2017 FIRST CONSULTATION

1 July – 30 September 2017

Compiled comments for Draft ISPM on the International Movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)

Summary comments

Name	Summary
Cameroon [Africa]	Examen achevé
EPPO [Central Asia and Eastern Europe; European Union; Israel; Norway; Switzerland] Σ	Finalised by the EPPO Secretariat on behalf of its 51 Member Countries.
European Union [European Union]	Comments finalised by the European Commission on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States on 28/09/2017.
Jamaica [Caribbean]	Jamaica thinks the standard for international movement of cut flowers is timely.
Malaysia [Asia]	Malaysia has input some comments
Nigeria [Africa]	The submitted draft standards are generally satisfactory but assistant should be extended to developing countries on implementation.
Samoa [South West Pacific]	no further comments
South Africa [Africa]	No further comments
Trinidad and Tobago [Caribbean]	Trinidad and Tobago is in agreement with the reviews of the IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean.

#	Para	Text	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	**Antigua and Barbuda** Antigua and Barbuda accepts the comments that were made at the 2017 IPPC Workshop of the Caribbean Region. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
2	G	(General Comment)	**Congo, DR** - La présence des tableaux dans le corps de la norme : les expertsont fait un commentaire de fond sur ce cas. Ils ont souhaité que les tableaux des organismes nuisibles soient appendices à l'instar de la norme 38. **Congo, DR** je demande au comité des normes de tenir compte de cet observation *Category : TECHNICAL*
3	G	(General Comment)	**Congo, DR** - Le paragraphe 69 : Les de la RDCongo a demandé avoir d'explication sur la dernière phrase de ce paragraphe. Après les échanges l'assise a jugé adresser la demande de clarification sur cette phrase auprès du comité des normes *Category : TECHNICAL*
4	G	(General Comment)	**Tajikistan**

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			We support comments submitted during our discussions at the IPPC Regional workshop Central Asia and Central Europe conclusions. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
5	G	(General Comment)	**Canada** The cut flowers and foliage pathway is enormously broad and encompasses an extremely heterogeneous range of pests and plants. Any phytosanitary measures proposed are therefore likely to be either too specific to encompass this wide range of pest threats, or so general as to not be substantially different from the concepts already captured in ISPM 14 on systems approaches. For example, the bulk of section 2 on phytosanitary measures is quite generic and most of the measures are applicable to all commodities, not cut flowers in particular. Given that this ISPM was first drafted in 2014 and it is still only a draft for first consultation, this confirms our thoughts that it has been difficult to hone in on the purpose and content of such an ISPM. Consideration could be given to revision of the specification, which would allow for the inclusion of the draft as an annex to an existing ISPM: ISPM 11 (with guidance on identification of specific pest risk associated with cut flowers) or ISPM 14 (identification of phytosanitary measures specific to cut flowers, and considering the heterogenous composition of cutflowers, which would focus on the overall outcome of pest risk management and not specific components of the cut flower mix). Also to consider is the upcoming work on draft ISPM on Guidance on Pest Risk Management. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
6	G	(General Comment)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** 1. Does not have much requirements; 2. Definition of cut flowers should be clearer i.e. Cut flowers include wood foliage, foliage or fruits. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **Myanmar** Myanmar agree with APPPC comment. **China** China agree with APPPC comment. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea agree with APPPC comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam agree with APPPC comment **Malaysia** Malaysia agrees with APPPC comment. **Bangladesh** Bangladesh agree with APPPC comment. **Singapore** Singapore agree with APPPC comment. **Mongolia** Mongolia agree with APPPC comment **Thailand** Thailand agree with APPPC comment. **India** India agree with APPPC comment **Japan**

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			Japan support regional comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
7	G	(General Comment)	**Ecuador** En éste borrador se establecen grupos de plagas de flores cortadas en función de su riesgo; por lo cual tampoco estamos de acuerdo que se mencione, ya que para ello se realizan los ARP, que permiten identificar las plagas asociadas a cada producto y su nivel de riesgo para el establecimiento de las medidas fitosanitarias. *Category : TECHNICAL*
8	G	(General Comment)	**Ecuador** Como país no estamos de acuerdo con el establecimiento de una normativa específica para el movimiento internacional de Flor y follaje cortado, debido a que actualmente contamos con las directrices necesarias para el establecimiento de requisitos fitosanitarios que nos permiten contar con la seguridad fitosanitaria adecuada, y la negociación de requisitos con los países homólogos. *Category : TECHNICAL*
9	G	(General Comment)	**Costa Rica** Se considera que este proyecto de norma, al igual que otras NIMF que se han elaborado de forma específica para evaluar el riesgo de plaga, no se consideran necesaria, por cuanto existen otras normas como la 2, 11 y 21 así como la 32 que dan orientación sobre lel riesgo que podría presentarse en el comentcio internacional de los artículos reglamentados. Esta propuesta se presentan ejemplos de plagas que podría afectar las flores, no obstante al aplicar la NINF 11 o 21 en la primera etapas se tiene una visión más amplia de las plagas que están presente en un determinado país y asociada al producto y podría ampliar o reducir esa lista. En las plagas mencionada en el cuadro no se aporta evidencia cientifica que estas plagas en determinadas condiciones, pueda comportarse. - "medio silvestre" se menciona como un medio de producción, no obstante al ser "silvestre" este no se puede considerar un sistema de producción por cuanto las flores crecen sin ningún control, ni practicas agronómicas lo que podría representar un riesgo mayor, así también estos lugares no estarían bajo el control oficial de la ONPF. El término flores cortadas que se está empleando en esta propuesta no esta acorde con la definición del Glosario de Términos. Las normas deben ser claras para que puedan ser aplicables por los países, esto podría confundir que los follajes no los estaría regulando. Se considera que esta propuesta tal y como está no brinda mayor aporte para la elaboración del riesgo y facilitar el comercio. Se debería reforzar los antecedentes, los lineamientos ser claros, enfocarse en que son productos categorizados según la NIMf 32 como categoría 3, el nombre de la misma debe ser claro, y también evitar seguir elaborando normas que estan asociada a norma ya aprobadas y considerarlas como anexos o apendices *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
10	G	(General Comment)	**Azerbaijan** Azerbaijan would like to formally endorse the EPPO coments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
11	G	(General Comment)	**EPPO** Since this topic was first accepted onto the work programme in 2008 there have

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			been significant developments in the understanding of the nature of commodity standards and the relationship between ISPMs and other forms of guidance. While there is useful material in the draft it does not fit with the view which EPPO shares of commodity standards, because there is not sufficient precision in the measures described. Cut flowers are an extremely diverse commodity class not only because of the number of plant families represented, and the diversity of pests which they may carry, but also the range of other factors which have a significant bearing on risk, such as the presence or absence of leaves or woody stems, conditions during transport, and the various ways in which flowers may be disposed of after use. The draft should either be strengthened into a commodity standard, with annexes for more specific trades and measures developed according to priorities identified during the calls for topics, or adapted into guidance in the form of a manual on how to carry out PRA for cut flowers. Both approaches could be taken, using different parts of the current draft for the two different purposes. As a Standard, significant changes are needed in this draft and the following are just examples. The concept of risk ranking is part of the PRA process and not specific to cut flowers, edits have been proposed to 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 could be deleted. 1.2.1 could focus on biological factors (e.g. life stages present, cold tolerance, host specificity) which may affect the risk posed rather than by species group (essentially reversing how it is currently structured). Table 1 could be deleted and it would need considerable reediting if it were to be retained. The main body of the standard could be a generic 'umbrella' and annexes could be drafted to give specific examples for plant species or more general categories (e.g. the same way that ISPM 28 has been structured). Section 2.1: 2.1.1-2.1.5 could be redrafted into 3 types of measures: production practices (e.g. grading and sorting), phytosanitary measures (e.g. treatment and pre-export inspection) and measures on arrival (e.g. inspection and rejection of consignments). The IC should be asked to consider the feasibility of developing specific PRA guidance for assessing the risks from cut flowers which could support this Standard and which could draw on some parts of this draft text. **Russian Federation** I agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
12	G	(General Comment)	**European Union** Since this topic was first accepted onto the work programme in 2008 there have been significant developments in the understanding of the nature of commodity standards and the relationship between ISPMs and other forms of guidance. While there is useful material in the draft it does not fit with the view which EU shares of commodity standards, because there is not sufficient precision in the measures described. Cut flowers are an extremely diverse commodity class not only because of the number of plant families represented, and the diversity of pests which they may carry, but also the range of other factors which have a significant bearing on risk, such as the presence or absence of leaves or woody stems, conditions during transport, and the various ways in which flowers may be disposed of after use. The draft should either be strengthened into a commodity standard, with annexes for more specific trades and measures developed according to priorities identified during the calls for topics, or adapted into guidance in the form of a manual on how

