 Aug 2016 4:22 AM) : More common term
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures reporting systems for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones surveillance, and training and qualification of personnel.	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (86) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 5:53 AM) to remove the management-speak
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (66) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:33 PM)

	procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones, and training and qualification of personnel.	To delete " internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones" & replace with "reporting system for surveillance"
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures reporting system for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones <u>surveillance</u> , and training and qualification of personnel. <u>"Country that have not set up adequate phytosanitary surveillance legislations or policies may request the trading partners to consider if the existing technical resources comply sufficiently with the standard."</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (65) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:32 PM)
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures reporting system for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones <u>reporting system</u> , and training and qualification of personnel.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (50) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:23 PM) To delete " internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones" & replace with "reporting system for surveillance".
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures reporting system for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones <u>surveillance</u> , and training and qualification of personnel and training and qualification of personnel.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (34) Myanmar (25 Jul 2016 9:13 AM)
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones <u>reporting system for surveillance</u> , and training and qualification of personnel.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (33) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 9:12 AM) APPPC: To delete " internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones" & replace with "reporting system for surveillance"
72	Surveillance policies should cover responsibilities related to administration, finance and governance within the NPPO, including funding for surveillance activities, internal procedures for surveillance deliverables and the identification of milestones, and training and qualification of personnel. <u>"Country that have not set up adequate phytosanitary surveillance legislations or policies may request the trading partners to consider if the existing technical resources comply sufficiently with the standard."</u>	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (31) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 8:38 AM) APPPC: Agreed as proposed (country to consider below proposed comment)
75	Elements to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include: ;	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (855) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) New indent, a key consideration in a prioritisation process

	- Impact of the pests on crops or biodiversity	
75	Elements to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (854) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) The order of the list should reflect that some elements have a higher priority and others a lower priority.
75	Elements-Factors to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (811) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:46 AM) More appropriate term for not confusing with surveillance elements
75	Elements-Factors to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (775) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:02 PM) More appropriate term for not confusing with surveillance elements
75	Elements to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (667) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) The order of the list should reflect that some elements have a higher priority and others a lower priority. Suggested order: "Elements to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include: - impact of pests on crops and biodiversity - [76]existing bilateral, regional or international arrangements - [77]implementation of pest management programmes where surveillance is used - [78]Emerging pests at the local, national, regional or international level - potential benefits of early detection of a pest in an area emerging pests at the local, regional or international level - [79]whether surveillance is cost effective. - [80]the availability of the tools and methodologies required to implement a surveillance programme - [81]the quality and reliability of the expected surveillance results, given the required resource expenditure - [82]national lists of priority pests prepared using pest risk ranking methods or similar analytical techniques - [84]trade and market access considerations."
75	Elements-Factors to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (595) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:23 PM) More appropriate term for not confusing with surveillance elements
75	Elements-Factors to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (405) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:31 PM) More appropriate term for not confusing with surveillance elements.
75	Elements-Factors to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (293) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:14 AM) More appropriate term for not confusing with surveillance elements
75	Elements-Factors to consider in prioritizing surveillance programmes may include:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (159) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 5:48 PM) More appropriate term for not confusing with surveillance elements
76	existing-impact of pests on crops and biodiversity -existing national, bilateral, regional or international arrangements	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (668) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. The impact of the pests on crops or the environment is an important point that

		needs to be added first. 2.Existing national arrangements are key in any prioritisation process.
76	existing domestic bilateral, regional or international phytosanitary arrangements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (639) China (29 Sep 2016 12:28 PM) to include "domestic" and "phytosanitary" before arrangements to consider expansion of internal to international arrangements.
76	existing domestic , bilateral, regional or international phytosanitary arrangements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (514) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:56 PM)
76	- existing bilateral, regional or international arrangements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (499) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:25 PM) to include "domestic" and "phytosanitary" before arrangements to consider expansion of internal to international arrangements.
76	existing domestic , bilateral, regional or international phytosanitary arrangements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (378) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:09 PM) may also have to consider domestic phytosanitary arrangements to preserve PFA's
76	existing national , bilateral, regional or international arrangements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (266) NEPPPO (26 Aug 2016 11:45 AM) There is many national project to enhance some agricultural sector like palm or olive for instance to be taken into consideration.project
76	existing domestic , bilateral, regional or international arrangementsphytosanitaryarrangements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (67) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:34 PM) to include "domestic" and "phytosanitary" before arrangements to consider expansion of internal to international arrangements.
76	existing domestic , bilateral, regional or international phytosanitary arrangements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (51) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:25 PM) to include "domestic" and "phytosanitary" before arrangements to consider expansion from internal to international arrangements.
76	existing domestic , bilateral, regional or international phytosanitary arrangements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (36) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 9:16 AM) APPPC: to include "domestic" and "phytosanitary" before arrangements to consider expansion of internal to international arrangements.
77	implementation of pest management programmes where surveillance is used as an instrument (e.g. eradication)-used	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (856) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) It is not clear what it is meant by 'instrument'
77	implementation of pest management programmes where surveillance is used as an instrument (e.g. eradication)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (669) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) It is not clear what it is meant by 'instrument'.
78	emerging pests at the local, national , regional or international level - Potential benefits of early detection of a pest in an area	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (857) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1.All levels should be included. 2. Important additional aspect to be covered.
78	emerging pests at the local, national , regional or international level - potential benefits of early detection of a pest in an area	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (670) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1.All levels should be included.

		2. Additional aspect should be covered.
79	whether other more cost-effective alternatives to surveillance will achieve the phytosanitary objectives <u>is cost effective</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (858) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) More inclusive and straightforward statement
79	whether other more cost-effective alternatives to surveillance will achieve the phytosanitary objectives <u>is cost-effective</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (671) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) More inclusive and straightforward statement
80	the availability of the tools-resources and methodologies required to implement a surveillance programme	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (420) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:31 PM) For consistency throughout the document
80	the availability of the tools and methodologies-methods required to implement a surveillance programme	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (379) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:09 PM) Edit
82	national lists of priority pests prepared using pest risk-analysis-risk ranking methods or similar analytical techniques	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (859) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Analysis for ranking is normally rather different from PRA
82	national lists of priority pests prepared using pest risk analysis -ranking methods or similar analytical techniques	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (672) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Analysis for ranking is normally rather different from PRA.
83	whether the pests affect biodiversity	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (860) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Not appropriate to mention biodiversity here, see new first indent
83	whether the pests affect biodiversity	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (673) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Deleted as biodiversity is covered under the first new indent see proposal in paragraph 75
84	trade and market access-considerations <u>access</u> .	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (421) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:31 PM) More appropriate language
86	Once priorities for surveillance have been established, NPPOs should develop plans for the implementation of surveillance programmes, taking into account phytosanitary legislation and policies. <u>Surveillance programmes should be long term, systematic, regular and cyclic with well-developed surveillance methodology so the results could be compared and analysed</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (861) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) It is missing basic aspects in relation to monitoring and surveillance, data should be reliable, comparable and provide needed targeted information.
86	Once priorities for surveillance have been established, NPPOs should develop plans for the implementation of surveillance programmes, taking into account phytosanitary legislation and policies. <u>Surveillance programmes should be long term, systematic, regular and cyclic with well-developed surveillance methodology so the results could be compared and analysed.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (674) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Missing basic thing for monitoring and surveillance that data should be reliable, comparable and give needed targeted information.

86	Once priorities for surveillance have been established, NPPOs should develop plans for the implementation of surveillance programmes, taking into account phytosanitary legislation and policies. <u>Planned surveillance should be long term, systematic, regular and cyclic with well-developed surveillance methodology so the results could be compared and analysed</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (193) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:29 PM) Missing basic thing for monitoring and surveillance that data should be reliable, comparable and give needed targeted information.
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (929) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:19 PM) P.92 moved because resources for diagnostic services included also human, financial and physical resources described below.
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (812) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:54 AM) Text added was moved from paragraph 92, because resources for diagnostic services included also human, financial and physical resources as described below
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (154) Peru (24 Aug 2016 1:22 AM) P.92 moved because resources for diagnostic services included also human, financial and physical resources described below.
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostic services are essential to a national surveillance system.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (767) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 9:06 PM) P.92 moved because resources for diagnostic services included also human, financial and physical resources described below.
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (626) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:18 PM) Para 92 moved because resources for diagnostic services included also human, financial and physical resources described below.
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (596) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:24 PM) P.92 moved because resources for diagnostic services included also human, financial and physical resources described below.
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced <u>appropriated</u> with appropriate human, financial and physical resources.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (539) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:41 AM) grammar
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (406) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:33 PM) Paragraph 92 moved because resources for diagnostic services include also human, financial and physical resources described below.
88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (160) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 5:54 PM) Text added was moved from paragraph 92, because resources for diagnostic services included are also human, financial and physical resources as described below

88	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources. <u>Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (97) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 7:45 PM) P.92 moved because resources for diagnostic services included also human, financial and physical resources described below.
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs. NPPO should consider ensure staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities are appropriately trained and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning qualified.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (640) China (29 Sep 2016 12:29 PM) To replace last sentence with "NPPO should ensure staff are appropriately trained and qualified"
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs NPPO should consider ensure that staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities are appropriate trained and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning qualified.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (515) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:57 PM)
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs should consider staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (500) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:26 PM) To replace last sentence with "NPPO should ensure staff are appropriately trained and qualified"
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs should consider staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning. <u>In cases where resources are lacking, NPPOs could outsource certain activities to qualified individuals or organizations.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (422) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:32 PM) For countries with limited resources, outsourcing to third parties could be an alternative option. Also for consistency with paragraph 66.
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs should consider staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning. Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. NPPOs should ensure that staff are appropriately trained and qualified.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (140) Thailand (18 Aug 2016 4:10 PM) This paragraph may be simplified and concise.
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs should consider ensure staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning are appropriately qualified.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (380) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:12 PM) simplify
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs should consider ensure that staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (267) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 11:48 AM) Text too long.

	are appropriately qualified and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning trained continuously.	
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs NPPO should consider ensure that staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities are appropriately trained and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning qualified.	Category : EDITORIAL (68) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:36 PM) To replace last sentence with "NPPO should ensure staff are appropriately trained and qualified" for simplicity
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs NPPO should consider ensure that staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities are appropriately trained and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning qualified.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (52) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:26 PM) To replace last sentence with "NPPO should ensure staff are appropriately trained and qualified" for simplicity. The deleted sentence is considered obsolete.
89	Human resources may include staff in administration, operations, technical functions, management and logistics. Human resources management by NPPOs should consider staff qualification requirements, technical capabilities and training needs, as well as overall capacity development and succession planning. NPPO should ensure that staff are appropriately trained and qualified.	Category : EDITORIAL (38) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 9:34 AM) APPPC: To replace last sentence with "NPPO should ensure staff are appropriately trained and qualified"
90	Financial resources may be required for surveillance logistics and staff travel, <u>movement</u> , equipment purchase and maintenance, staff training, specimen processing and diagnosis, maintenance of an information management system, facility maintenance and emergency response expenses for unplanned surveillance activities.	Category : EDITORIAL (813) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:56 AM) Better wording
90	Financial resources may be required for surveillance logistics and staff travel <u>movement</u> , equipment purchase and maintenance, staff training, specimen processing and diagnosis, maintenance of an information management system, facility maintenance and emergency response expenses for unplanned surveillance activities.	Category : EDITORIAL (161) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 5:59 PM) Better wording
91	Physical resources may include field equipment <u>equipment (including personal protective equipment)</u> , vehicles and consumables used for carrying out surveys <u>surveys and monitoring</u> , reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	Category : TECHNICAL (862) Eppo (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1. Personal protective equipment mentioned as an example. 2. Monitoring should be mentioned as well.
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (757) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:02 PM) Uniforms alone would not be satisfactory since these may be easily replicated but should be accompanied by valid identification cards.

	management systems, staff uniforms , uniforms and/or valid identification and materials for raising public awareness.	
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles appropriate specimen storage facilities and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (738) China (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To include " appropriate specimen storage facilities" as another example of physical resources required for surveillance.
91	Physical resources may include field equipment equipment (including personal protective equipment), vehicles and consumables used for carrying out surveys surveys and monitoring, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (675) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Personal protective equipment mentioned as an example. 2. Monitoring should be mentioned as well.
91	Physical resources may should include <u>laboratory facility</u> , field equipment, vehicles and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (540) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 7:42 AM)
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles-vehicles , <u>appropriate facilities for specimen storage</u> and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (370) Thailand (20 Sep 2016 8:58 AM) Facility for specimen storage is one of necessary physical resource for plant disease surveillance system.
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms uniforms and/or valid identification, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (356) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 3:40 PM) uniforms can be easily replicated.
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms , and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (194) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:31 PM) Not all NPPOs have that. It may create sophisticate situation for those who does not have it.
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles-vehicles , <u>appropriate storage facilities</u> and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (88) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 6:03 AM) another resource to be added

91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles-vehicles , <u>appropriate specimen storage facilities</u> and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (69) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:37 PM) To include " appropriate specimen storage facilities" as another example of physical resources required for surveillance.
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles-vehicles , <u>appropriate specimen storage facilities</u> and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (37) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 9:32 AM) APPPC: To include " appropriate specimen storage facilities" as another example of physical resources required for surveillance.
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms, and materials for raising public awareness.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (3) Timor-Leste (14 Jul 2016 9:38 AM) the provision of suitable facilities for storage of specimens for reference and those collected during surveillance activities is another physical resource required for effective surveillance
92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (930) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:19 PM) see comments in p. 88
92	Resources for diagnostics <u>and to ensure access to appropriate diagnostic</u> services are essential to a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (863) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Access should be ensured.
92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (814) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:57 AM) Moved to paragraph 88, see comments in paragraph 88
92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (155) Peru (24 Aug 2016 1:23 AM) see comments in p. 88
92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (768) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 9:08 PM) see comments in p. 88
92	Resources for diagnostics <u>and to ensure access to appropriate diagnostic</u> services are essential to a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (676) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Access should be ensured.
92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (627) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:19 PM) see comments in para 88
92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (598) Chile (28 Sep 2016 8:25 PM) see comments in p. 88
92	Resources for diagnostics <u>Diagnostics</u> services <u>resources</u> are <u>an</u> essential to part of a national surveillance system. <u>Identification of pests may require specialized resources to be accurately completed.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (423) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:33 PM) While this is an important statement, it is possibly out of place and an orphan sentence. Needs elaboration.

92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	Category : TECHNICAL (407) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:35 PM) See comment in paragraph 88.
92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	Category : TECHNICAL (162) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 6:02 PM) Moved to paragraph 88, see comments in paragraph 88
92	Resources for diagnostics services are essential to a national surveillance system.	Category : TECHNICAL (98) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 7:45 PM) see comments in p. 88
94	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures (e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders and financial management) for maintaining official documentation, surveillance protocols (e.g. technical instructions) and reference materials. This documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving reliability <u>interpretation and reliability of results</u> , and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	Category : TECHNICAL (864) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1. These examples are not important 2. Clarification of text by adding "of results".
94	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures (e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders and financial management) for maintaining official documentation, surveillance protocols (e.g. technical instructions) and reference materials. This documentation is essential for promoting <u>ensuring</u> consistency, improving reliability <u>reliability of results</u> , and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	Category : TECHNICAL (677) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. These examples are not important 2. Editorial clarification of text.
94	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures (e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders and financial management) for maintaining official documentation, surveillance protocols (e.g. technical instructions) and reference materials. This documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving reliability, and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	Category : TECHNICAL (424) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:33 PM) Clarify "reference materials", such as providing examples. Scientific, administrative, technical materials? Either elaborate, or delete.
94	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures (e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders and financial management) for maintaining official documentation, surveillance protocols (e.g. technical instructions) and instructions , reference materials <u>materials specimen collection storage facilities</u> . This documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving reliability, and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	Category : TECHNICAL (381) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:15 PM) necessary inclusion
94	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures (e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders and financial management) for maintaining official documentation, surveillance protocols (e.g. technical instructions) and instructions , reference materials, <u>references of third</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (307) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:57 AM) Additional information and procedures are necessary

	<u>parties authorized by the NPPO, procedures for performance review.</u> This documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving reliability, and facilitating <u>audit performance review</u> and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	
94	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures (e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders and for financial management) for maintaining official documentation, surveillance protocols (e.g. technical instructions) and reference materials. This documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving reliability, and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (195) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:33 PM) Not specific administrative procedures needed for mentioned in brackets, therefore deleted.
95	1.6 TrainingCompetency of staff	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (739) China (29 Sep 2016 12:31 PM) to replace "training" with "competency of staff" under supporting infrastructure.
95	1.6 TrainingCompetency of staff	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (516) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:58 PM)
95	1.6 Training	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (501) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:26 PM) to replace "training" with "competency of staff" under supporting infrastructure.
95	1.6 TrainingCompetency of staff	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (35) Thailand (25 Jul 2016 9:14 AM) The title "Training" should be replaced. The new title "Competency of staff" as proposed may be more appropriate and emphasize.
95	1.6 TrainingCompetency of staff	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (70) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:38 PM) to replace "training" with "competency of staff" under supporting infrastructure.
95	1.6 TrainingCompetency of staff	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (40) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 9:40 AM) APPPC: to replace "training" with "competency of staff" under supporting infrastructure.
95	1.6 Training	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (39) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 9:40 AM) APPPC: To replace " Training" with " Competency of staff" as a supporting infrastructure
96	Training, assessment and regular review of staff are integral components of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should develop and implement procedures to ensure the competencies of staff are maintained <u>at appropriate levels.</u>	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (740) China (29 Sep 2016 12:31 PM) To delete " at appropriate levels".
96	Training, assessment and regular review of staff are integral components of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should develop and implement procedures to ensure the competencies of staff are <u>maintained at appropriate levels</u> maintained.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (517) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 1:59 PM)

96	Training, assessment and regular review of staff are integral components of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should develop and implement procedures to ensure the competencies of staff are maintained at appropriate levels.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (502) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:27 PM) To delete " at appropriate levels".
96	Training, assessment and regular review of staff (including third party qualified contractors) involved in surveillance activities are integral components of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should develop and implement procedures to ensure the competencies of staff are maintained at appropriate levels.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (425) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:34 PM) If the NPPO is using a third party, the contracted personnel should be adequately trained.
96	Training, assessment and regular review of staff are integral components of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should develop and implement procedures to ensure the competencies of staff are maintained at appropriate levels.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (395) Thailand (21 Sep 2016 8:59 AM) A word "at appropriate level" is not necessary and it is no unlikely to be examined.
96	Training, assessment and regular review of staff are integral components of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should develop and implement procedures to ensure the competencies of staff are maintained at appropriate levels.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (268) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 11:52 AM) It is very subjective
96	Training, assessment and regular review of staff are integral components of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should develop and implement procedures to ensure the competencies of staff are maintained at appropriate levels maintained.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (71) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:39 PM) To delete " at appropriate levels".
96	Training, assessment and regular review of staff are integral components of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should develop and implement procedures to ensure the competencies of staff are maintained at appropriate levels maintained.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (41) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 9:41 AM) APPPC: To delete " at appropriate levels".
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, biosecurity , preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (949) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:05 PM) It is important to prevent possible unintentional spread of new detected pests
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pest, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (948) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:04 PM) For consistency
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, biosecurity , preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (932) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:21 PM) It is important to prevent possible unintentional spread of new detected pests

97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pest , their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (931) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:20 PM) For consistency
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection health and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts biology , hosts and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (865) EPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) health instead of protection as it is a more appropriate term in the ISPM context. 'their' before 'symptoms' is redundant the other changes are for simplification
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pests , their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (815) Belize (30 Sep 2016 12:58 AM) For Consistency
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, biosecurity , preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (779) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:06 PM) It is important to prevent possible unintentional spread of new detected pests.
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, biosecurity preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (778) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 10:05 PM) It is important possible unintentional spread of new detected pests
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pest , their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (156) Peru (24 Aug 2016 1:26 AM) For consistency
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pest , their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (776) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 10:03 PM) For consistency
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (758) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:10 PM)

	symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, handling , preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	Handling should be included since this is an important aspect of the quality control process
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection health and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts biology , hosts and their symptoms of infestation symptoms) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (678) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. More appropriate term in the ISPM context. 2. Simplification.
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pest , their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (628) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:20 PM) For consistency
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff Staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (426) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:35 PM) Could be both field and laboratory staff. Propose a global change in the draft.
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, biosecurity , preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (409) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:37 PM) It is important to prevent possible unintentional spread of new detected pests.
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pests , their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (408) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:36 PM) For consistency
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, handling , preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (357) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 3:46 PM) part of the quality control process
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pests , their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (163) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 6:06 PM) For consistency

	trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species pest , their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (100) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 7:58 PM) For consistency
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, <u>biosecurity</u> , preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (99) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 7:57 PM) It is important to prevent possible unintentional spread of new detected pests
98	Training materials should be developed and updated in accordance with current surveillance practices regularly to help ensure staff competencies are developed and maintained. Training materials, along with Training and reference materials, should be readily available to all personnel of the NPPO.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (866) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Simplification
98	Training materials should be developed and updated in accordance with current surveillance practices regularly to help ensure staff competencies are developed and maintained. Training materials, along with and reference materials, should be readily available to all personnel of the NPPO.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (679) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Simplification.
98	Training materials should be developed and updated in accordance with current surveillance practices regularly to help ensure staff competencies are developed and maintained. Training materials, along with reference materials, should be readily available to all personnel of the NPPO.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (427) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:35 PM) More concise and covers the deleted language
98	Training materials should be developed and updated in accordance with current surveillance practices to help ensure staff competencies are developed and maintained. Training materials, along with reference materials, should be readily available to all personnel personel of the NPPO.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (196) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:34 PM) Please, see comment before
99	Training procedures and records may be used by NPPOs to demonstrate good governance practices to external stakeholders and promote system transparency.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (867) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Redundant as it does not say anything new and it is not specific for surveillance.
99	Training procedures and records may be used by NPPOs to demonstrate good governance practices to external stakeholders and <u>to</u> promote system transparency.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (759) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:11 PM) For clarity
99	Training procedures and records may be used by NPPOs to demonstrate good governance practices to external stakeholders and promote system transparency.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (680) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Redundant as it does not say anything new and is not specific for surveillance.

99	Training procedures and records may be used by NPPOs to demonstrate good governance practices to external stakeholders and <u>to</u> promote system transparency.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (358) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 3:50 PM) for clarity
99	Training procedures and records may be used by NPPOs to demonstrate good governance practices to external stakeholders and promote system transparency.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (197) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:34 PM) Redundant for standard as it does not say anything new, it does not provide specific guidance for that.
100	1.7 Auditing	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (943) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:42 PM) Auditing third parties conducting surveillance and diagnostics is critical.
100	1.7 Auditing Program review	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (428) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:36 PM) Suggest changing "audit" to "program review" because the term audit is not in the glossary and there is no guidance on its use.
100	1.7 Auditing Performance review	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (308) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:01 PM) Consistency in terminology with the Surveillance manual
100	1.7 Auditing Performance review	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (270) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 12:09 PM) As in the manual. NPPO should verify if the programme is well implemented and make correction if necessary.
101	NPPOs should conduct regular audits of their general and specific surveillance to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with relevant surveillance protocols. <u>It is critical to audit entities authorized to perform surveillance activities and entities authorized to conduct pest diagnoses.</u> The scope and timing of audits should be included in the design of each surveillance programme.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (944) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:43 PM)
101	NPPOs should conduct regular audits of their general and specific surveillance to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with relevant surveillance protocols. The scope and timing of audits should be included in the design of each surveillance programme.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (868) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) This aspect is too detailed and need not be internationally harmonised.
101	NPPOs should conduct regular audits of their general and specific surveillance to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with relevant surveillance protocols. The scope and timing of audits should be included in the design of each surveillance programme.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (681) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) This aspect is too detailed for programmes and need not be internationally harmonised.
101	NPPOs should conduct regular <u>audits internal and external (including third parties) program reviews</u> of their general and specific surveillance to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with relevant surveillance protocols. The scope and timing of <u>audits program reviews</u> should be included in the design of each surveillance programme.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (429) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:37 PM) See US comment in paragraph 100
101	NPPOs should conduct regular audits of their general and specific surveillance to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with relevant surveillance	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (309) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:02 PM) Consistency in terminology used

	protocols. The scope and timing of <u>audits performance reviews</u> should be included in the design of each surveillance programme.	
101	NPPOs should conduct regular audits of their general and specific surveillance to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with relevant surveillance protocols. The scope and timing of audits should be included in the design of each surveillance programme.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (287) Tajikistan (31 Aug 2016 11:59 AM) if here any standart to develop and conduct audit? For example, ISO 9001?
101	NPPOs should conduct regular audits of their general and specific surveillance to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with relevant surveillance protocols. The scope and timing of audits should be included in the design of each surveillance programme.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (198) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:36 PM) Programms can include the need for audits by specific details leaving for plan for specific year. Documentation and legislation systems, how they are built. differs in countries.
102	Aspects of the activity or the surveillance system that are identified during an audit <u>a program review</u> as being deficient should be subjected to corrective actions in a timely manner.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (430) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:37 PM) See US comment in paragraph 100
104	NPPOs are encouraged to engage <u>through effective and timely communication</u> with stakeholders <u>including relevant experts</u> on the design, planning, implementation and review of national surveillance systems, as well as on priorities for surveillance and on <u>expected</u> outcomes, using effective and timely communication. Arrangements may include:-:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (869) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1. Better structure of sentence. 2. Involvement of experts in designing and planning may be needed. 3. Simplification
104	NPPOs are encouraged to engage <u>through effective and timely communication</u> with stakeholders <u>including relevant experts</u> on the design, planning, implementation and review of national surveillance systems, as well as on priorities for surveillance and on <u>expected</u> outcomes, using effective and timely communication. Arrangements may include:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (682) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Better structure of sentence. 2. Involvement of experts in designing and planning may be needed. 3. Simplification
104	NPPOs are encouraged to engage with stakeholders on the design, planning, <u>'financial assistance'</u> , implementation and review of national surveillance systems, as well as on priorities for surveillance and on outcomes, using effective and timely communication. Arrangements may include:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (545) Ghana (28 Sep 2016 5:58 PM) we propose to add the words 'financial assistance' in between the words planning and implementation
104	NPPOs are encouraged to engage with stakeholders on the design, planning, implementation and review of national surveillance systems, as well as on priorities for surveillance and on outcomes, using effective and timely communication. Arrangements may include: effective and timely communication with stakeholders on the design, planning, implementation and review of national surveillance systems, as well as on priorities for surveillance and on outcomes. Arrangements may include:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (199) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:37 PM) Better structure of sentence.
106	communication external to the NPPO (e.g. official reporting, <u>following ISPM 8</u> , industry notices)	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (431) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:37 PM) May be useful to add reference to ISPM 8 here