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13	G	(General Comment)	**Guyana** This standard is important as it is a useful guide in the facilitation of trade of cut flowers *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
14	G	(General Comment)	**Saint Vincent and The Grenadines** This standard will help in facilitating trade in cut flowers *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
15	G	(General Comment)	**Barbados** This Draft ISPM is necessary since this is a pathway that has been identified as an important one for introduction of pests into the Caribbean region. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
16	G	(General Comment)	**India** Points for consideration: Availability of treatments for all pests associated with cut flowers Perishable nature of the commodity Smell of pesticides, if used for treatment, may be concern in garlands and bouquets *Category : EDITORIAL*
17	G	(General Comment)	**Algeria** No comment *Category : TECHNICAL*
18	G	(General Comment)	**Tuvalu** No further comments as per attached draft *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
19	G	(General Comment)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** - It is recommended that the table would be an annex not a part of the text standard. **Libya**

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			agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
20	G	(General Comment)	**Colombia** El Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA) como Organización Nacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (ONPF) de Colombia ha analizado detalladamente el proyecto de Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF): titulado "Movimiento Internacional de Flores Cortadas (2008-005)", encontrando innecesaria la elaboración y publicación de esta norma, por las siguientes razones, las cuales a su vez fueron expuestas y explicadas en el Taller Regional de la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (CIPF) 2017 para América Latina, del 5 al 8 de septiembre de 2017, en la ciudad de Cusco: - En la actualidad el marco normativo de la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria contempla la NIMF 2 "Marco para el análisis del riesgo de plagas", NIMF 11 "Análisis de riesgo de plagas para plagas cuarentenarias" y NIMF 21 "Análisis de riesgo de plagas para plagas no cuarentenarias reglamentadas", las cuales señalan directrices suficientemente claras para la implementación de las tres etapas (inicio, evaluación del riesgo de plagas y manejo del riesgo de plagas) del análisis de riesgo de plagas (ARP), tanto para plagas cuarentenarias, como para plagas no cuarentenarias reglamentadas. De igual manera, la normatividad en mención existente documenta aspectos genéricos relativos a la recolección de información, la documentación, la comunicación del riesgo, la incertidumbre y la coherencia, los cuales se consideran que son suficientes para llevar a cabo de manera confiable, transparente, técnica y científica un análisis de riesgo de plagas. - De acuerdo con la NIMF 5 "Glosario de términos fitosanitarios" el término "flores cortadas y ramas cortadas" se define como las "partes frescas de plantas destinadas a usos decorativos y no a ser plantadas", por lo anterior, no es posible contemplar o sugerir usos diferentes a éste, dándole así a este tipo de comercio una condición de bajo riesgo, tal como ha sido contemplado en los antecedentes de la norma en elaboración. - Por otra parte, Colombia reitera su posición con relación a la propuesta de clasificación del riesgo para grupos de plagas y considera que no es posible hacer este tipo de categorización, debido a que ésta debe obedecer a los resultados del desarrollo de un ARP y a los aspectos específicos para cada plaga y producto. En este sentido, vemos con preocupación, que en el marco de una norma internacional se estén validando niveles de riesgo de manera generalista, sin contemplar evidencias científicas específicas para cada caso de estudio, lo que podría conllevar a imprecisiones en el establecimiento del nivel adecuado de protección para cada país. - Con relación a los sistemas de producción de flores cortadas en "medios silvestres", Colombia manifiesta que no son claras las características y condiciones de este tipo de producción, teniendo en cuenta que los productos destinados a la comercialización internacional, deben contar con regulaciones en el país exportador, que le permitan a las ONPF realizar seguimiento fitosanitario y llevar la correspondiente trazabilidad de la producción en áreas de cultivo comercial. - Por otra parte, la propuesta de NIMF señala la posibilidad de implementar

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			tratamientos de calor y vapor, los cuales no son viables teniendo en cuenta las características morfológicas y fisiológicas de este producto; lo anterior, podría conllevar a imprecisiones y errores en la solicitud de medidas de mitigación por parte de los países importadores y generar repercusiones económicas en los países exportadores. Así mismo, señala Colombia que la norma da validez y pertinencia a la utilización de tratamientos como la desvitalización para flor de corte, a pesar que este material es de uso exclusivo para decoración, que se considera de menor riesgo, generando así medidas fitosanitarias técnicamente injustificadas. De igual manera, es necesario resaltar la importancia de la elaboración del proceso de ARP, como instrumento técnico que se utiliza para determinar las medidas fitosanitarias apropiadas, de acuerdo con el riesgo determinado en cada caso, lo cual ya está desarrollado en los estándares o NIMFs que publicó la CIPF, para plagas reglamentadas y análisis de riesgo de plagas, las cuales consideramos son suficientes. - El cuadro 1 "ejemplos de grupos de plagas que podrán asociarse con el movimiento internacional de flores cortadas y otras partes de plantas frescas" es impreciso y poco confiable, pues no presenta los respectivos soportes científicos que argumenten y validen que las especies vegetales señaladas son realmente hospedantes de los grupos taxonómicos en mención. Adicionalmente, se presentan nombres comunes para identificar organismos que afectan flores de corte, siendo esto inaceptable, debido que para la identificación y evaluación de un riesgo es imperativo el conocimiento y confirmación del nombre científico de la plaga. De igual manera, no es posible generalizar el hábito y el comportamiento de los organismos en grupos tan amplios como los que se menciona en dicho cuadro. Los argumentos anteriores son presentados por Colombia en el SCL como un único comentario general, los cuales fueron igualmente sustentados por Colombia en el Taller Regional de la CIPF para América Latina 2017. Colombia participó en el análisis de los comentarios específicos presentados por los representantes de las ONPF de los otros países en este evento, como parte del ejercicio del taller. Durante esta reunión, los representantes de los países recomendaron la eliminación de los siguientes temas de la NIMF propuesta: eliminación de las flores silvestres y los ornamentales con propágulos y frutos en el ámbito de aplicación de la norma; se eliminaron los apartes relacionados con la categorización del riesgo y la clasificación de tipos de plagas. Con respecto al cuadro 1 "ejemplos de grupos de plagas que podrán asociarse con el movimiento internacional de flores cortadas y otras partes de plantas frescas", los representantes recomendaron eliminarlo del cuerpo de la norma y colocarlo como apéndice con recomendaciones de mejora en su presentación. Al final de la discusión y luego de analizar la norma con todas las correcciones sugeridas por el grupo de trabajo de América Latina, Colombia reiteró su posición con respecto a la No conveniencia de la elaboración de esta norma la cual justificó con los siguientes argumentos: - Las flores de corte y follajes son un producto perecedero que en su proceso de comercialización maneja temperaturas bajas (cadena de frío) que mitigan los riesgos de plagas asociados a este tipo de productos.

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			- Persistir en la idea de elaboración de normas sobre análisis de riesgo para cada grupo vegetal o especie agrícola, en vez de seguir los estándares aprobados como la NIMF 2 y 11, hace bastante complejo el proceso de apertura y admisibilidad fitosanitaria, generando así un retraso en las posibilidades de comercio del producto. En el caso de los ornamentales las exportaciones se dan en la modalidad de grupos de especies presentados en bouquets o mixed. Importante señalar que estamos hablando de un producto perecedero, que tiene bajas posibilidades de introducción de plagas invasivas, tal como se menciona en los antecedentes de la norma propuesta. - El comercio histórico de flores y follajes muestra que esta norma es innecesaria, pues en la actualidad los países han venido aplicando los estándares de las normas publicados por la CIPF, relacionados con este tipo de comercio (NIMF 2, 11, 14, 21). Colombia presenta un comercio histórico de flor cortada y follaje significativo en los diferentes continentes. Para el 2016 el país registró exportaciones de flor cortada a más de 90 países por 234.937 toneladas, y en el periodo de enero a junio del año 2017 se exportaron 129.386 toneladas. En los casos en que se presentan situaciones de interceptaciones de plagas, ha sido posible solucionarlas con los elementos disponibles en las NIMF existentes. Teniendo en cuenta los argumentos expuestos, Colombia manifiesta su desacuerdo total con el proyecto de NIMF "Movimiento Internacional de Flores Cortadas (2008-005)" y solicita la no expedición de una norma con estas características. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
21	G	(General Comment)	**New Zealand** New Zealand has no comments to add to this draft *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
22	G	(General Comment)	**Jamaica** This draft ISPM is important and necessary as it is pathway for pests within the region. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
23	G	(General Comment)	**Trinidad and Tobago** This draft ISPM is important and necessary as it is pathway for pests within the region. In T&T there are significant increases in the requests for plant import permits for cut flowers and foliage from "non traditional" countries of export. The standard is also useful in reducing delays (perishable commodity) due to identification or treatment of pests at ports of entry *Category : EDITORIAL*
24	G	(General Comment)	**Lao People's Democratic Republic** Lao PDR agreed with this drafted ISPM. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
25	G	(General Comment)	**Grenada** 2.1.5 e.g. of documents such as phytosanitary, import, fumigation certificates etc. can be given as examples *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
26	G	(General Comment)	**Grenada** 2.1.1 addition of 'verification by importing country' as an additional option *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

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27	G	(General Comment)	**Grenada** 1.2.2 pathogens can be considered a higher risk pest group because systemic plane pest such as viruses can easily escape the pathway without being detected *Category : TECHNICAL*
28	G	(General Comment)	**Grenada** 1.2.1 wants to include mites as a higher risk pest group. Mites such as red palm affects many crops. *Category : EDITORIAL*
29	G	(General Comment)	**Bahamas** There is an urgent need to conduct a pest risk analysis in the Bahamas due to our archipelagic nature and the numerous ports of entry and encouragement of tourism which places us at an even greater risk to exposure of pests. We would therefore support the adoption of an ISPM that will regulate the international movement of cut flowers. *Category : TECHNICAL*
30	G	(General Comment)	**Azerbaijan** Необходимо в разделе "сфера применения" уточнить понятие "срезанные цветы", так как в документе ссылка дается на МСФМ №5. А в Глоссарии фитосанитарных терминов имеется понятие "Срезанные цветы и ветви" - категория товара, обозначающая свежесрезанные части растений, предназначенные не для посадки, а для декоративного использования. Кроме того, как отмечено и в разделе 1.1. данного документа эти части растения могут быть носителями плодов и других органов размножения. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
31	G	(General Comment)	**Armenia** Предложения и комментарии по проекту МСФМ: Международное перемещение срезанных цветов (2008-005) Предложения по пункту 1.1. • Легкость обнаружения вредных организмов, которая может различаться в зависимости от принадлежности срезанных цветов к тому или иному роду или виду (например, различие в количестве лепестков или отсутствие бутонов) – Удалить фразу в скобках или добавить другие важные факторы, такие как тип соцветия; • Система выращивания (... добавить в условиях in vitro). Риск наличия вредных организмов на цветах, выращенных в условиях in vitro – минимальный; • Практики во время и после уборки урожая – непонятно употребление слова «переработка» в данном контексте, тем более, что далее в тексте нет никаких примеров или разъяснений по этому поводу. Предлагается удалить слово «переработка». Предложения по пункту 2.1.1. ; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.1.4; 2.1.5 В названии пунктов уточнить «варианты» – чего, фитосанитарных мер, управления рисками? Предложение по пункту 3. Документация должна вестись и по обследованиям зон естественного произрастания цветов и мониторинга в полевых условиях, в случае проведения подобных мероприятий.

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			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
32	G	(General Comment)	**Lao People's Democratic Republic** Lao PDR has no comment on DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
33	G	(General Comment)	**India** Table 1: 2. Cynodon dactylon (Poaceae) -Molluscs Pulmonata -Snails and slugs 3. Jasminum spp. (Oleaceae) -Arthropods (Insects) -Thysanoptera Tetranychidae 4. Ocimum spp. -Arthropods Hemiptera Thysanoptera Tetranychidae -Whitefly Thrips Spider mite 5. Garlands made of different flowers and foliage pose risk (Mixed flowers viz -Ocemum, Lotus, rose, tube rose, etc -Hemiptera Thysanoptera Tetranychidae Cicadellidae -Whitefly Thrips Mites Leafhoppers shall be included in to the table at appropriate level/number. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
34	G	(General Comment)	**India** Table 1: Artemisia pallens (Asterraceae) -Arthropods (Insects) -Hemiptera Thysanoptera -Whitefly Thrips. Shall be added. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
35	G	(General Comment)	**India** Thrips: (Thripidae): Scales (Coccidae): the eggs are laid on the leaves and stem of cut-flowers, immature and adults feed on it. Mealybugs (Pseudococcidae). Eggs and immature are found on the cut-flowers. Leafhoppers (Cicadellidae): Eggs are inserted into the plant tissues. Egg and nymphs may move with consignment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
36	G	(General Comment)	**India** Cutflowers meant for vase purpose such as Aster, Chrysanthemum, etc. Vase life of many cut flowers with leaves is sufficient enough to support immature stages of leaf miners and thrips to complete life cycle. *Category : TECHNICAL*
37	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** Indonesia proposes an additional requirement that after used cut flowers should be destroyed by using methods that can kill pest especially insects. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
38	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** Indonesia suggests that some species of fungi (such as rust leaf spot, blight) are also to be considered as they easily transported by cut flowers

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39	G	(General Comment)	**Indonesia** Indonesia suggests that some species of fungi (such as rust leaf spot, blight) are also to be considered as they easily transported by cut flowers *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
40	G	(General Comment)	**Oman** Since this is a specific standard about a specific type of commodity I believe it should include more detailed information about the current implemented practices or methods that are used for phytosanitary inspection, testing or pest diagnosis and treatment. This should at least cover the higher-risk pest group. *Category : TECHNICAL*
41	G	(General Comment)	**Iraq** No comments *Category : TECHNICAL*
42	G	(General Comment)	**Bahrain** there is no comment *Category : EDITORIAL*
43	G	(General Comment)	**PPPO** the list needs to be broken down into pest groups and pathways *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
44	G	(General Comment)	**Nicaragua** Se puede observar en todo el documento la recurrencia en los errores de la traducción *Category : TRANSLATION*
45	G	(General Comment)	**Nicaragua** Se solicita la exclusión de la tabla del párrafo N° 126 y se propone sea agregada como apéndice de la presente norma. *Category : TECHNICAL*
46	G	(General Comment)	**Panama** Se observa frecuentes errores de traducción al español. Dentro de la norma debido a errores de traducción se encuentran con inconsistencia con su versión original en inglés. *Category : TRANSLATION*
47	G	(General Comment)	**Panama** Se solicita excluir de la presente norma, la tabla que se encuentra en el párrafo No. 126 y que sea agregado como un apéndice a la presente norma. Esta norma está guiada por el Análisis de Riesgo de Plagas (ARP), quien identificara el listado de plagas asociadas con la movilización del envío, ese listado podría sesgar el ARP que realiza la ONPF del país importador, en cambio si quedara como apéndice a la norma serviría como referencia para el ARP, ya que las listas de plagas reglamentadas están sujetas a constantes actualizaciones. *Category : TECHNICAL*
48	G	(General Comment)	**Panama** Traducción correcta del inglés al español y uso de términos apropiados. Mismo comentario para todo el cuerpo de la norma.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : TRANSLATION
49	G	(General Comment)	**OIRSA** Se solicita excluir de la presente norma, la tabla que se encuentra en el párrafo No. 126 y que sea agregado como un apéndice a la presente norma; Esta norma está guiada por el Análisis de Riesgo de Plagas (ARP), quien identificara el listado de plagas asociadas con la movilización del envío, ese listado podría sesgar el ARP que realiza la ONPF del país importador, en cambio si quedara como apéndice a la norma serviría como referencia para el ARP, ya que las listas de plagas reglamentadas están sujetas a constantes actualizaciones. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
50	G	(General Comment)	**OIRSA** Se observa frecuentes errores de traducción al español; Dentro de la norma debido a errores de traducción se encuentran con inconsistencia con su versión original en inglés. *Category : TRANSLATION*
51	G	(General Comment)	**Cameroon** Cette norme est importante et permettra spécifiquement de gérér les risques associés aux fleux coupées dans le commerce international. Elle servira à mieux encadrer la relation avec les autres services étatiques aux frontières relativement à ce produit *Category : TECHNICAL*
52	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**Antigua and Barbuda** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
53	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers (2008-005)**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Keep original paragraph & each country to submit individual comments. SC should be clear in definition of cut flowers in this draft. Title and scope should be harmonised. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **Bangladesh** Bangladesh agree with APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
54	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**COSAVE** For consistency throughout the draft *Category : TECHNICAL*
55	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**Peru** For consistency throughout the draft *Category : TECHNICAL*
56	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**Costa Rica** *Category : TECHNICAL*
57	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : TECHNICAL*
58	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage**	**Argentina**