106	communication external to the NPPO (e.g. official reporting, industry notices) <u>agro-industry information</u>)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (310) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:07 PM) Need for more clarity.
110	Diagnostics services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure appropriate diagnostic services are available <u>accessible</u> . Diagnostics referencees <u>protocols</u> are available in ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (870) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Better wording What are diagnostic references? Changed to improve precision and to avoid confusion
110	Diagnostics services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure appropriate diagnostic services are available. Diagnosics references <u>Diagnostic protocols</u> are available <u>accessible</u> in ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (683) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Changed to correct wording. What are diagnostic references? To improve precision and to avoid confusion. 2. 'accessible' considered a better word here.
110	Diagnostics services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure <u>that</u> appropriate diagnostic services are available. Diagnostics references are available in ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (542) Ghana (28 Sep 2016 5:19 PM) We proposed that the word 'that' should be inserted between the words 'ensure and appropriate' to make it more meaningful since it is in the french version.
110	Diagnostics services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure appropriate diagnostic services are available. Diagnostics references are available in ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (272) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 12:10 PM) Only for some pests
110	Diagnostics services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure appropriate diagnostic services are available. Diagnosics <u>Some diagnostics</u> references are available in ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>).	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (271) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 12:09 PM)
111	Verification <u>The NPPO may require the verification</u> of diagnoses by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed <u>authorities</u> .	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (950) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:08 PM) To clarify that the diagnosis is an NPPO responsibility but the NPPO may require a verification to other authorities or experts
111	Verification of diagnoses by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (871) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Delete the entire sentence or elaborate much more, it is out of the scope. There are so many different situations. It is correct but do not belong here.
111	Verification <u>The NPPO may require the verification</u> of diagnoses by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed <u>authorities</u> .	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (816) Belize (30 Sep 2016 1:02 AM) To clarify that the diagnosis is an NPPO responsibility but the NPPO may refer a verification to other authorities or experts
111	Verification <u>The NPPO may require the verification</u> of diagnoses by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed <u>authorities</u> .	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (780) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:08 PM) To clarify that the diagnosis is an NPPO responsibility but the NPPO may require a verification to other authorities or experts

111	Verification The NPPO may require the verification of diagnoses by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed authorities.	Category : TECHNICAL (410) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:39 PM) To clarify that the diagnosis is an NPPO responsibility but the NPPO may require a verification to other authorities or experts
111	Verification of diagnoses diagnosis by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed.	Category : EDITORIAL (311) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:43 PM) Editorial correction
111	Verification The NPPO may require the verification of diagnoses by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed authorities.	Category : TECHNICAL (294) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:17 AM) To clarify that the diagnosis is an NPPO responsibility but the NPPO may require a verification to other authorities or experts
111	Verification of diagnoses by recognized official authorities other than the specific NPPO may be needed needed (e.g., other NPPO laboratory accredited to specific method for specific pest).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (200) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:42 PM) 1. Otherwise it can be understood not correctly. 2. Required in specification (task 5).
111	Verification The NPPO may require the verification of diagnoses by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed authorities.	Category : TECHNICAL (165) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 6:23 PM) To clarify that the diagnosis is an NPPO responsibility but the NPPO may require a verification to other authorities or experts
113	Surveillance programme, may include elements of general and specific surveillance. The methodology of surveillance should be described in surveillance protocols. The protocoles protocols developed by NPPOs should aim to achieve the purpose of the surveillance programme, which may include elements of general and specific surveillance programme (Figure 1).	Category : TECHNICAL (872) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1.To clarify 2.Protocol development should be NPPO responsibility.(this explanation should be added if I remember correctly)
113	Surveillance programme may include elements of general and specific surveillance. The methodology of surveillance should be described in surveillance protocols. The protocols developed by the NPPO should aim to achieve the purpose of the surveillance programme, which may include elements of general and specific surveillance programme (Figure 1).	Category : TECHNICAL (684) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1.To clarify 2.Protocol development should be NPPO responsibility.
114	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational staff at different locations and with different skill sets locations. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the means in which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	Category : EDITORIAL (873) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Avoid the notion that staff may have different skills
114	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational staff at different locations and with different skill sets. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the means in by which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	Category : EDITORIAL (760) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:14 PM) Improvement in the clarity of the sentence.

114	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational staff at different locations and with different skill sets locations. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the <u>aim of the surveillance, the</u> means in which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (685) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. ~ the aim of surveillance: A very important factor for designing surveillance. 2. (EDIT.) ~ locations: Avoid the notion that staff may have different skills.
114	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational staff at different locations and with different skill sets. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the means in which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host-host, pathway or <u>pathway</u> commodities.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (285) Thailand (30 Aug 2016 12:57 PM) The end of last sentence in this paragraph should be added a term commodities to comply with the second paragraph of section 2.2.
114	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational staff at different locations and with different skill sets. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the means in by which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	Category : EDITORIAL (359) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 4:00 PM) for clarity
114	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational staff at different locations and with different skill sets. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the means in which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, <u>aim of the surveillance</u> or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (202) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:45 PM) The most important factor to design surveillance
114	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational staff at different locations and with different skill sets locations. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the means in which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	Category : EDITORIAL (201) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 1:44 PM) With 'various staff' is enough, otherwise explanation on how far different is needed.
115	Surveillance methods may should be based on recognized international or regional guidelines <u>where they exist</u> or agreed be developed by NPPOs the NPPO. Surveillance managers and officers should be aware of current methodologies associated with specific groups of pests and should ensure that the methods are used appropriately to deliver reliable and defensible surveillance outcomes.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (874) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) "recognized guidelines" is vague and doesn't add very much. We may have IPPC or RPPO guidelines and those should be applied. 'and defensible' is not unclear and unnecessary.
115	Surveillance methods may should be based on recognized international or regional guidelines <u>where they exist</u> or agreed be developed by NPPOs the NPPO.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (686) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) "recognized guidelines" is vague and doesn't add very much. We may have IPPC or

	Surveillance managers and officers should be aware of current methodologies associated with specific groups of pests and should ensure that the methods are used appropriately to deliver reliable and defensible surveillance outcomes.	RPPO guidelines and those should be applied. 'and defensible' is unclear and unnecessary. 'NPPO' should be kept singular for consistency and to avoid misinterpretation than several NPPOs need to agree something between them.
116	NPPOs may need to develop new methods when faced with new or emerging pests. In all cases, surveillance methods should be based on relevant scientific-scientific , <u>geographic</u> and statistical information, and be operationally feasible.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (875) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Spatial information is as important as statistical in surveillance design. Geographical information systems can be used for planning, targeting and analysis. This is shown by point (4) in chapter 2.1.2
116	NPPOs may need to develop new methods when faced with new or emerging pests. In all cases, surveillance methods should be based on relevant scientific-scientific , <u>geographic</u> and statistical information, and be operationally feasible.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (687) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Spatial information is as important as statistical in surveillance design. Geographical information systems can be used for planning, targeting and analysis. This is shown by point (4) in chapter 2.1.2.
116	NPPOs may need to develop new methods when faced with new or emerging pests. In all cases, surveillance methods should be based on relevant scientific and statistical information, and be operationally feasible.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (477) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:58 AM) NPPOs may need to develop new methods when faced with new or emerging pests. In all cases, surveillance methods should be based on relevant scientific scientific, geographic and statistical information, and be operationally feasible.
116	NPPOs may need to develop new methods when faced with new or emerging pests. In all cases, surveillance methods should be based on relevant scientific-scientific , <u>geographic</u> and statistical information, and be operationally feasible.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (320) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 4:53 PM) For surveillance elements like host distribution and climate are essential elements to base the surveillance programme on. This can be expressed by 'geographical'.
116	NPPOs may need to develop new methods when faced with new or emerging pests. In all cases, surveillance methods should be based on relevant scientific and statistical information, and be operationally feasible. <u>Through general surveillance NPPOs gather information on general phytosanitary information (e., g. phytosanitary situation in botanical gardens). Specific surveillance is used to gather specific information. Control surveys can be used in both situations as needed to check if phytosanitary issues are fulfilled (e.g., by checking if infested plants have been destroyed; documentation checks in nurseries). Surveillance design basic principles should be taken into account:</u> <u>- for detailed information less survey points should be set and surveyed;</u> <u>- for less detailed information more survey points are needed (e.g., presence, absence).</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (205) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:00 PM) 1.General information of what in which situation is needed should be explained. 2.The main idea of how to plan specific monitoring should be expressed, I lack nice wording for the time being.
116	NPPOs may need to develop new methods when faced with new or emerging pests. In all cases, surveillance methods should be based on relevant scientific-scientific , <u>spatial</u> and statistical information, and be operationally feasible.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (177) Slovenia (24 Aug 2016 7:09 PM) Spatial information is as important as statistical in surveillance design. Geographical

		information systems can be used for planning, targeting and analysis. This is shown by point (4) in chapter 2.1.2.
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur-independent specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (951) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:09 PM) More appropriate term for specialists that are not members of scientific societies</p>
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information on occurrence and pest distribution distribution of pests . These sources Sources may include, among others, include national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, museums , scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums , the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (876) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Museums should be listed with other scientific organizations.</p> <p>Simplification</p>
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur-independent specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (817) Belize (30 Sep 2016 1:03 AM) More appropriate term for specialists that are not members of scientific societies</p>
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur-independent specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (782) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:09 PM) More appropriate term for specialists that are not members of scientific societies</p>
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of information to determine the pest istatus information and pest distribution . These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (741) China (29 Sep 2016 12:33 PM) Propose to change - "Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilise various sources of information to determine the pest status".</p>

118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information <u>on occurrence and pest distribution</u> distribution of pests . These sources Sources may include, among others, include national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, <u>museums</u> , scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums , the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	Category : EDITORIAL (688) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Simplification, and museums should be listed with other scientific organizations.
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information <u>and to determine the pest distribution</u> status . These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	Category : EDITORIAL (518) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:04 PM)
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	Category : EDITORIAL (503) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:27 PM) Propose to change -"Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilise various sources of information to determine the pest status".
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs <u>verify and</u> utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity). <u>In all cases, the information should be verified by NPPOs.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (432) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:38 PM) To ensure that the NPPO verifies all information provided by the general public, etc.
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur-independent specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	Category : TECHNICAL (411) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:41 PM) More appropriate term for specialists that are not members of scientific societies

118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and to determine pest distribution status. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (382) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:46 PM) clarify surveillance is to determine pest status
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur independent specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (295) COSAVE (5 Sep 2016 12:18 AM) More appropriate term for specialists that are not members of scientific societies
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest of information and on pest distribution status. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (273) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 12:16 PM) We are mainly concerned the pest status : presence, absence, etc.
118	Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity). <u>Purpose is to detect general phytosanitary situation. The target would be multiple pests, hosts or pathways (including commodities) or combination of these. Timing would be vegetation or production seasons (e.g., arboretum and park surveillance), in some situations throughout all year (e.g., production facility controls for wood, covered facilities for plants for planting).</u> <u>Guidelines for design of surveillance (and sampling if needed) should be developed and described by appropriate specialists for general and specific surveillance. NPPOs should be responsible for methodology development and specialist involvement</u>	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (206) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:01 PM) Amended to improve inconsistency with section 2.2. and fulfill specification needs for such guidelines (see specifications 1., 2., 3., 4.e and 6. and the reason for the standard mentioned in specification.