#	Para	Text	Comment
		(2008-005)	For consistency throughout the draft *Category : TECHNICAL*
59	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**Guyana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
60	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
61	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers (2008-005)**	**Mozambique** The title should remain "International Movement of cut flowers" *Category : TECHNICAL*
62	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers (2008-005)**	**Ghana** Title should remain "International Movement of Cut Flowers" *Category : TECHNICAL*
63	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**Uruguay** For consistency throughout the draft *Category : TECHNICAL*
64	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers (2008-005)**	**Singapore** The title (SC has changed several times earlier) should be clear and consistent to reflect the content of the draft ISPM. The approved title for First Consultation is "Interntional movement of cut flowers" but the content included reference to "non-woody foliage in para 40, fruits and other propagules in para 83 and table 1 refer to examples of cut flowers and other fresh parts that included at least 3 species that should be foliages ie Codiaeum variegatum, Dracaena spp, Polypodiophyta and not cut flowers. Either retain title and streamline content or change title to reflect correct content. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
65	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)**	**China** In line with the title change description in "Status box" *Category : EDITORIAL*
66	1	**DRAFT ISPM: International movement of cut flowers and ornamental foliage (2008-005)**	**Thailand** The title of draft ISPM should be covering all types of the commodities as specified under this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
67	1	**PROYECTO DE NIMF: Movimiento internacional de flores ~~cortadas~~ y follaje cortados (2008-005)**	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
68	1	**PROYECTO DE NIMF: Movimiento internacional de flores ~~cortadas~~ y follaje cortados (2008-005)**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : TECHNICAL*
69	1	**PROYECTO DE NIMF: Movimiento internacional de flores cortadas y follaje (2008-005)**	**Panama** La norma hace mención al follaje en toda la norma, mas no en el título. *Category : TECHNICAL*
70	1	**PROYECTO DE NIMF: Movimiento internacional de flores cortadas y follaje (2008-005)**	**OIRSA** La norma hace mención al follaje en toda la norma, mas no en el título. *Category : TECHNICAL*
71	36	~~Adoption~~We agree with the draft	**Nigeria**

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
72	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and ~~non-woody~~ foliage, for decoration or ornamentation ~~(hereafter referred to as cut flowers),~~ and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**COSAVE** Scope clarified according with the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" in paragraph No 45 *Category : TECHNICAL*
73	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Peru** Scope clarified according with the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" in paragraph No 45 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
74	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers ~~and non-woody~~ and foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Peru** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
75	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers ~~and non-woody~~ and foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Costa Rica** Scope clarified in order to be aligned with a proposed definition of the term "Cut flowers" in para. 45 *Category : TECHNICAL*
76	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and ~~non-woody~~ foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Brazil** Scope clarified in order to be aligned with a proposed definition of the term "Cut flowers" in para. 45. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
77	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and ~~non-woody~~ foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Argentina** Scope clarified according with the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" in paragraph 45 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
78	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity class in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**European Union** According to ISPM 5 "cut flowers and branches" is a commodity class, so "cut flowers and non-woody foliage" is also a commodity class. "Commodity class" is the term used at the end of paragraph 51. *Category : EDITORIAL*
79	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and ~~non-woody~~ foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
80	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and ~~non-woody~~ foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : TECHNICAL*
81	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity class in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**EPPO** According to ISPM 5 "cut flowers and branches" is a commodity class, so "cut flowers and non-woody foliage" is also a commodity class. "Commodity class" is the term used at the end of paragraph 51. *Category : EDITORIAL*
82	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of regulated pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Egypt** Consistent with ISPM 5. phytosanitary Measures are applied only to quarantine or regulated non quarantine pests(according to glossary definition) which are referred to as regulated pest by (glossary definition) and not applied to pests in general. **Libya** agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
83	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of quarantine pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** Phytosanitary measures should be applied only to Regulated pests but as the cut flowers are not intended for planting then it is better to add quarantine pest not pest in general. **Libya** agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
84	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk	**Uruguay** Scope clarified according with the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and

#	Para	Text	Comment
		associated with cut flowers and ~~non-woody~~ foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	foliage" in paragraph 45 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
85	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with fresh cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Korea, Republic of** In this standard, it needs to be specific as "fresh cut flowers and non-woody foliage". If necessary, it will be needed another standard with "woody foliage". *Category : EDITORIAL*
86	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Regional - keep original paragraph & each country to submit individual comments. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **Bangladesh** agree with APPPC comment. *Category : EDITORIAL*
87	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Nepal** Many floral, and foliage fungal and virus and virus and mycoplasma like diseases need to listed Even if pest list may seem not long at international level but at bilateral, or regional level it may be serious one and especially for small farmers group engaged in floriculture may be heavily affected. I feel the list of pests is not complete, gather the major serious pest of global importance. *Category : EDITORIAL*
88	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their ~~stems~~ stems/branches or ~~foliage~~foliage or buds.	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*
89	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut ~~flowers and non-woody foliage~~flowers, branches (woody/ non woody), cut foliage and flower garlands (made of either entirely of flowers or mixed with foliage) for decoration or ornamentation or religious purposes (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The	**Sri Lanka** *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	
90	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, typically used for decoration or ornamentation ~~(hereafter~~ purposes(hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Australia** The wording "for decoration or ornamentation" may be too precise/restrictive as cut flowers/foliage could be imported for other purposes (eg. for religeous activities in which they are not specifically used for decoration). The wording "typically used for decoration or ornamentation purposes" is less restrictive as it would encompass other uses. *Category : TECHNICAL*
91	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with fresh cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers cut flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Australia** Clarification *Category : EDITORIAL*
92	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Montenegro** This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers with their stems or foliage and non-woody foliage for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. *Category : TECHNICAL*
93	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers ~~and non-woody foliage,~~ for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers cut flowers with their stems with or ~~foliage~~without leaves or only foliage .	**Singapore** Proposed deletion of "and non-woody foliage" in 1st sentence in para 40 for better clarity. The revision of the 2nd sentence i.e " covers cut flowers with their stems with or without leaves or only foliage" is to define cut flowers as such or as foliage. Or to better define the term "cut flowers" under Scope to ensure better understanding. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
94	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Nicaragua** Se revisó y analizó la NIMF propuesta para la implementación del Movimiento Internacional de Flores de Corte y en la cual se considera que la norma se adapta, a las diferentes formas de intercambio comercial que tiene Nicaragua, en referencia a este producto. *Category : TECHNICAL*
95	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**PPPO** there should be a clarification on the use of non woody foliage *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
96	40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, any woody part of the commodity, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	**Vanuatu** Standard must recognize that some cut flowers have a woody part to it, for example the stalks or stems *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
97	40	La presente NIMF proporciona orientación sobre la determinación del riesgo de plagas asociado a las flores ~~cortadas~~ y ~~al~~ follaje no ~~leñoso~~leñoso cortados, para decoración u ornamentación (en adelante, "flores ~~cortadas")~~y follaje cortados"), y sobre medidas fitosanitarias para reducir la probabilidad de la ~~circulación~~ movilización de plagas con este producto en el comercio internacional. Esta norma abarca las flores con sus tallos o follaje.	**Panama** Para ser más consistente con la NIMF No. 5. *Category : TECHNICAL*
98	40	La presente NIMF proporciona orientación sobre la determinación del riesgo de plagas asociado a las flores ~~cortadas~~ y ~~al~~ follaje no ~~leñoso~~leñoso cortados, para decoración u ornamentación (en adelante, "flores ~~cortadas")~~y follaje cortados"), y sobre medidas fitosanitarias para reducir la probabilidad de la ~~circulación~~ movilización de plagas con este producto en el comercio internacional. Esta norma abarca las flores con sus tallos o follaje.	**OIRSA** Para ser más consistente con la NIMF No. 5 *Category : TECHNICAL*
99	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**Peru** Fruits are also not covered by this standard, and should be added here. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
100	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, fruit plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**Peru** Fruits are also not covered by this standard, and should be added here. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
101	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, fruits, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**Costa Rica** Fruits are also not covered by this standard, and should be added here. *Category : TECHNICAL*
102	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Regional - keep original paragraph & each country to submit individual comments. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **Viet Nam** Vietnam agree with APPPC comment *Category : EDITORIAL*
103	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, fruits, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**Argentina** Fruits are also not covered by this standard, and should be added here. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
104	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, plants for planting, ~~or~~ processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**European Union** When translating into other languages 'or' create confusions. *Category : EDITORIAL*
105	41	The standard does not cover ~~dried or otherwise~~ cut branches, other woody foliage, preserved plant parts, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**European Union** From the present text in the scope it's not clear what is covered by the standard and not. The proposal improves clarity. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
106	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, fruits, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
107	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, fruits, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : TECHNICAL*
108	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, fruits, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**Brazil** "fruits" are also not cover by this standard and should be mentioned. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
109	41	The standard does not cover ~~dried or otherwise~~ cut branches, other woody foliage, preserved plant parts, plants for planting, ~~or~~ processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**EPPO** From the present text in the scope it's not clear what is covered by the standard and not. The proposal improves clarity. When translating into other languages 'or' create confusions *Category : EDITORIAL*
110	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, fruits, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**Uruguay** Fruits are also not covered by this standard, and should be added here. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
111	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**Sri Lanka** agree with the comment made by Thailand, but for the comment made by Japan, There might be a risk of introducing timber pests, which may be a problem for packing material and timber industry. Therefore we suggest to include coniferous trees also in to the scope of this standard *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
112	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from dried plants or plant products.	**PPPO** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
113	41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, fruits, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products.	**COSAVE** "fruits" are also not cover by this standard and should be mentioned. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
114	41	Pero no ~~abarca~~ contempla las partes de plantas secas o conservadas de otro modo, las plantas para plantar o ~~la materia~~ material vegetal ~~elaborada~~procesado, ni tampoco los artículos fabricados a partir de plantas o productos vegetales.	**Panama** Mejorar la redacción, tratar de ejemplificar dentro de la norma a la palabra "Proceso". *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
115	41	Pero no ~~abarca~~ contempla las partes de plantas secas o conservadas de otro modo, las plantas para plantar o ~~la materia~~ material vegetal ~~elaborada~~procesado, ni tampoco los artículos fabricados a partir de plantas o productos vegetales.	**OIRSA** Mejorar la redacción, tratar de ejemplificar dentro de la norma a la palabra "Proceso" *Category : EDITORIAL*
116	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).	**Peru** We suggest to define the term "cut flowers and foliage" in order to limit the scope of the standard to products that include only plant parts with similar pest risk. Consequently we suggest to delete from ISPM 5 the term "cut flowers and branches" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
117	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies: Cut flowers and foliage: a commodity class for fresh flowers of plants with their stems and leaves or other foliage, intended for decorative or ornamental use, and not for planting.	**Peru** We suggest to define the term "cut flowers and foliage" in order to limit the scope of the standard to products that include only plant parts with similar pest risk. Consequently we suggest to delete from ISPM 5 the term "cut flowers and branches" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
118	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)~~.~~. Cut flowers and foliage: a commodity class for fresh flowers of plants with their stems and leaves or other foliage, intented for decorative or oornamental use, and not for planting	**Costa Rica** We suggest to define the term "cut flowers and foliage" in order to limit the scope of the standard to products that include only plant parts with similar pest risk. Consequently we suggest to delete from ISPM 5 the term "cut flowers and branches" *Category : TECHNICAL*
119	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). Cut flowers and foliage: a commodity class for fresh flowers of plants with their stems and leaves or other foliage, intented for decorative or oornamental use, and not for planting	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** **Costa Rica** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
120	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies: Cut flowers and foliage: a commodity class for fresh flowers of plants with their stems and leaves or other foliage, intended for decorative or ornamental use, and not for planting	**Argentina** We suggest to define the term "cut flowers and foliage" in order to limit the scope of the standard to products that include only plant parts with similar pest risk. Consequently we suggest to delete from ISPM 5 the term "cut flowers and branches" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
121	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). Cut flowers and foliage: a commodity class for fresh flowers of plants with their stems and leaves or other foliage, intented for decorative or oornamental use, and not for planting	*Category : TECHNICAL*
122	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). In addition to the definition in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies: Cut flowers: a commodity class for fresh flowers of plants with their stems and leaves or other foliage, intented for decorative or oornamental use, and not for planting.	**Brazil** We suggest to define the term "cut flowers" in order to limit the scope to products that include only plant parts with similar pest risk. Consecuently, we suggest to delete the glossary term "cut flowers and branches" in ISPM 5. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
123	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies: Cut flowers and foliage: a commodity class for fresh flowers of plants with their stems and leaves or other foliage, intended for decorative or ornamental use, and not for planting	**Uruguay** We suggest to define the term "cut flowers and foliage" in order to limit the scope of the standard to products that include only plant parts with similar pest risk. Consequently we suggest to delete from ISPM 5 the term "cut flowers and branches" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
124	45	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). In addition to the definition in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies: Cut flowers: a commodity class for fresh flowers of plants with their stems and leaves or other foliage, intented for decorative or oornamental use, and not for planting.	**COSAVE** We suggest to define the term "cut flowers" in order to limit the scope to products that include only plant parts with similar pest risk. Consecuently, we suggest to delete the glossary term "cut flowers and branches" in ISPM 5. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
125	47	This standard identifies specific factors ~~relating to the international movement of cut flowers~~ (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk ~~analysis~~analysis for cut flowers.	**Peru** To avoid repetition, the title of the standard is "International movement of cut flowers", therefore it is no needed to repeat. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
126	47	This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk ~~analysis.~~analysis for analysis for cut flowers	**Costa Rica** To avoid repetition, title of the standard is International movement of cut flowers. Thefore it is not needed to repeat. *Category : EDITORIAL*
127	47	~~This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** To avoid repetition, title of the standard is International movement of cut flowers. Thefore it is not needed to repeat.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~should be taken into account when conducting pest risk analysis.~~This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk analysisanalysis for cut flowers.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
128	47	This standard identifies specific factors ~~relating to the international movement of cut flowers~~ (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk ~~analysis~~analysis for cut flowers.	**Argentina** To avoid repetition, the title of the standard is "International movement of cut flowers", therefore it is no needed to repeat. *Category : EDITORIAL*
129	47	~~This standard identifies specific factors relating~~ When conducting Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to technically justify phytosanitary measures for the international movement of cut ~~flowers~~ flowers, the particular characteristics of such commodities (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) ~~that~~ should be taken into ~~account when conducting pest risk analysis~~account.	**European Union** The current wording of the Outline section is not in conformance with that of other ISPMs. The outline should instead, in a condensed form, present the main requirements of the standard. *Category : TECHNICAL*
130	47	~~This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk analysis.~~This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk analysisanalysis for cut flowers.	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 5 sep. 2017 23:02 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : EDITORIAL*
131	47	This standard identifies specific factors ~~relating to the international movement of cut flowers~~ (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk ~~analysis~~analysis for cut flowers.	**Brazil** To avoid repetition, title of the standard is International movement of cut flowers. Thefore it is not needed to repeat. *Category : EDITORIAL*
132	47	~~This standard identifies specific factors relating~~ When conducting Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to technically justify phytosanitary measures for the international movement of cut ~~flowers~~ flowers, the particular characteristics of such commodities (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) ~~that~~ should be taken into account ~~when conducting pest risk analysis~~.	**EPPO** The current wording of the Outline section is not in conformance with that of other ISPMs. The outline should instead, in a condensed form, present the main requirements of the standard. *Category : TECHNICAL*
133	47	This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account ~~when conducting pest risk analysis.~~when conducting pest risk analysis.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** There is no consistency between the english version and the french translation (when conducting pest risk analysis) **Libya** agree *Category : TRANSLATION*
134	47	This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, requiring cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk analysis.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** Better text **Libya** agree *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
135	47	This standard identifies specific factors ~~relating to the international movement of cut flowers~~ (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk ~~analysis~~analysis for cut flowers.	**Uruguay** To avoid repetition, the title of the standard is "International movement of cut flowers", therefore it is no needed to repeat. *Category : EDITORIAL*
136	47	This standard identifies specific factors relating to the international movement of cut flowers (e.g. high perishability, requiring cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk analysis.	**Egypt** More clear text *Category : EDITORIAL*
137	47	This standard identifies specific factors ~~relating to the international movement of cut flowers~~ (e.g. high perishability, cold storage) that should be taken into account when conducting pest risk ~~analysis~~analysis for cut flowers.	**COSAVE** To avoid repetition, title of the standard is International movement of cut flowers. Thefore it is not needed to repeat. *Category : EDITORIAL*
138	47	En la presente NIMF se determinan los factores específicos relativos al movimiento internacional de flores ~~cortadas~~ y follaje cortados (por ejemplo, su carácter muy perecedero, el almacenamiento en frío) que deberían tenerse en cuenta al analizar el riesgo de plagas.	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
139	47	En la presente NIMF se determinan los factores específicos relativos al movimiento internacional de flores ~~cortadas~~ y follaje cortados (por ejemplo, su carácter muy perecedero, el almacenamiento en frío) que deberían tenerse en cuenta al analizar el riesgo de plagas.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : TECHNICAL*
140	47	En la presente NIMF se determinan los factores específicos relativos al movimiento internacional de flores cortadas y follaje (por ejemplo, ~~su carácter muy perecedero~~sus propiedades perecederas, el almacenamiento en frío) que deberían tenerse en cuenta al analizar el riesgo de plagas.	**Panama** Para ser consistente dentro del cuerpo de la norma con el título, eliminar la palabra "carácter" por "propiedades" por ser un término más apropiado. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
141	47	En la presente NIMF se determinan los factores específicos relativos al movimiento internacional de flores cortadas (por ejemplo, su carácter muy perecedero, el almacenamiento en frío) que deberían tenerse en cuenta al analizar el riesgo de plagas.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Sobre el termino flores y follaje cortados hacer una revisión global en el documento *Category : TECHNICAL*
142	47	En la presente NIMF se determinan los factores específicos relativos al movimiento internacional de flores cortadas y follaje (por ejemplo, ~~su carácter muy perecedero~~sus propiedades perecederas, el almacenamiento en frío) que deberían tenerse en cuenta al analizar el riesgo de plagas.	**OIRSA** Para ser consistente dentro del cuerpo de la norma con el título, eliminar la palabra "carácter" por "propiedades" por ser un término más apropiado. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
143	48	The standard provides examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers~~flowers and which NPPOs may choose to consider when conducting PRA.	**European Union** The current wording of the Outline section is not in conformance with that of other ISPMs. The outline should instead, in a condensed form, present the main requirements of the standard.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : TECHNICAL
144	48	The standard provides examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers~~flowers and which NPPOs may choose to consider when conducting PRA.	**EPPO** The current wording of the Outline section is not in conformance with that of other ISPMs. The outline should instead, in a condensed form, present the main requirements of the standard. *Category : TECHNICAL*
145	48	En los apéndices de la presente norma se ofrecen ejemplos de grupos de plagas que podrán estar asociadas al movimiento internacional de flores cortadas.	**Panama** En concordancia con el comentario general, que el listado sea trasladado a un apéndice *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
146	48	En los apéndices de la presente norma se ofrecen ejemplos de grupos de plagas que podrán estar asociadas al movimiento internacional de flores cortadas.	**OIRSA** En concordancia con el comentario general, que el listado sea trasladado a un apéndice *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
147	49	~~It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)).~~It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the for pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (Framework for pest risk analysis), ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests)).	**Costa Rica** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America See general comment *Category : EDITORIAL*
148	49	~~It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)).~~It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the for pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (Framework for pest risk analysis), ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests)).	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** To simplify the text and focus in the guidance provided by this standard. *Category : EDITORIAL*
149	49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered ~~as part of the~~ for pest risk management for cut flowers~~, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*))~~.	**Peru** To simplify text and focus in the guidance provided by this standard *Category : EDITORIAL*
150	49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered ~~as part of the~~ for pest risk management for cut flowers~~, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*))~~.	**Argentina** To simplify text and focus in the guidance provided by this standard *Category : EDITORIAL*