	<p><u>(statisticians, mapping experts and other experts may be involved according to the need).</u></p> <p><u>Reliability of results could be supported by appropriate methodology and gathered data analysis, therefore involvement of experts in planning the design of surveillance are very important.</u></p>	
118	<p>Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of <u>amateur-independent</u> specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).</p>	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (173) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 6:55 PM) More appropriate term for specialists that are not members of scientific societies</p>
118	<p>Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of <u>pest</u> information <u>and to determine</u> pest <u>distribution status</u>. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).</p>	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (89) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 6:08 AM) absence might be included so status rather than distribution is correct.</p>
118	<p>Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information <u>and to determine the</u> pest <u>distribution status</u>. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).</p>	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (72) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:41 PM) Propose to change -"Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilise various sources of information to determine the pest status".</p>
118	<p>Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of <u>information to determine the</u> pest <u>status</u>. information and pest distribution. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).</p>	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (53) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:28 PM)</p>
118	<p>Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information <u>and pest distribution information to determine the pest status</u>. These sources may include, among others, national or local government agencies, research institutions,</p>	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (42) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 10:04 AM) APPPC: Propose to change -"Through general surveillance, NPPOs utilise various sources of information to determine the pest status".</p>

	universities, scientific societies (including those of amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	
119	2.1.1 Approaches to general surveillance	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (433) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:38 PM) This section should state general aspects of general surveillance, such as costs and level of involvement by the NPPO. These specific examples (121-126) should be moved to an appendix.
120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from passive data acceptance <u>minimal involvement</u> to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive <u>the least NPPO's involvement</u> :	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (742) China (29 Sep 2016 12:34 PM)
120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from passive data acceptance <u>minimal involvement</u> to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive <u>least NPPO's involvement</u> :	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (519) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:06 PM)
120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from passive data acceptance to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (504) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:28 PM) to replace " passive data acceptance" with "minimal involvement" and "most passive" with "least NPPO's involvement". To remove "-" before NPPO in first sentence.
120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from passive data acceptance to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive <u>presented in Appendix X</u> .	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (434) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:40 PM) For deleted part of last sentence: When listed in appendix, consider clarity of language, such as listing them in a particular order of significance instead of order of passiveness.
120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from passive data acceptance <u>minimal involvement</u> to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive <u>least NPPO's involvement</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (367) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:17 PM) Remove "passive data acceptance" and replace it with "minimal involvement" Remove "the most passive" and replace it with "least NPPO's involvement"
120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from passive data acceptance <u>minimal involvement</u> to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive <u>least NPPO's involvement</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (347) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 6:36 AM) replace passive data acceptance with minimal involvement

120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO —from passive data acceptance <u>minimal involvement</u> to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive <u>least NPPO's involvement</u> ;	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (73) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:43 PM) to replace " passive data acceptance" with "minimal involvement" and "most passive" with "least NPPO's involvement". To remove "-" before NPPO in first sentence.
120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from passive data acceptance to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (54) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:31 PM) To replace " the most passive" with "with least NPPO's involvement" for better description.
120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO —from passive data acceptance <u>minimal involvement</u> to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive <u>with least NPPO's involvement</u> ;	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (43) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 10:09 AM) APPPC: to replace " passive data acceptance" with "minimal involvement" and "most passive" with "least NPPO's involvement". To remove "-" before NPPO in first sentence.
124	targeted encouragement of public reporting on specific pests – this is useful where the target species is known and public awareness is already high (mobilization can be further increased through the use of public awareness materials) and during known periods of high propagule pressure <u>likelihood of pest presence</u> (e.g. breeding seasons)	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (877) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Simplification as propagule is a too specific term
124	targeted encouragement of public reporting on specific pests – this is useful where the target species is known and public awareness is already high (mobilization can be further increased through the use of public awareness materials) and during known periods of high propagule pressure <u>likelihood of pest presence</u> (e.g. breeding seasons)	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (689) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Simplification as propagule is a too specific term.
124	targeted encouragement of public reporting on specific pests – this is useful where the target species is known and public awareness is already high (mobilization can be further increased through the use of public awareness materials) and during known periods of high propagule pressure (e.g. breeding seasons) <u>specific time period when pest can be found</u>	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (207) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:03 PM) It could be expressed simpler and in more understandable manner. Please, see offered amendment.
126	targeted involvement of specific groups in plant health activities organized by the NPPO to obtain surveillance data (e.g. plant health clinics and agricultural extension activities). <u>- targeted cooperation with other governmental services that do monitoring (e.g., forestry or environment services)</u> ; <u>- General surveillance by NPPO staff</u> ;	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (878) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Important additional elements

126	targeted involvement of specific groups in plant health activities organized by the NPPO to obtain surveillance data (e.g. plant health clinics and agricultural extension activities) <u>- targeted cooperation with other governmental services who do monitoring (e.g., forestry or environment services)</u> <u>- general surveillance by NPPO staff.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (690) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Important additional approaches.
126	targeted involvement of specific groups in plant health activities organized by the NPPO to obtain surveillance data (e.g. plant health clinics and agricultural extension activities). <u>- targeted cooperation with other governmental services who do monitoring (e.g., forestry or environment services);</u> <u>- NPPOs general surveillance done by phytosanitary inspectors (e.g., general phytosanitary situation in parks or in forests, etc .)</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (208) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:08 PM) 1. Additional approach is widely used, therefore should be mentioned. 2. The main reliable general surveillance is missing. Amended according to idea in the first sentence of this section.
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at for the <u>first indents of the above list (i.e. the passive end of the rangelange)</u> :	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (879) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Improved to make the text more understandable
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the <u>passive-minimal involvement</u> end of the range:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (743) China (29 Sep 2016 12:35 PM)
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at for the <u>first indents of the above list (i.e. passive end of the rangelange)</u> :	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (691) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Improved to make the text more understandable.
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the <u>passive-minimal involvement</u> end of the range:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (520) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:07 PM)
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the passive end of the range:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (505) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:28 PM) to replace " passive" with minimal involvement".
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into <u>account that at the passive end of the rangeaccount:</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (435) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:41 PM) See US comment on paragraph 119 For the deleted part: When listed in appendix, consider clarity of language, such as listing them in a particular order of significance instead of order of passiveness. See proposed changes in paragraphs 128-133
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the <u>passive-minimal</u> end of the range:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (368) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:19 PM) Remove "passive" and replace it with "minimal"
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the <u>passive-minimal involvement</u> end of the range:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (348) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 6:37 AM) replace passive with minimal involvement

127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the passive-minimal involvement end of the range:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (74) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:44 PM) to replace " passive" with minimal involvement".
127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the passive-minimal involvement end of the range:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (45) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 10:24 AM) APPPC: to replace " passive" with minimal involvement".
128	costs and resource requirements are usually lowest-requirements	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (436) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:42 PM) See US comment on paragraph 127
129	good results are more readily achieved for easily noticed pests (e.g. beetles and caterpillars with recognizable characteristics) or-disease-or symptoms	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (880) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 'disease' is too restrivtive and unnecessary
129	good results are more readily achieved for easily noticed pests (e.g. beetles and caterpillars with recognizable characteristics) or-disease-or symptoms	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (692) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 'disease' is too restrictive and unnecessary.
129	good results are more readily achieved for easily noticed pests-pest (e.g. beetles and caterpillars with recognizable characteristics) or disease symptoms	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (437) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:43 PM) See US comments on paragraph 127
130	detection of hidden pests (e.g. wood-boring beetles) is usually less effective	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (438) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:43 PM) See US comments on paragraph 127
130	detection of hidden pests (e.g. wood-boring beetles - beetles or pathogens that are symptomless in some hosts) is usually less effective	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (383) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:50 PM) to provide further clarification
131	surveillance need not be restricted to a defined period of time, it can continue throughout the year the relevant season	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (881) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) More precise
131	surveillance need not be restricted to a defined period of time, it can continue throughout the year relevant season	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (693) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) More precise.
131	surveillance need-may not need to be restricted to a defined period of time, it can continue throughout the year	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (439) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:44 PM) See US comments on paragraph 127
132	there is a higher likelihood than for more targeted approaches of unexpected species being reported	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (440) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:44 PM) See US comments on paragraph 127
133	the percentage of reports of a significant pest is-which concern relevant pests usually small be lower .	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (882) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) To improve clarity
133	the percentage of reports of a significant pest is-which concern relevant pests usually small be lower .	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (694) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To improve clarity.
133	the percentage-number of reports of a significant pest-regulated pests is usually small.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (441) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:44 PM) See US comments on paragraph 127

134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs. The reliability of general surveillance depends on the source of the information (e.g. reports from the general public versus amateur entomologists).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (883) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) It is useful to include this aspect and to mention it explicitly.
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive-minimal to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs. When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (744) China (29 Sep 2016 12:36 PM) To replace "passive" with minimal" and to add in additional sentence -" When considering general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information." to account for the evaluation of data.
134	The reliability of general surveillance depends on the source of the information (e.g. reports from the general public versus amateur entomologists). In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (695) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) It is useful to include this aspect and to mention it explicitly.
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive-minimal to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs. When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (521) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:12 PM)
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (506) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:29 PM) To replace "passive" with minimal" and to add in additional sentence -" When considering general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information." to account for the evaluation of data.
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes specificity of the general surveillance programme may come with increasing higher costs.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (442) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:45 PM) for clarity and consistency with passive and active surveillance.
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs. When conducting general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account the reliability of the information.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (384) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:52 PM) to make the point this information can have issues with reliability.
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive-minimal to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs. When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (369) PPPO (19 Sep 2016 9:22 PM) Remove "passive" and replace it with "minimal." Add a new sentence" When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information".
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive-minimal to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (349) IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 6:41 AM) replace passive with minimal to imply that a lot of good information on pest surveillance is also collected from minimal involvement activities of NPPOs.

	usually comes with increasing costs. <u>When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.</u>	
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs. <u>When using information gained by general surveillance, NPPOs should assess its reliability.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (90) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 6:11 AM) The reliability of information from general surveillance needs to be mentioned.
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive-minimal to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs. <u>When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (75) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:45 PM) To replace "passive" with minimal" and to add in additional sentence -" When considering general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information." to account for the evaluation of data.
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs-. <u>When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (55) Singapore (25 Jul 2016 1:34 PM) To reflect that there is a need to verify the reliability of passive data acceptance from various sources and not blindly accept. There is no mention of verification of reliability of data gathered passively in this standard.
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive-minimal to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs-. <u>When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (44) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 10:23 AM) APPC: To replace "passive" with minimal" and to add in additional sentence -" When considering general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information." to account for the evaluation of data.
135	2.1.2 Components of general surveillance	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (443) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:45 PM) See US comment on paragraph 119
136	The components of general surveillance are:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (471) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:48 AM) 1. Components of National Pest Surveillance Systems
136	The components of NPPOs should recognize that general surveillance are: can effectively supplement specific surveillance. For example, general surveillance can provide the context for specific surveillance to accurately determine the pest status in an area or site. <u>The components of general surveillance are:</u>	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (444) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:46 PM) Previously paragraph 156. Suggest to move above paragraph 136 because it is a general statement and fits better at the beginning of this section.
138	legislative obligations (for the general public-public, professional growers or specific agencies)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (884) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) relevant alternative
138	legislative obligations (for the general public-public, professional growers or specific agencies)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (696) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Relevant alternative
139	cooperative agreements (between NPPOs and stakeholders) <u>e.g. stakeholders or scientific societies)</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (885) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Specific example needed.

139	cooperative agreements (between NPPOs and stakeholders <u>e.g. stakeholders, or scientific societies</u>)	Category : TECHNICAL (697) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Specific example needed.
139	cooperative agreements (between NPPOs and stakeholders)	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (211) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:12 PM) Different agreements may be here, not needed to specify
142	mechanisms for reporting <u>collecting reports from the public</u> , which may include:	Category : EDITORIAL (445) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:47 PM) For clarification
145	smartphone apps <u>and mobile device applications (apps)</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (446) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:47 PM) May be useful to spell out
146	social media channels <u>channels and e-mail</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (283) Georgia (30 Aug 2016 9:03 AM)
150	publicity material to allow submitters to self-filter (e.g. leaflets and websites with pest information and photos)	Category : EDITORIAL (447) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:48 PM) Regarding "allow submitters to self-filter". Please clarify the meaning of this.
151	training <u>different parties regarding NPPO requirements</u> for submitters <u>submissions</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (448) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:49 PM) For clarity and to indicate that the NPPO has requirements that need to be met
152	means to consolidate, <u>assess</u> , analyse and report the information gathered, which may include:	Category : EDITORIAL (745) China (29 Sep 2016 12:37 PM) To include " assess" of information gathered.
152	means to consolidate, analyse <u>analyze</u> and report the information gathered, which may include:	Category : EDITORIAL (543) Ghana (28 Sep 2016 5:33 PM) We propose a change in the wording 'analyse to 'analyze'
152	means to consolidate, analyse and report the information gathered, which may include:	Category : EDITORIAL (449) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:49 PM) Suggest deleting these examples (paragraph 153-155) because they are covered in the entire section on Information Management Systems.
152	means to consolidate, <u>assess</u> , analyse and report the information gathered, which may include:	Category : TECHNICAL (385) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:54 PM) necessary addition
152	means to consolidate, <u>assess</u> , analyse and report the information gathered, which may include:	Category : EDITORIAL (76) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:46 PM) To include " assess" of information gathered
152	means to consolidate, <u>assess</u> , analyse and report the information gathered, which may include:	Category : EDITORIAL (46) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (25 Jul 2016 10:27 AM) APPPC: To include " assess" of information gathered
153	spatial modelling tools embedded in web-based systems (e.g. geographical information systems)	Category : EDITORIAL (450) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:50 PM) See US comment in paragraph 152
154	mathematical and simulation models of data collected (e.g. Bayesian networks)	Category : EDITORIAL (451) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:50 PM) See US comment in paragraph 152