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151	49	~~It also provides guidance on options to~~ Based upon a PRA, appropriate measures may be ~~considered as part of~~ required by the ~~pest risk management for cut flowers~~importing country as phytosanitary import requirements, ~~taking into account~~ that ~~several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2~~should be complied with by the exporting country ~~(*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*))~~.	**European Union** The current wording of the Outline section is not in conformance with that of other ISPMs. The outline should instead, in a condensed form, present the main requirements of the standard. *Category : TECHNICAL*
152	49	~~It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)).~~It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the for pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (Framework for pest risk analysis), ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests)).	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 5 sep. 2017 23:03 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : EDITORIAL*
153	49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered ~~as part of the~~ for pest risk management for cut flowers~~, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*))~~.	**Brazil** To simplify the text and focus in the guidance provided by this standard. *Category : EDITORIAL*
154	49	~~It also provides guidance on options to~~ Based upon a PRA, appropriate measures may be ~~considered as part of~~ required by the ~~pest risk management for cut flowers~~importing country as phytosanitary import requirements, ~~taking into account~~ that ~~several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g~~should be complied with by the exporting country. ~~ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)).~~	**EPPO** The current wording of the Outline section is not in conformance with that of other ISPMs. The outline should instead, in a condensed form, present the main requirements of the standard. *Category : TECHNICAL*
155	49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account ~~that several~~ the ISPMs that provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)).	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** The original text may cause confusion on he presence of more standards addressing the Pest Risk analysis the standards of the pest risk analysis are highlighted in the example. **Libya** agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
156	49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered ~~as part of the~~ for pest risk management for cut flowers~~, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g~~. ~~ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)).~~	**Uruguay** To simplify text and focus in the guidance provided by this standard *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
157	49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*~~))~~)ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management).	**Australia** Need to include at the end: ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management). ISPM 14 also provides for systems approach. *Category : TECHNICAL*
158	49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered as part of the pest risk management for cut flowers, taking into account ~~that several~~ the ISPMs that provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)).	**Egypt** a better wording as there are no several ISPMs and they are specified in the example provided in the paragraph. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
159	49	It also provides guidance on options to be considered ~~as part of the~~ for pest risk management for cut flowers~~, taking into account that several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*))~~.	**COSAVE** To simplify the text and focus in the guidance provided by this standard. *Category : EDITORIAL*
160	49	~~Se ofrece asimismo~~ Además se proporciona orientación sobre posibles medidas que considerar como parte del manejo del riesgo de plagas en flores cortadas, teniendo en cuenta que varias NIMF ofrecen orientación general sobre el manejo del riesgo de plagas (por ejemplo, la NIMF 2 (*Marco para el análisis del riesgo de plagas*) o la NIMF 11 (*Análisis de riesgo de plagas para plagas cuarentenarias*)).	**Panama** Para ser consistentes con la versión en Inglés. *Category : EDITORIAL*
161	51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	**Jamaica** The movement of cut flowers presents a significant risk for introduction of pests. The standard is therefore timely and will provide a framework for conducting pest risk assessments. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
162	51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, ~~although this may not always lead to establishment~~although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine and regulated pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	**Jamaica** Remove as outcome of PRA will determine ability of pest to become establish. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
163	51	Cut flowers are ~~a~~ short-lived ~~commodity~~ commodities that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to pest establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments ~~often~~ involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the likelihood of pest ~~risk from quarantine pests~~ being present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	**European Union** Clearer. *Category : EDITORIAL*
164	51	Cut flowers are ~~a~~ short-lived ~~commodity~~ commodities that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to pest establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments ~~often~~ involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the likelihood of pest ~~risk from quarantine pests~~ being present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	**EPPO** Clearer. Clearer. Improvement Clearer *Category : EDITORIAL*
165	51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** Agree with the comment of Egypt **Libya** agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
166	51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk~~. .Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.~~	**Korea, Republic of** Propose to delete the last sentence in this para 51 due to duplication of sentences in para 52. *Category : EDITORIAL*
167	51	Cut flowers ~~are a short-lived commodity that~~ may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to ~~establishment~~establishmen, due to its a short duration and the intended use as decoration. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers	**Costa Rica** Aclarar que estos productos son de bajo riesgo por su uso previsto más que por su duración *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	
168	51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. ~~Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.~~	**Azerbaijan** *Category : EDITORIAL*
169	51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. ~~Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.~~	**Singapore** Propose to delete the last sentence in this para 51 and to combine this with the last sentence in para 52 for better flow of information to avoid duplication of sentences. *Category : EDITORIAL*
170	51	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although ~~this may not always~~ it may lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	**Egypt** According definition Entry doesn't include establishment thus we can't exclude Establishment as it is not included in the term. we can also suggest to change entry to introduction and keep the sentence as it was. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
171	51	Las flores cortadas son ~~un producto de breve duración~~ productos perecederos que ~~puede~~ pueden constituir una vía de entrada de plagas, aunque esta entrada no siempre podrá dar lugar a su establecimiento. Las ~~medidas~~ acciones fitosanitarias como la inspección, la certificación y los tratamientos a menudo conllevan diversas ~~acciones~~ medidas fitosanitarias para reducir el riesgo de plagas asociado. Las directrices sobre el modo de reducir al mínimo el riesgo de plagas cuarentenarias presentes en las flores cortadas antes de su importación podrán facilitar el comercio internacional en esta clase de producto.	**Panama** Hacer referencia en el glosario de términos fitosanitario NIMF 5, al término Medidas fitosanitarias y acciones fitosanitarias. *Category : EDITORIAL*
172	51	Las flores cortadas son ~~un producto de breve duración~~ productos perecederos que ~~puede~~ pueden constituir una vía de entrada de plagas, aunque esta entrada no siempre podrá dar lugar a su establecimiento. Las ~~medidas~~ acciones fitosanitarias como la inspección, la certificación y los tratamientos a menudo conllevan diversas ~~acciones~~ medidas	**OIRSA** Para ser consistentes con la versión en Inglés. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		fitosanitarias para reducir el riesgo de plagas asociado. Las directrices sobre el modo de reducir al mínimo el riesgo de plagas cuarentenarias presentes en las flores cortadas antes de su importación podrán facilitar el comercio internacional en esta clase de producto.	
173	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures~~. .Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry.~~ Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays at points of entry, which may affect the quality of cut flowers or even their destruction if a treatment is required.	**Peru** To highlight the cosequences of delays at the port of entry which are specially relevant in the international trade of high perishible commodities, such as cut flowers. *Category : TECHNICAL*
174	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. ~~Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry.~~ Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays at points of entry, which may affect the quality of cut flowers or even their destruction if a treatment is required.	**Argentina** To highlight the cosequences of delays at the port of entry which are specially relevant in the international trade of high perishible commodities, such as cut flowers. *Category : TECHNICAL*
175	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain plant genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry. Guidelines on how to minimize the ~~pest risk from quarantine~~ likelihood of pests being present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays at points of entry.	**European Union** Clearer. *Category : EDITORIAL*
176	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. ~~Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry.~~ Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays	**Brazil** To highlight the consequences of delays the import of cut flowers at the point of entry, that are specially relevant in the international trade of high perishable commodities. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		at points of entry, which may affect the quality of cut flowers or event their destruction if a treatment is required.	
177	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain plant genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry. Guidelines on how to minimize the ~~pest risk from quarantine~~ likelihood of pests being present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays at points of entry.	**EPPO** Clearer Clearer *Category : EDITORIAL*
178	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. ~~Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry.~~ Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays at points of entry, which may affect the quality of cut flowers or even their destruction if a treatment is required.	**Uruguay** To highlight the cosequences of delays at the port of entry which are specially relevant in the international trade of high perishible commodities, such as cut flowers. *Category : TECHNICAL*
179	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import ~~could also~~ may facilitate international trade in this commodity class and help to reduce delays at points of entry.	**Korea, Republic of** *Category : EDITORIAL*
180	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to ~~import~~ export could also help to reduce delays at points of entry.	**Costa Rica** Clarificar mejor donde se pueden realizar las medidas para minimizar el riesgo, entendiéndose que se realizan en el país exportador antes de la exportación por cuando "antes de la importación" se podría dar a entender que se pueden realizar en el punto de ingreso dado que el material aún no se ha nacionalizado y por ende no se ha importador o que se puede realizar durante el transporte entre ambos países. *Category : TECHNICAL*
181	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is	**Azerbaijan**

#	Para	Text	Comment
		associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class and could also help to reduce delays at points of entry.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
182	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import ~~could also~~ may facilitate international trade in this commodity class and help to reduce delays at points of entry.	**Singapore** Propose to combine the last sentence in para 51 with the last sentecen in para 52 for better sentence structuring. *Category : EDITORIAL*
183	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. Treatment may be required on imports of cut flower if pests were detected, which may cause delay in entry affecting the commodity as it perishable.~~Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry.~~ Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays at points of entry.	**Egypt** more clear sentence highlighting the effect of the commodity being perishable. the original phrase doesn't capture the core of the scope of the sentence. *Category : EDITORIAL*
184	52	International movement of cut flowers may involve pest risk that is associated with particular pest groups and certain genera. Accurate pest diagnosis is crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures. ~~Import of cut flowers, which are perishable, may be delayed if pests are detected and a treatment is required at the point of entry.~~ Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import could also help to reduce delays at points of entry, which may affect the quality of cut flowers or event their destruction if a treatment is required.	**COSAVE** To highlight the consequences of delays the import of cut flowers at the point of entry, that are specially relevant in the international trade of high perishable commodities. *Category : TECHNICAL*
185	52	El movimiento internacional de flores cortadas podrá conllevar un	**Nicaragua**