155	integrated national, regional or global databases -databases and alert systems for <u>emerging pests</u> <u>This indent should be move to top of list</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (886) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Alert systems are important and are used widely.
155	integrated national, regional or global databases databases and alert systems for <u>emerging pests</u> .	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (698) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1.)Alert systems are important and are used widely. 2.)This indent should be moved to the top of the list.
155	integrated national, regional or global databases.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (452) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:50 PM) See US comment in paragraph 152
155	integrated national, regional or global databases - <input type="checkbox"/> early warning automatic programs which report aboutemerging pests.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (210) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:11 PM) Such programmms could give a lot of benefits and nowadays are used wider. Therefore adding this info into guidelines is very useful.
156	NPPOs should recognize that general surveillance can effectively supplement specific surveillance. For example, general surveillance can provide the context for specific surveillance to accurately determine the pest status in an area or site. <u>The NPPO may also decide that the result of general surveillance is sufficient enough to determine the pest status.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (699) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Missing information on the possible usage of the data.
156	NPPOs should recognize that general surveillance can effectively supplement specific surveillance. For example, general surveillance can provide the context for specific surveillance to accurately determine the pest status in an area or site.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (453) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:50 PM) Suggest to move above paragraph 136 because it is a general statement and fits better at the beginning of this section.
158	Through specific surveillance, NPPOs actively gather <u>specific</u> pest distribution information in structured programmes related data. Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present in an area. Three types of specific surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the surveillance programme:	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (887) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Unnecessary and confusing to mention programmes here.
158	Through specific <u>specifically designed</u> surveillance, NPPOs actively gather <u>specific</u> pest distribution information in structured programmes related data. Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present in an area. Three types of specific surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the surveillance programme:	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (700) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) More precise. Unnecessary and confusing to mention programmes here.
158	Through specific surveillance, NPPOs actively gather pest distribution information in structured programmes. Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present <u>or absent</u> in an area. Three	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (386) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:56 PM) Not just to determine presence but absence as well

	types of specific surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the surveillance programme:	
158	Through specific surveillance, NPPOs actively gather pest distribution information in structured programmes <u>specific information</u> . Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present in an area. Three types of specific surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the surveillance programme:	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (212) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:17 PM) 1. It is not always it is about distribution. It could be about new hosts or characteristics, development stages or behavior of pests. 2. Not the same system in all countries. Not needed to mention programmes here.</p>
159	specific surveillance for detection survey : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (952) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:12 PM)</p>
159	detection survey <u>Specific surveillance for detection</u> : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (933) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:23 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.</p>
159	specific surveillance for detection survey : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (818) Belize (30 Sep 2016 1:06 AM) This draft refers to specific surveillance and this term should be amended accordingly</p>
159	detection surveys <u>specific surveillance for detection</u> : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (783) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:11 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.</p>
159	detection surveys <u>specific surveillance for detection</u> : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (781) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 10:08 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.</p>
159	detection surveys <u>specific surveillance for detection</u> : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (629) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:22 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term</p>
159	detection surveys <u>specific surveillance for detection</u> : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (412) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:48 PM) The draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.</p>
159	detection survey: conducted in an area to determine if pests are present <u>present or verify pest absence</u>	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (387) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:57 PM) also to determine absence</p>
159	detection surveys <u>specific surveillance for detection</u> : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (166) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 6:41 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance and this term should be amended accordingly</p>
159	detection survey <u>specific surveillance for detection</u> : conducted in an area to determine if pests are present	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (106) COSAVE (12 Aug 2016 5:59 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.</p>
160	specific surveillance for delimiting survey : conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (953) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:13 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.</p>
160	delimiting survey <u>Specific surveillance fo delimiting</u> : conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (934) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:25 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.</p>

160	delimiting surveys specific surveillance for delimiting: conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	Category : TECHNICAL (819) Belize (30 Sep 2016 1:09 AM) This draft refers to specific surveillance and this term should be amended accordingly
160	delimiting surveys specific surveillance for delimiting: conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	Category : TECHNICAL (785) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 10:13 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.
160	delimiting surveys specific surveillance for delimiting: conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	Category : TECHNICAL (784) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:13 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.
160	delimiting surveys specific surveillance for delimiting: conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	Category : TECHNICAL (631) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:23 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term
160	delimiting surveys specific surveillance for delimiting: conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	Category : TECHNICAL (413) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:49 PM) The draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term
160	delimiting surveys specific surveillance for delimiting: conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	Category : TECHNICAL (167) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 6:42 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance and this term should be amended accordingly
160	delimiting surveys specific surveillance for delimiting: conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest	Category : TECHNICAL (108) COSAVE (12 Aug 2016 6:03 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.
161	monitoring survey specific surveillance for monitoring: ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (954) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:16 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.
161	monitoring survey Specific surveillance for monitoring: ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (935) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:26 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.
161	monitoring surveys specific surveillance for monitoring: ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (820) Belize (30 Sep 2016 1:10 AM) This draft refers to specific surveillance and this term should be amended accordingly
161	monitoring surveys specific surveillance for monitoring: ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (788) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 10:15 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.
161	monitoring surveys specific surveillance for monitoring: ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (786) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:14 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.
161	monitoring surveys specific surveillance for monitoring: ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (633) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:24 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term
161	monitoring surveys specific surveillance for monitoring: ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (414) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:50 PM) The draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term

161	monitoring surveys <u>specific surveillance for monitoring</u> : ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (168) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 6:43 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance and this term should be amended accordingly
161	monitoring surveys <u>specific surveillance for monitoring</u> : ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.	Category : TECHNICAL (109) COSAVE (12 Aug 2016 6:08 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and should follow a protocol approved by the NPPO.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (955) Chile (30 Sep 2016 6:17 PM) To clarify
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and should follow a protocol approved by the NPPO.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (936) Brazil (30 Sep 2016 3:27 PM) To clarify
162	These surveys may be developed for pests <u>pests in relation to area, location,</u> hosts, pathways or commodities.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (888) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) A pest species, order or higher taxonomic category is the first key word in surveillance, which is planned and implemented for pest host plants, plant products and other commodities with regard to the pathways or their combination (1 pest to many hosts, pathways or commodities). Surveillance could be planned also in other combination of relations: many pests in one host plant or commodity, many pests by 1 pathway, etc. but PEST is always in relation to the rest of the elements.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and should follow a protocol approved by the NPPO.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (821) Belize (30 Sep 2016 1:12 AM) To clarify
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and shuld follow a protocol approved the NPPO.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (789) Bolivia (29 Sep 2016 10:17 PM) To clarify
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and should follow a protocol approved by the NPPO.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (787) Peru (29 Sep 2016 10:15 PM) To clarify
162	These surveys may be developed for pests <u>pests in relation to area, location,</u> hosts, pathways or commodities.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (701) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) A pest species, order or higher taxonomic category is the first key word in surveillance, which is planned and implemented for pest host plants, plant products and other commodities with regard to the pathways or their combination (1 pest to many hosts, pathways or commodities). Surveillance could be planned also in other combination of relations: many pests in one host plant or commodity, many pests by 1 pathway, etc. but PEST is always in relation to the rest of the elements.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and should follow a protocol approved by the NPPO.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (637) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 12:26 PM) To clarify
162	These surveys <u>Specific surveillance</u> may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and should follow a protocol approved by the NPPO.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (416) Uruguay (21 Sep 2016 6:53 PM) This draft refers to specific surveillance that is a more appropriate term. Text added to clarify that surveillance protocols should be approved by the NPPO.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (483) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:09 AM)

		These surveys may be developed for pests, pests in relation to hosts, pathways or commodities.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (478) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:59 AM) These surveys may be developed for pests, pests in relation to hosts, pathways or commodities.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, <u>pests in relation to</u> hosts, pathways or commodities.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (354) Azerbaijan (12 Sep 2016 6:46 PM) The surveillance is (also by definition) focussed on pests, this is not clear from the sentence in the draft and this is made clear by adding these words.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, <u>pests in relation to</u> hosts, pathways or commodities.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (321) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 4:55 PM) The surveillance is (also by definition) focussed on pests, this is not clear from the sentence in the draft and this is made clear by adding these words.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, <u>pests in relation to</u> hosts, pathways or commodities.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (178) Slovenia (24 Aug 2016 7:14 PM) A pest species, order or higher taxonomic category is the first key word in surveillance, which is planned and implemented for pest host plants, plant products and other commodities with regard to the pathways or their combination (1 pest to many hosts, pathways or commodities). Surveillance could be planned also in other combination of relations: many pests in one host plant or commodity, many pests by 1 pathway, etc. but PEST is always in relation to the rest of the elements.
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and should follow a protocol approved by the NPPO.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (170) IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (24 Aug 2016 6:50 PM) To clarify
162	These surveys may be developed for pests, hosts, pathways or commodities <u>commodities and should follow a protocol approved by the NPPO.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (104) COSAVE (11 Aug 2016 8:18 PM) To clarify
163	Elements that should be considered in the design of specific surveillance are described in a surveillance protocol, and are presented in <u>sections-sections</u> 2.2.1 to 2.2.9.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (889) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) unnecessary wording
163	Elements that should be considered in the design of specific surveillance are described in a surveillance protocol, and are presented in sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.9.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (702) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Unnecessary wording.
163	Elements that should be considered in the design of specific surveillance are described in a surveillance protocol, and are presented <u>below</u> , in sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.9.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (454) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:51 PM) To clarify where in the draft the elements can be found.
165	The purpose of the surveillance should include background on the phytosanitary objectives and the reasons <u>why</u> the information is required (e.g. early detection, assurance for a pest free area, a -commodity pest list, a -market access issue).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (890) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) For consistency and missing word
165	The purpose of the surveillance should include background on the phytosanitary objectives and the reasons <u>why</u> the information is required (e.g. early detection, assurance for a pest free area, a -commodity pest list, a -market access issue).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (703) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) For consistency and adding a missing word.

165	The purpose of the surveillance should include background on the phytosanitary objectives and the reasons the information is required (e.g. early detection, assurance for a pest free area, a commodity pest list, a <u>or</u> market access issue)).	Category : EDITORIAL (455) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:51 PM) "Issue" has a negative connotation here.
167	The scope describes the extent of the area to be covered by the surveillance, both geographically and in terms of the production system (whole or parts <u>parts</u>) or <u>uncultivated area</u> .	Category : TECHNICAL (891) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Surveillance needs to cover more than just 'production systems'
167	The scope describes the extent of the area to be covered by the surveillance, both geographically and in terms of the production system (whole or parts <u>parts</u>) or <u>uncultivated areas</u> .	Category : TECHNICAL (704) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Surveillance needs to cover more than just 'production systems'.
169	Related to the scope of the surveillance, the target of the surveillance should be described. The target may be a single or multiple pest <u>pests</u> , host <u>hosts</u> , pathway <u>pathways</u> or commodity <u>commodities</u> , or a combination of any of these.	Category : EDITORIAL (892) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Plural is more appropriate
169	Related to the scope of the surveillance, the target of the surveillance should be described. The target may be a single or multiple pest <u>pests</u> , host <u>hosts</u> , pathway <u>pathways</u> or commodity <u>commodities</u> , or a combination of any of these.	Category : EDITORIAL (705) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Plural.
169	Related to the scope of the surveillance, the <u>The</u> target of the surveillance should be described. The target may be a single or multiple pest, host, pathway or commodity, or a combination of any of these.	Category : EDITORIAL (456) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:51 PM) Simplifies the language
169	Related to the scope of the surveillance, the target of the surveillance should be described. The target may be a single or multiple pest <u>pests</u> , host <u>hosts</u> , pathway <u>pathways</u> or commodity <u>commodities</u> , or a combination of any of these.	Category : EDITORIAL (213) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:20 PM) Plural.
171	Timing includes <u>may include</u> the start and end dates of the survey and the frequency of visits by field staff. These may be determined by, for example, the life cycle of the pest, the phenology of the pest's hosts or the scheduling of pest management programmes.	Category : TECHNICAL (893) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) 1. Sometimes this is included not in protocols but in yearly guidelines (as climatic conditions may change each year), therefore text should be less prescriptive. 2.start and end dates may be too precise.
171	Timing includes <u>may include</u> the start and end dates of the survey and the frequency of visits by field staff. These may be determined by, for example, the life cycle of the pest, the phenology of the pest's hosts or the scheduling of pest management programmes.	Category : TECHNICAL (706) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Sometimes this is included not in protocols but in yearly guidelines (as climatic conditions may change each year), therefore text should be less prescriptive. 2.start and end dates may be too precise.
171	Timing includes the start and end dates of the survey and the frequency of visits by field staff <u>survey</u> . These may <u>If appropriate, the timing of programme reviews should also be described. This could be</u> determined by, for example, by the life cycle of the pest, the phenology of the pest's hosts or the scheduling of pest management programmes, <u>etc.</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (457) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:54 PM) Simplifies and clarifies the language. For consistency with earlier US comments (programme reviews vs. audit).
172	The timing of audits should also be described, if appropriate.	Category : EDITORIAL (746) China (29 Sep 2016 12:38 PM) To delete this duplicate sentence that has appeared under auditing section.

172	The timing of audits should also be described, if appropriate.	Category : EDITORIAL (458) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:54 PM) Delete because it is incorporated into previous the paragraph
172	The timing of audits should also be described, if appropriate.	Category : EDITORIAL (388) Australia (20 Sep 2016 2:58 PM) repetition
172	The timing of audits <u>performance reviews</u> should also be described, if appropriate.	Category : EDITORIAL (312) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:57 PM) Consistency in terminology
172	The timing of audits should also be described, if appropriate.	Category : EDITORIAL (77) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:47 PM) To delete this duplicate sentence that has appeared under auditing section.
172	The timing of audits should also be described, if appropriate.	Category : EDITORIAL (56) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 2:06 AM) APPC: To delete this duplicate sentence that has appeared under auditing section.
175	the previously reported presence and <u>presence</u> , distribution and resulting pest status of the pest	Category : TECHNICAL (894) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Essential factor (pest status) for area selection for surveillance
175	the previously reported presence and <u>presence</u> , distribution and resulting status of the pest	Category : TECHNICAL (707) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Essential factor (pest status) for area selection for surveillance.
177	the biology of the pest <u>- area degree of isolation</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (214) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:22 PM) From previous standard. Essential factor is missing.
178	the climatic suitability and other ecological conditions of the area for the pest	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (895) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Important factors missing
178	the climatic suitability <u>and other ecological conditions</u> of the area for the pest	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (708) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Important factors missing.
178	the climatic suitability <u>and ecological conditions</u> of the area for the pest	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (215) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:25 PM) Logic factors missing.
179	the geographical distribution of host plants and production areas <u>areas</u> <u>- degree of isolation of an area</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (896) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) From previous standard. It is an essential factor which is missing.
179	the geographical distribution of host plants and production areas <u>areas</u> <u>- the degree of isolation of an area</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (709) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) From previous standard. It is an essential factor which is missing.
181	the points of consolidation <u>handling or storage</u> of the harvested commodity. <u>Area and site selection may be more or less targeted depending on the objective of the survey. For pests that are absent or only present in small parts of the surveillance area, the possible points of entry or spread are relevant e.g. places of import or places where imported goods or goods from infested areas are marketed, stored or planted.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (897) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Handling or storage is clearer language Amended paragraph with important concepts from the previous standard, not to loose important guidelines.

	<p><u>These sites are also relevant for early detection. If the objective of surveillance is to demarcate an outbreak the area selection is also focussed. Such surveillance that is focussed on specific areas or sites may be complemented by random sampling of sites in the whole area. For surveillance of pests that are widely distributed, a more systematic and random selection of the sites over the whole area to be surveyed is more appropriate.</u></p>	
181	<p>the points of consolidation <u>handling or storage</u> of the harvested commodity.</p> <p><u>Area and site selection may be more or less targeted depending on the objective of the survey. For pests that are absent or only present in small parts of the surveillance area, the possible points of entry or spread are relevant e.g. places of import or places where imported goods or goods from infested areas are marketed, stored or planted. These sites are also relevant for early detection. If the objective of surveillance is to demarcate an outbreak the area selection is also focussed. Such surveillance that is focussed on specific areas or sites may be complemented by random sampling of sites in the whole area. For surveillance of pests that are widely distributed, a more systematic and random selection of the sites over the whole area to be surveyed is more appropriate.</u></p>	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (710) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Added text based on amended ideas from previous standard not to lose important guidelines. 2. (EDIT.) –replace 'consolidation': clearer language.</p>
181	<p>the points of consolidation of the harvested commodity - <u>pest status</u>.</p> <p><u>For pests which are only likely to be present the selection of suitable survey sites may relate to points of possible entry, possible pathways of spread, sites where imported commodities are marketed, stored and sites where imported commodities are used as planting material .</u> <u>Surveys should normally designed to favor detection of pests concerned. However, the survey plan should also include some random sampling to detect unexpected events nearby suitable sites of pest entry. Surveillance (monitoring and controls) should be resource effective.</u> <u>Early warning monitoring should be designed in places and their surroundings where pest could be introduced according to specific pest and its needs to survive.</u> <u>For pests that are widely distributed, more systematic and statistic approach should be used. Area suitable for pest spread and its actual distribution (if known) should be used as basis in surveillance planning. Aim of the needed specific surveillance should be taken into account (e.g., for pest eradication exact infested places should be precisely detected; for suggestions to farmers for widely distributed pests several</u></p>	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (216) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:31 PM) 1. Essential factor (pest status) for area selection for surveillance. 2. 1st and 2nd new paragraphs taken from previous adopted standard. 3. additional useful explanation of basic principles is needed in the standard to provide guidelines for surveillance.</p>

	<u>characteristic places (base stations) should be surveyed so that specific conditions monitored and advice for that could be given to all national regions).</u> <u>For more pest specific information (getting information on more factors) less survey places for monitoring should be set. For less information (presence/absence) more survey points should be designed.</u>	
182	2.2.6 Statistical Survey design	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (459) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:54 PM) This section is not about statistical design but about the methods of survey design.
183	NPPOs should describe <u>define</u> the population to be surveyed. It is useful to consider the population as a collection of similar units of concern <u>concern to be surveyed ("population", in a statistical sense)</u> . The population collection may be based on pest biology, pathway or an entity upon which phytosanitary measures may be applied. The population collection may be of various types, for example:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (898) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) "Population", in the technical sense in which the word is used by statisticians, has the potential here to be confused with pest populations. A possible alternative has been suggested.
183	NPPOs should describe <u>define</u> the population to be surveyed. It is useful to consider the population as a collection of similar units of concern <u>concern to be surveyed ("population", in a statistical sense)</u> . The population collection may be based on pest biology, pathway or an entity upon which phytosanitary measures may be applied. The population collection may be of various types, for example:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (711) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) "Population", in the technical sense in which the word is used by statisticians, has the potential here to be confused with pest populations. A possible alternative has been suggested.
183	NPPOs should describe the population to be surveyed. It is useful to consider the population as a collection of similar units of concern. The population may be based on pest biology, pathway or an entity upon which phytosanitary measures may be applied. The population may be of various types, for <u>For example, information that can be used:</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (218) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:55 PM) What is specified below is not 'population types'.
183	NPPOs should describe <u>estimate</u> the population to be surveyed. It is useful to consider the population as a collection of similar units of concern. The population may be based on pest biology, pathway or an entity upon which phytosanitary measures may be applied. The population may be of various types, for example:	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (217) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:50 PM) Estimation and monitoring plan is needed not description only.
184	a geographical unit with a trapping grid placed over an area	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (899) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)
184	a geographical unit with a trapping grid placed over an area	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (712) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM)
185	a field planted with a host crop	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (900) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)
185	a field planted with a host crop	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (713) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM)

185	a field planted with a host crop <u>crop or map/information with distribution of specific hosts (e.g., wheats, pine forests)</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (219) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:56 PM) Important aspects to develop appropriate surveillance that should be added and helpful.
187	a -storage facility.	Category : EDITORIAL (901) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)
187	a _storage facility.	Category : EDITORIAL (714) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM)
188	It is often not feasible to survey an entire population. Therefore, NPPOs may decide to perform the surveillance on a sample taken from the population <u>population either for inspection (where specific symptoms of the pest can be seen clearly in the field) or for laboratory diagnosis</u> . The four most common sampling methods, which may be applied alone or in combination, are:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (902) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) To avoid potential confusion over the word "sample" which can mean a sample selected for inspection, or a sample sent for examination in a laboratory.
188	It is often not feasible to survey an entire population. Therefore, NPPOs may decide to perform the surveillance on a sample taken from the population <u>population either for inspection (where specific symptoms of the pest can be seen clearly in the field) or for laboratory diagnosis</u> . The four most common sampling methods, which may be applied alone or in combination, are:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (715) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To avoid potential confusion over the word "sample" which can mean a sample selected for inspection, or a sample sent for examination in a laboratory.
188	It is often not feasible to survey an entire population. Therefore, NPPOs may decide to perform the surveillance on a sample taken part from the population <u>population/area</u> . The four <u>three</u> most common sampling methods <u>survey/inspection types</u> , which may be applied alone or in combination, are:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (220) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 2:59 PM) Before sampling survey plan should be set. Sampling should be adjusted to surveys. Surveys could be planned in random, systematic and targeted places.
189	<u>simple</u> random sampling	Category : EDITORIAL (371) Thailand (20 Sep 2016 9:02 AM) The term "simple random sampling" should be used to comply with ISPM 31.
189	random sampling <u>simple</u> random sampling	Category : TECHNICAL (313) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 1:03 PM) Consistency with ISPM 31
189	<u>simple</u> random sampling	Category : TECHNICAL (274) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 12:26 PM) to be on line with ISPM 31 (3.1.3.1)
189	random <u>sampling surveys/inspections</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (221) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:00 PM) Before sampling survey plan should be set. Sampling should be adjusted to surveys.
189	<u>simple</u> random sampling	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (23) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 5:52 AM)
190	systematic <u>sampling surveys/inspections</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (222) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:01 PM) Before sampling survey plan should be set. Sampling should be adjusted to surveys.

190	systematic random sampling	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (24) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 5:52 AM)
191	stratified sampling	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (225) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:02 PM) Before sampling survey plan should be set. Sampling should be adjusted to surveys.
191	stratified sampling-random sampling - cluster random sampling	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (25) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 5:52 AM)
192	targeted sampling-surveys/inspections	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (224) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:01 PM) Before sampling survey plan should be set. Sampling should be adjusted to surveys.
192	- targeted sampling.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (27) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 5:59 AM) in some situation in the field is impossible to conduct probability sampling
192	targeted sampling and other non probability sampling-	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (26) Indonesia (25 Jul 2016 5:57 AM)
193	Statistical sampling methods as described in ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>) or other appropriate methods can also be used for surveys . They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The data collected in monitoring surveys require a different form of statistical analysis and therefore it is recommended that expert advice is sought.	Category : TECHNICAL (903) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) ISPM 31 specifically indicates that it is relevant to consignments.
193	Statistical sampling methods as described in ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>) or other appropriate methods can also be used for surveys . They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The data collected in monitoring surveys require a different form of statistical analysis and therefore it is recommended that expert advice is sought.	Category : TECHNICAL (716) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) ISPM 31 specifically indicates that it is relevant to consignments.
193	The data collected in a survey may require different forms of statistical analyses and therefore it is recommended that expert advice be sought. Statistical sampling methods as described in ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>) or other appropriate methods can be used. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence) as appropriate. The data collected in monitoring surveys require a different form of statistical analysis and therefore it is recommended that expert advice is sought.	Category : EDITORIAL (460) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:55 PM) Removed presence/absence – too general for the standard. Reworked for clarity.
193	Statistical sampling methods as described in ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>) or other appropriate methods can be used. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The data collected in monitoring surveys to understand pest populations require a different	Category : TECHNICAL (389) Australia (20 Sep 2016 3:00 PM) providing clarity

	form of statistical analysis and therefore analysis . <u>In these cases</u> it is recommended that expert advice is sought.	
193	Statistical sampling methods as described in ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>) or other appropriate methods can be used. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The data collected in monitoring surveys require a different form of statistical analysis and therefore it is recommended that expert advice is sought.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (286) Tajikistan (31 Aug 2016 11:54 AM) it would be a good thing if provide an example or reference of alternative methods.
193	Statistical sampling surveillance methods as for consignments are described in ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>) or other appropriate methods . <u>Some of them may be adjusted to specific designed surveillance described in this standard and can be used. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence) in closed conditions, e.g., in glasshouses, storage facilities. Survey design for specific situation should be done before and sampling should be planned in accordance to chosen survey design.</u> The data collected in monitoring the surveys in the field require a different form of statistical analysis and therefore it is recommended that expert advice is sought.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (227) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:14 PM) We can read in ISPM 31: "This standard does not give guidance on field sampling (for example, as required for surveys)". If we keep this in the revised ISPM 6 it will be a clear inconsistency between two ISPMs. Therefore suggestion is to give guidelines that some ideas can be used for closed conditions as glasshouses or storage facilities, but as it is not the same, specialist advice should be asked. For field situations surveys (with or without sampling) plays bigger role and sampling should be adjusted to surveys. Mentioned reference and offered explanation about ISPM 31 is not helping for field situation, therefore text improved.
193	<u>Inspections and surveys could be done with or without samples (depending on specific pest and specific surveillance and its methodology). If sampling used, it should be adjusted to the specific developed surveillance methodology. Surveys and sampling gathering could be done using specific methodology (e.g., dividing examinable area into smaller checking plots or using transects methodology when line segment is used; chosen plots or transects characterise examinable area which with other examination area characterise all surveyed area). Methodology should be developed according to aim, situation and monitoring principles. Reliability and possibility to detect pest should be negotiated and discussed by experts working together with statisticians and scientific or scientific technical specialists and design of surveillance improved.</u> Statistical sampling methods as described in ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>) or other appropriate methods can be used. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The data collected in monitoring surveys require a different form of statistical analysis and therefore it is recommended that expert advice is sought.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (226) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:03 PM) It is important to explain, that not always sampling will be the case. At the same time sampling might be important part. Methodology for that is important. It should be binding with survey plan and given guidelines for that. It is important to involve specialists in surveillance planning if needed and guidelines for that should be given.
194	NPPOs are encouraged to state for the survey the level of confidence and the minimum level of detection of the pest, which are statistically related to each other and to the size of the sample (see size (cf. ISPM 31 for further information)) . If no	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (904) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Simplification

	pests are detected in the sample, the prevalence of the pest in the area is below the level of detection at the stated level of confidence.	
194	NPPOs are encouraged to state for the survey the level of confidence and the minimum level of detection of the pest, which are statistically related to each other and to the size of the sample (see size(see ISPM 31 for further information)31) . If no pests are detected in the sample, the prevalence of the pest in the area is below the level of detection at the stated level of confidence.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (717) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Simplification.
194	NPPOs are encouraged to state for the survey the level of confidence and the minimum level of detection of the pest, which are statistically related to each other and to pest for the size of the sample survey (see ISPM 31 for further information). If no pests are detected in the sample, the prevalence of the pest in the area is below the level of detection at the stated level of confidence.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (461) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:56 PM) To clarify the language. For the last sentence, we attempted to clarify the language, but this statement remains confusing. Please clarify this statement
194	NPPOs are encouraged to state for the survey the level of confidence and the minimum level of detection of the pest, which are statistically related to each other and to the size of the sample (see ISPM 31 for further information). If no pests are detected in the sample, the prevalence of the pest in the area is below the level of detection at the stated level of confidence.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (228) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:18 PM) Not needed. Reference to standard is already mentioned. The sentence is not really correct as size of the sample should be detected not set. Field situations is different than consignments.
194	NPPOs are encouraged to state for the survey the level of confidence and the minimum level of detection of the pest, which are statistically related to each other and to the size of the sample (see ISPM 31 for further information). If no pests are detected in the sample, the prevalence of the pest in the area is below the level of detection at the stated level of confidence.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (229) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:19 PM) Wrong sentence which means that it is done less than planned. Original text from 3.1.2. in ISPM 31 says that you can not be sure that there are no pests even if you have not found them. You just can say that probability that there are no pests is ...% and you are sure by ...% that there are no pests as you have searched for them according to such and such methodology: „If no pests are detected in the sample unit, then the percentage of infestation in the consignment can not be stated beyond the fact that it falls below the level of detection at the stated confidence level. If the pest is not detected with the appropriate sample size, the confidence level gives a probability that the tolerance level is not exceeded.”
195	2.2.7.3 Data collection	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (905) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys.
195	2.2.7.3 Data collection	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (718) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys.

195	2.2.7.3 Data collection	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (230) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:20 PM) Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys.
197	2.2.8.4 Biosecurity and sanitation	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (906) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys.
197	2.2.8.4 Biosecurity and sanitation	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (719) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys.
197	2.2.8.4 Biosecurity and sanitation	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (231) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:20 PM) Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys.
198	When developing surveillance protocols NPPOs should consider procedures to ensure that spread of pests is not facilitated during a survey. Field staff should adhere to <u>consider</u> biosecurity procedures in place at facilities or places of production being surveyed.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (761) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:16 PM) This provides stronger emphasis to be placed in this area
198	When developing surveillance protocols NPPOs should consider procedures to ensure that spread of pests is not facilitated during a survey. Field staff should <u>consider biosecurity</u> procedures <u>should be</u> in place at facilities or places of production being surveyed.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (462) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:57 PM) Propose simplification of language
198	When developing surveillance protocols NPPOs should consider procedures to ensure that spread of pests is not facilitated during a survey. Field staff should adhere to <u>consider</u> biosecurity procedures in place at facilities or places of production being surveyed.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (360) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 5:03 PM) a stronger word - for consider
199	2.2.9 Sample handling 5 Samples for laboratory diagnosis	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (907) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys. more explicit
199	2.2.9 Sample handling 5 Samples for laboratory diagnosis	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (720) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys. 2. More explicit.
199	2.2.9.5 Sample handling	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (232) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:20 PM) Numbering should be changed as these sections can be used also for general surveys.

200	The surveillance protocol should include a description of <u>how-when</u> samples are to be <u>taken for laboratory diagnosis and how these are to be</u> collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation and timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier (label, number, etc(e.) -g. <u>label, number or bar code</u>) to enable tracking and <u>monitoring-follow-up</u> from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (908) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Technical addition</p> <p>1. More explicit and more explanatory what should be in protocols. 2. "monitoring" is defined with another meaning in ISPM 5 ("An official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations").</p>
200	The surveillance protocol should include a description of <u>how-when</u> samples are to be <u>taken for laboratory diagnosis and how these are to be</u> collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation and timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier (label(e.g. label, number, etc-or bar code)) to enable tracking and <u>monitoring-follow-up</u> from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (721) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. ~ 'bar code': Technical addition. 2. (EDIT.) 2.1. More explicit and more explanatory what should be in protocols. 2.2. "monitoring" is defined with another meaning in ISPM 5 ("An official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations").</p>
200	The surveillance protocol should include a description of how samples are to be collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation and preservation, timely <u>and quarantine secure</u> delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier (label, number, etc.) to enable tracking and monitoring from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (372) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:53 PM) Also important that this process does not spread pests.</p>
200	The surveillance protocol should include a description of how samples are to be collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation and timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier (label, number, <u>code</u> , etc.) to enable tracking and monitoring from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (315) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 1:16 PM) Codes are usually used for samples.</p>
200	<p><u>Samples should be taken where appropriate according to surveillance protocols and planned. If additional risk has been noticed in the field, additional samples should be taken by checking before with the capacity of laboratory and NPPO whether diagnostica is possible.</u></p> <p>The surveillance protocol should include a description of how samples are to be collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation and timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier (label, number, etc.) to enable tracking</p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (233) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:21 PM) Guidelines about additional samples if new risks detected are needed. In some situations additional reagents and methodology to detect pest needed and may not be available.</p>

	and monitoring from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	
202	National surveillance systems should be designed for the collection, consolidation, management, validation and reporting <u>and analysis</u> of surveillance data and information.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (463) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:58 PM) More appropriate
202	<u>National surveillance information management</u> systems should be designed for the collection, consolidation, management, validation and reporting of surveillance data and information.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (317) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 1:21 PM) To be clarified if it is referring to national surveillance systems or information management systems
202	National surveillance systems should be designed for the collection, consolidation, management, validation and reporting of surveillance data and information.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (316) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 1:20 PM) To be clarified if it is referring to national surveillance systems or information management systems
203	It is critical that surveillance data and information are collected in a uniform manner to ensure their integrity from collection through to reporting. NPPOs should develop and implement minimum data sets for use across all surveillance programmes and these data sets should form the basis of a surveillance information management system. Information management systems should ensure traceability of samples taken during surveillance activities. Data verification procedures are also an integral component of information management systems.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (909) Eppo (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Useless word
203	It is critical that surveillance data and information are collected in a uniform manner to ensure their integrity from collection through to reporting. NPPOs should develop and implement minimum data sets for use across all surveillance programmes and these data sets should form the basis of a surveillance information management system. Information management systems should ensure traceability of samples taken during surveillance activities. Data verification procedures are also an integral component of information management systems.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (722) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Useless word.
203	It is critical that surveillance data and information are collected in a uniform manner to ensure their integrity from collection through to reporting. NPPOs should develop and implement minimum data sets for use across all surveillance programmes <u>and these in accordance with Section 3.1 of this standard. These</u> data sets should form the basis of a surveillance information management system. Information management systems should ensure traceability of samples taken during surveillance activities. Data verification procedures are also an integral component of information management systems.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (390) Australia (20 Sep 2016 3:04 PM) specific guidance
204	As well as being record keeping systems, information management systems should allow easy retrieval of data and information to meet national and international surveillance-related reporting requirements <u>requirements (as described in ISPM 8)</u> .	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (464) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:58 PM) to add a reference to ISPM 8

205	Information management systems should be designed to allow for surveillance information to be appropriately included in them, while recognizing that such information may need to be aligned before incorporation.	Category : EDITORIAL (465) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:59 PM) This paragraph adds no value to the standard.
206	Information management systems should be a repository or centralized database for all results obtained. As such, they should be designed to record absence data. Valid absence data collected during detection, delimiting and monitoring surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access. The most important factor for the validity of absence data is the design of the surveillance.	Category : EDITORIAL (910) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Unnecessary precision.
206	Information management systems should be a repository or centralized database for all results obtained. As such, they should be designed to record absence data. Valid absence data collected during detection, delimiting and monitoring surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access. The most important factor for the validity of absence data is the design of the surveillance.	Category : EDITORIAL (723) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Unnecessary precision.
206	Information management systems should be a repository or centralized database for all results obtained. As such, they should be designed to record <u>presence and absence</u> data. Valid absence data collected during detection, delimiting and monitoring surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access. The most important factor for the validity of absence data is the design of the <u>surveillance survey</u> .	Category : TECHNICAL (466) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:00 PM) Regarding "presence and absence": More technically correct. Presence data is just as important as absence data, especially during monitoring surveys. Regarding "surveillance" vs. "survey": Survey is more appropriate because it relates to methodology.
207	3.1 Surveillance records	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (945) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:45 PM) There should be some form of capture of the methodology used. This could be captured either as fields in the surveillance record or a reference to an official protocol (as described in Section 2).
208	NPPOs should determine how long surveillance records are required to be retained, taking into account that they may be needed to support declarations of pest status. <u>For example, fruit fly absence surveillance records to support pest free areas for fruit flies in accordance with ISPM 26 – Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae).</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (391) Australia (20 Sep 2016 3:06 PM) further clarity
209	Surveillance records <u>of presence</u> should include, as a minimum, the following information:	Category : EDITORIAL (911) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) This information is needed and available when the pest is present.
211	- pest family and order	Category : TECHNICAL (482) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:09 AM) pest family and order orde, if possible
211	- pest family and order	Category : TECHNICAL (479) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 8:59 AM) pest family and order orde, if possible

211	pest family and order-orde , if possible	Category : TECHNICAL (323) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 4:58 PM) The pest scientific name is always needed, the family and order not in all cases.
211	pest family and order (as often as possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (284) Georgia (30 Aug 2016 9:04 AM)
212	host scientific name (as often as possible)possible) host family and order	Category : TECHNICAL (912) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Missing information
212	host scientific name (as often as where possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (747) China (29 Sep 2016 12:39 PM)
212	host scientific name (as often as possible) - host family and order	Category : TECHNICAL (724) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Missing information.
212	host scientific name (as often as (where possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (522) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:12 PM)
212	- host scientific name (as often as possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (507) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To revise to "(where possible)" instead.
212	host scientific name (as often detailed as possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (16) Japan (18 Jul 2016 3:23 AM) For adding clarity
212	- host scientific name (as often as possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (276) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 12:29 PM) ISPM 8
212	host scientific name (as often as possible)appropriate)	Category : TECHNICAL (275) NEPPO (26 Aug 2016 12:27 PM) ISPM 8
212	host scientific name (as often as (where possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (147) Thailand (22 Aug 2016 9:49 AM) more appropriate
212	host scientific name (as often as (where possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (78) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:48 PM) To revise to "(where possible)" instead.
212	host scientific name (as often as (where possible)	Category : EDITORIAL (57) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 2:34 AM) APPPC: To revise to "(where possible)" instead.
213	locality (e.g. location code, address, <u>geographical</u> coordinates)	Category : TECHNICAL (913) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) For precision
213	locality (e.g. location code, address, <u>geographical</u> coordinates)	Category : TECHNICAL (725) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) For precision.

213	locality (e.g. location code, address, coordinates) <u>Survey method used (e.g. trap and lure), if appropriate</u> <u>Survey protocol used (e.g. manual referenced), if appropriate</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (467) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:01 PM) Suggest adding these two additional bullets. They are essential requirements
214	collection date and name of collector <u>- survey methodology (protocol) used</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (946) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:46 PM)
215	identification date, method of identification and name of identifier: <u>- Numeric or qualitative characterization of the pest incidence</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (914) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Add as a new indent regarding very important information from surveillance:
215	identification date, method of identification and name of identifier <u>- Numeric or qualitative characterization of the pest incidence.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (726) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Add as a new indent regarding very important information from surveillance.
217	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes for pest or <u>and</u> host scientific names	Category : TECHNICAL (915) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) The pest code or the name of the host plant can not replace each other as both are needed.
217	<u>Codes for pest or host scientific names e.g. European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes for pest or host scientific names(EPPO)</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (762) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:21 PM) The original sentence excluded other codes that may be present or developed whilst the change makes provision for other codes
217	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes for pest or <u>and</u> host scientific names	Category : TECHNICAL (727) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) The pest code or the name of the host plant can not replace each other as both are needed.
217	- European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes for pest or host scientific names	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (468) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 10:02 PM) Why for an international standard do we have a specific example of regional significance? There are other systems available and in use elsewhere. Does this include pests of concern for all regions? This may not work for all countries if not all regions are covered. How often is the database updated to keep up with changes in taxonomy? Propose a footnote explaining the advantages of this system.
217	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes <u>Codes for pest or host scientific names names e.g. EPPO</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (361) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 5:16 PM) EPPO codes could be used as an example or other codes may be applicable
217	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes for pest or <u>and</u> host scientific names	Category : TECHNICAL (234) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:23 PM) The pest code or the name of the host plant can not replace each other as both are needed.
219	references (e.g. diagnostics references) <u>diagnostic protocol used</u>)	Category : TECHNICAL (916) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) More precise
219	references (e.g. diagnostics references) <u>diagnostic protocol used</u>)	Category : TECHNICAL (728) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) More precise.
220	<u>sources of information and data.</u> <u>- measures taken.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (917) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)

		Delete as is this not the same as the previous indent? Add important point that gives valuable information and information forgot to take from previous standard.
220	sources of information and data - measures taken.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (729) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. ~ 'measures taken': Important point that gives valuable information and information forgot to take from previous standard. 2. (TECH.) To delete as it seems to repeat the previous indent. No ?
220	sources of information and data - measures taken.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (235) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:24 PM) Important point that gives valuable information + information forgot to take from previous standard.
221	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship, infestation status level , pest incidence, the growth stage and the origin of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses greenhouses in the area , the plant part affected or the means of sample collection (e.g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net). Detailed information about reporting obligations can be found in ISPM 17, about pest status in ISPM 8 and about pest free áreas in ISPM 4. Information needed for pest risk analysis can be found in ISPM 2, 11, 21.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (918) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Important aspect for surveillance planning relating to the reporting needs. Next section is more about analysis, therefore additional information that could be needed for other aspects should be mentioned here. 1. Not clear meaning. 2. In case of detection of a new pest in an area it's important to record if this is a plant recently introduced in the area, an imported plant or a plant that has been for a long time in the area
221	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship, infestation status , pest incidence, the growth stage and the origin of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses greenhouses in the area , the plant part affected or the means of sample collection (e.g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net). Surveillance should be designed to gather all needed information. Detailed information about reporting obligations can be found in ISPM 17, about pest status in ISPM 8 and about pest free áreas in ISPM 4. Information needed for pest risk analysis can be found in ISPM 2, 11, 21.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (730) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 1. Added new 3 sentences: Important aspect for surveillance planning relating to the reporting needs. Next section is more about analysis, therefore additional information that could be needed for other aspects should be mentioned here. 2. (TECH.): 2.1. Not clear meaning. What does "infestation status" mean? 2.2. In case of detection of a new pest in an area it's important to record if this is a plant recently introduced in the area, an imported plant or a plant that has been for a long time in the area.
221	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship, infestation status, pest incidence, the growth stage of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses, the plant part affected or the means of sample collection (e.g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net). Surveillance should be designed to gather all needed information. Detailed information about reporting obligations can be found in ISPM 17, about pest status in ISPM 8 and about pest free áreas in ISPM 4. Information needed for pest risk analysis can be found in ISPM 2, 11, 21.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (236) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:25 PM) Important aspect for surveillance planning relating to the reporting needs. Next section is more about analysis, therefore additional information that could be needed for other aspects should be mentioned here.

221	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship, infestation status, pest incidence, the growth stage of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses, the plant part affected or the means of sample collection (e.g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (4) Timor-Leste (14 Jul 2016 9:48 AM) Information on the part of the plant affected should be part of the minimum standard for surveillance records as it allows better interpretation of pest data for pest risk analysis purposes e.g. a country importing fruits should be concerned about pests and diseases that infest fruits but less concerned about pests and diseases only found in roots. Conversely, if a root pest is occasionally found on fruit then this information may impact on pest risk analyses.
222	The NPPO or an institution designated by the NPPO should act as the national repository for plant pest records, including surveillance records.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (919) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) ISPM 5.
222	The NPPO or an institution designated by the NPPO should act as be responsible for the national official repository for plant pest records, including surveillance records.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (731) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) According to Convention and ISPM 5. NPPO carries main responsibility. It is one of the core responsibilities of NPPO.
222	The NPPO or an institution designated by the NPPO should act as the national repository for plant pest records, including surveillance records.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (481) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:08 AM) The NPPO or an institution designated by the NPPO should act as the national repository for plant pest records, including surveillance records.
222	The NPPO or an institution designated by the NPPO should act as the national repository for plant pest records, including surveillance records.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (480) Georgia (22 Sep 2016 9:00 AM) The NPPO or an institution designated by the NPPO should act as the national repository for plant pest records, including surveillance records.
222	The NPPO or an institution designated by the NPPO should act as the national repository for plant pest records, including surveillance records.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (322) IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe (6 Sep 2016 4:57 PM) NPPO should be responsible for national information system that can not be given to private sector (especially for quarantine pests as it should be under government responsibility). Only technical solutions may be solved by specific IT company, but NPPO can make agreement for technical aspects and still stays responsible, therefore middle part should be deleted to avoid from further confusion. It allows to cooperate with users and make agreements of usage of some parts of the system.
222	The NPPO or an institution designated by the NPPO should act as the national repository for plant pest records, including surveillance records.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (237) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:28 PM) NPPO should be responsible for national information system that can not be given to private sector (especially for quarantine pests as it should be under government responsibility). Only technical solutions may be solved by specific IT company, but NPPO can make agreement for technical aspects and still stays responsible, therefore middle part should be deleted to avoid from further confusion. It allows to cooperate with users and make agreements of usage of some parts of the system.
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (748) China (29 Sep 2016 12:39 PM)

224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and system), modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (523) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:13 PM)
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (508) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:31 PM) To delete "and"
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and , modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (491) Libya (25 Sep 2016 8:00 PM) replace and with come (.)
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and system), modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (490) Libya (25 Sep 2016 7:59 PM) replace come with and
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and system), modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (277) NEPPPO (26 Aug 2016 12:29 PM)
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and system), modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (91) New Zealand (10 Aug 2016 6:15 AM) for clarity
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and system), modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (79) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:50 PM) To delete "and"
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and system), modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (58) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 2:44 AM) APPPC: To delete "and"
224	Tools such as spatial mapping (geographical information system) and system), modelling and statistical analysis software can be used to manage surveillance data and to facilitate their presentation and reporting.	Category : EDITORIAL (5) Timor-Leste (14 Jul 2016 9:51 AM)
225	The information contained in the reports produced from an information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all eases <u>cases</u> , reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : EDITORIAL (750) China (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)
225	The information contained in the reports produced from an <u>through the analysis of data in the</u> information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all cases reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : EDITORIAL (749) China (29 Sep 2016 12:40 PM)

225	The information contained in the reports produced from an <u>through the analysis of data in the</u> information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all cases reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : EDITORIAL (524) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:14 PM)
225	The information contained in the reports produced from an information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all cases reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : EDITORIAL (509) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 12:31 PM) to add "through the analysis of data in the " information management system...
225	The information contained in the reports produced from <u>the analysis of the data in</u> an information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all cases reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (392) Australia (20 Sep 2016 3:08 PM) clarity that information reported comes from analysis of data
225	The information contained in the reports produced from an <u>through the analysis of data in the</u> information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all cases reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : EDITORIAL (80) APPPC (28 Jul 2016 2:51 PM) to add "through the analysis of data in the " information management system... t
225	The information contained in the reports produced from an <u>through the analysis of data in the</u> information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all cases reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : EDITORIAL (60) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 2:50 AM) APPC: to add "through the analysis of data in the " information management system... t
225	The information contained in the reports produced from an information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all eases <u>cases</u> , reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : EDITORIAL (59) IPPC Regional Workshop Asia (26 Jul 2016 2:46 AM) APPC: To insert a comma.
225	The information contained in the reports produced from an information management system depends on the type of surveillance conducted. In all eases <u>cases</u> , reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, statistical reliability.	Category : EDITORIAL (6) Timor-Leste (14 Jul 2016 9:51 AM)
226	The means to consolidate and report data may be used to predict the probable behaviour of pests or vectors or including the likelihood of <u>invasions</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (920) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM)

	<u>establishment and spread</u> in order to support surveillance decision-making on pest management and response decision-making further surveillance.	'Invasion' is ambiguous and 'response' is unclear. These have been replaced by the well understood terms: 'establishment', 'spread' and 'pest management'.
226	The means to consolidate, analyse and report data may be used to predict the probable behaviour of pests or vectors or including the likelihood of invasions establishment and spread in order to support surveillance decision-making on pest management and response decision-making further surveillance.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (732) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) 'Invasion' is ambiguous and 'response' is unclear. These have been replaced by the well understood terms: 'establishment', 'spread' and 'pest management'.
226	The means to consolidate, analyse - analyze and report data may be used to predict the probable behaviour of pests or vectors or the likelihood of invasions in order to support surveillance and response decision-making.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (544) Ghana (28 Sep 2016 5:53 PM) We proposed to inset 'analyze' instead of 'analyse'
226	The means to consolidate, analyse and report data may be used to predict the probable behaviour of pests or vectors or the likelihood of invasions-incursion in order to support surveillance and response decision-making.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (278) NEPP0 (26 Aug 2016 12:32 PM) Invasion does not occur in the glossary. We should use incursion instead
226	The means to consolidate, analyse and report data may be used to predict the probable behaviour of pests or vectors or the likelihood of invasions in order to support surveillance and response decision-making provide basis for phytosanitary measures (e.g., surveillance design and programmes could be adjusted if (new) pest found that could lead to additional detection surveys to set infested and buffer zone and possible change in legislation, import requirements).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (238) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:31 PM) 1. It is in more understandable way expressed. 2. Examples helps to understand the idea behind and provide more guidelines in a such way. Surveillance design and programmes could be adjusted when taking into account results. E.G., detection survey could be put on place if (new) pest found (infested zone + buffer zone and additional samples there to set them appropriately and eradicate the pest). For response decision making – import requirements might change.
227	While carrying out surveillance, pests that require obligatory reporting may be found; in such cases, ISPM 17 (<i>Pest reporting</i>) should be followed.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (947) Canada (30 Sep 2016 3:47 PM) Consistent use of ISPM references
227	While carrying out surveillance, pests that require obligatory reporting may be found; detected for which reporting may required in such cases, accordance with ISPM 17 should be followed 17.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (921) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) To separate for obligatory national reporting clarity & simplification
227	While carrying out surveillance, pests that require obligatory may be detected for which reporting may be found; required in such cases, accordance with ISPM 17 should be followed.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (733) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) To separate from obligatory national reporting. For clarity & simplification.
229	NPPOs should, on request, provide information on pest presence, distribution or absence and methodologies used to conduct surveillance surveillance and on pest status and distribution.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (922) EPPO (30 Sep 2016 2:55 PM) Text should be improved as there is already an obligation to provide general information even without request.
229	NPPOs should, on request, provide information on pest presence, distribution or absence and methodologies used to conduct surveillance surveillance and on pest status and distribution.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (734) European Union (29 Sep 2016 12:30 PM) Text should be improved as there is already an obligation to provide general information even without request.

229	NPPOs should, on request, provide information on pest presence, distribution or absence and methodologies-methods used to conduct surveillance.	Category : EDITORIAL (393) Australia (20 Sep 2016 3:09 PM) edit
229	NPPOs should, on request, provide <u>more specific</u> information on pest presence, distribution or absence and methodologies used to conduct surveillance.	Category : TECHNICAL (239) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:35 PM) Text should be improved as there is already obligation to provide general information even without request.
231	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (763) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 6:22 PM) Insufficient human resource e.g. specialist biometrician, epidemiologist, GIS Model and pest forecasting. Training and Lack of Dedicated staff.
231	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (417) United States of America (21 Sep 2016 9:28 PM) We feel that most NPPOs should be able to implement this. Survey supplies in some developing countries are poor quality. They could benefit from a system with methodology standards, for example technical manuals or similar documents posted on IPPC phytosanitary resources page
231	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (362) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 5:27 PM) Insufficient human resource e.g. specialist biometrician, epidemiologist, GIS Model and pest forecasting. Training and Lack of Dedicated staff.
231	<p>This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.</p> <p><u>There is a lack of concrete statistical information that could be used in surveillance planning in field situations. It would be useful to get annex for this standard about it.</u></p> <p><u>Guidelines for more specific details for monitoring planning would be needed about:</u></p> <p><u>Pest specific surveillance;</u> <u>Commodity specific surveillance,</u> <u>Early detection surveillance;</u> <u>Area freedom/PFA surveillance</u> <u>Pathway surveillance</u> <u>Places of production surveillance (glashouses, nurseries, orchards)</u> <u>Baseline surveillance that includes baseline survey for current incidence and baseline monitoring e.g. fixed stations in crops,</u> <u>Verification surveillance</u></p>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (240) Latvia (25 Aug 2016 3:36 PM)

	Trade requirement (agreements between countries on requirements proof)	
231	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(7) Timor-Leste (14 Jul 2016 9:56 AM)</p> <p>Access to human (including scientists, data management, drivers, farmers, extension officers), financial and physical resources to conduct field surveillance, identify specimens collected during surveillance, maintain reference collections of specimens collected during surveillance, management of data collected during surveillance activities including GIS and to conduct meaningful pest risk analyses poses a significant challenge to the implementation of these guidelines in developing countries.</p> <p>Development of guidelines for the detection of specific pests would help to standardize field surveillance activities, for example, what is the best method of detecting <i>Diaphorina citri</i>? Yellow sticky traps, sweep net, stem tap, visual observation?</p>