#	Para	Text	Comment
		riesgo de plagas asociado a grupos de plagas determinados y a ciertos géneros. El diagnóstico exacto de la plaga es crucial para la aplicación adecuada de medidas fitosanitarias. La importación de flores cortadas, que son perecederas, podrá retrasarse si se detectan plagas y se requiere un tratamiento en el punto de entrada. Las directrices sobre el modo de reducir al mínimo el riesgo de plagas de plagas cuarentenarias presentes en las flores cortadas ~~antes de~~ previo a su ~~importación~~ exportación también podrían asimismo contribuir a reducir las demoras en los puntos de entrada.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
186	52	El movimiento internacional de flores ~~cortadas~~ y follaje cortados podrá conllevar un riesgo de plagas asociado a grupos de plagas determinados y a ciertos géneros. El diagnóstico exacto de la plaga es crucial para la aplicación adecuada de medidas fitosanitarias. La importación de flores cortadas, que son perecederas, podrá retrasarse si se detectan plagas y se requiere un tratamiento en el punto de entrada. Las directrices sobre el modo de reducir al mínimo el riesgo de plagas de plagas cuarentenarias presentes en las flores cortadas antes de su importación también podrían asimismo contribuir a reducir las demoras en los puntos de entrada.	**Nicaragua** *Category : EDITORIAL*
187	52	El movimiento internacional de flores cortadas podrá conllevar un riesgo de plagas asociado a grupos de plagas determinados y a ciertos géneros. ~~El diagnóstico exacto~~ Identificación precisa de la plaga es crucial para la aplicación adecuada de medidas fitosanitarias. La importación de flores cortadas, que son perecederas, podrá retrasarse si se detectan plagas y se requiere un tratamiento en el punto de entrada. Las directrices sobre el modo de reducir al mínimo el riesgo de plagas ~~de plagas~~ cuarentenarias presentes en las flores cortadas ~~antes de~~ previo a su ~~importación~~ exportación también podrían ~~asimismo~~ contribuir a reducir las demoras en los puntos de entrada.	**Panama** Clarificar términos, donde se pueden identificar las medidas para disminuir el riesgo, entendiéndose que se realizan en el país exportador, antes de la exportación, concordancia con otras normas; mejor termino en español. *Category : TECHNICAL*
188	52	El movimiento internacional de flores cortadas podrá conllevar un riesgo de plagas asociado a grupos de plagas determinados y a ciertos géneros. El diagnóstico exacto de la plaga es crucial para la aplicación adecuada de medidas fitosanitarias. La importación de flores cortadas, que son perecederas, podrá retrasarse si se detectan plagas y se requiere un tratamiento en el punto de entrada. Las directrices sobre el modo de reducir al mínimo el riesgo de ~~plagas de plagas~~ plagas cuarentenarias presentes en las flores cortadas antes de su importación también podrían asimismo contribuir a reducir las demoras en los puntos de	**Cuba** Está repetida *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		entrada.	
189	52	El movimiento internacional de flores cortadas podrá conllevar un riesgo de plagas asociado a grupos de plagas determinados y a ciertos géneros. ~~El diagnóstico exacto~~ Identificación precisa de la plaga es crucial para la aplicación adecuada de medidas fitosanitarias. La importación de flores cortadas, que son perecederas, podrá retrasarse si se detectan plagas y se requiere un tratamiento en el punto de entrada. Las directrices sobre el modo de reducir al mínimo el riesgo de plagas ~~de plagas~~ cuarentenarias presentes en las flores cortadas ~~antes de~~ previo a su ~~importación~~ exportación también podrían ~~asimismo~~ contribuir a reducir las demoras en los puntos de entrada.	**OIRSA** Clarificar términos, donde se pueden identificar las medidas para disminuir el riesgo, entendiéndose que se realizan en el país exportador, antes de la exportación, concordancia con otras normas; mejor termino en español. *Category : TECHNICAL*
190	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the ~~likelihood~~ probability of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**Peru** For consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
191	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the ~~likelihood~~ probability of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**Costa Rica** For consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
192	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the ~~likelihood~~ probability of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**Argentina** For consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
193	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the likelihood of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain phytosanitary measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have negative impacts on the ~~environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable~~environment~~.~~. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal	**European Union** Section improved for coherence with ISPM 40. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		negative impact on the environment.	
194	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the ~~likelihood~~ probability of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:04 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
195	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the ~~likelihood~~ probability of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
196	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the ~~likelihood~~ probability of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**Brazil** Consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
197	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the likelihood of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain phytosanitary measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have negative impacts on the ~~environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs)~~ environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that ~~are environmentally acceptable~~have a minimal negative impact on the environment.~~.~~	**EPPO** Section improved for coherence with ISPM 40 *Category : TECHNICAL*
198	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the ~~likelihood~~ probability of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**Uruguay** For consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
199	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the likelihood of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have	**PPPO** there needs to be an example of environmentally acceptable phytosanitary measure *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	
200	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the likelihood of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**PPPO** "Certain treatments" require clarification *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
201	54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the ~~likelihood~~ probability of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	**COSAVE** Consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
202	56	**1. Pest Risk Analysis**	**Viet Nam** Because The PRA process consists of three stages: - Stage 1: Initiation - Stage 2: Pest risk assessment - Stage 3: Pest risk management Therefore this item is Pest risk assessment and is not including Pest risk management *Category : EDITORIAL*
203	56	**1. Pest Risk ~~Analysis~~Assessment**	**Viet Nam** *Category : EDITORIAL*
204	56	**1. Pest Risk ~~Analysis~~Assessment**	**European Union** Change proposed as risk management is covered in the next section. *Category : TECHNICAL*
205	56	**1. Pest Risk ~~Analysis~~Assessment**	**EPPO** Change proposed as risk management is covered in the next section. *Category : TECHNICAL*
206	56	**1. Pest Risk ~~Analysis~~Assessment**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: this section is only on the assessment part of PRA and not on the management part of PRA. That should be clear in the title. *Category : TECHNICAL*
207	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest establishment.	**Peru** For consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
208	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with	**Costa Rica**

#	Para	Text	Comment
		ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest establishment.	For consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
209	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest establishment.	**Argentina** For consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
210	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may ~~affect~~ reduce the likelihood of pest establishment.	**European Union** More precise (these factors affect negatively the likelihood of pest establishment). *Category : EDITORIAL*
211	57	~~Pest risk analysis (PRA)~~ PRA should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the likelihood of pest establishment.	**European Union** Full name given in paragraph 47. *Category : EDITORIAL*
212	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest establishment.	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:06 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
213	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest establishment.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
214	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of ~~pest establishment~~entry of a pest.	**Japan** The factors such as "the short-lived characteristics" and "the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation)" are ones which should be taken into account when assessing the probability of entry, especially the probability of transfer to a suitable host (section2.2.1.5 of ISPM11). Therefore, both factors may affect "the probability of entry of a pest" rather than "the likelihood of pest establishment". *Category : TECHNICAL*
215	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived	**Brazil** Consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest establishment.	
216	57	~~Pest risk analysis (PRA)~~ PRA should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may ~~affect~~ reduce the likelihood of pest establishment.	**EPPO** Full name given in paragraph 47. More precise (these factors affect negatively the likehood of pest establishment). *Category : EDITORIAL*
217	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest establishment.	**Uruguay** For consistency with ISPM 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
218	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the likelihood of pest establishment.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Keep original paragraph & for individual country to submit comment. Pest establishment - pest can enter but may not establish due to characteristic of cut flowers; **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **Bangladesh** agreed with APPPC workshop comment *Category : EDITORIAL*
219	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the likelihood of pest ~~establishment~~introduction.	**Sri Lanka** *Category : EDITORIAL*
220	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the likelihood of pest establishment.	**Sri Lanka** The intended use of cut flowers may be short-lived, however, there may be a potential of further use as a planting material. Certain cut flowers exported may be used as planting material (eg. Roses with longer twig, Dracaena cuttings etc.). Therefore, measures needs to be taken to avoid such further growth. In addition, certain cut flowers are exported in large quantities for religious or rejoicing events. They might be used in short period of time, but may have to discard in bulk, which makes the risk high *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
221	57	Pest risk analysis (PRA) should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. When performing a PRA, the short-lived characteristics and the intended use (for decoration or ornamentation) of cut flowers should be considered, because they may affect the ~~likelihood~~ probability of pest establishment.	**COSAVE** idem comment in para. 54. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
222	57	Debería realizarse un análisis de riesgo de plagas (ARP) conforme a lo dispuesto en la NIMF 2 y la NIMF 11. Durante la realización de un ARP deberían tenerse en cuenta el carácter perecedero de las flores cortadas y su uso previsto (para ~~decoración u ornamentación)~~decoración), porque podrán ~~afectar a~~ influir en la probabilidad de establecimiento de las plagas.	**Panama** Mejora la comprensión del texto en español y en inglés. *Category : EDITORIAL*
223	57	Debería realizarse un análisis de riesgo de plagas (ARP) conforme a lo dispuesto en la NIMF 2 y la NIMF 11. Durante la realización de un ARP deberían tenerse en cuenta el carácter perecedero de las flores cortadas y su uso previsto (para ~~decoración u ornamentación)~~decoración), porque podrán ~~afectar a~~ influir en la probabilidad de establecimiento de las plagas.	**OIRSA** Mejora la comprensión del texto en español y en inglés. *Category : EDITORIAL*
224	59	~~In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM 11, the~~ The following ~~specific~~ factors associated with cut flowers should be specifically considered when conducting the PRA:	**Costa Rica** Accepted from IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America The most of factors mentioned in this section are not in addition to the provision of ISPM 11. They are provided in the ISPM 11. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
225	59	~~In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM 11, the~~ The following ~~specific~~ factors associated with cut flowers should be specifically considered when conducting the PRA:	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** The most of factors mentioned in this section are not in addition to the provision of ISPM 11. They are provided in the ISPM 11. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
226	59	~~In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM 11, the~~ The following specific factors associated with cut flowers should be specifically considered when conducting the PRA:	**Peru** Most of the factors mentioned in this section are not in addition to the provisions of ISPM 11, they are provided in ISPM 11. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
227	59	~~In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM 11, the~~ The following ~~specific~~ factors associated with cut flowers should be specifically considered when conducting the PRA:	**Argentina** Most of the factors mentioned in this section are not in addition to the provisions of ISPM 11, they are provided in ISPM 11. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
228	59	In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM ~~11~~11 (for example on the historical evidence of pest behaviour), the following specific factors associated with cut flowers should be considered when conducting the PRA:	**European Union** It is an important information which is useful to be reminded. *Category : TECHNICAL*
229	59	~~In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM 11, the~~ The following ~~specific~~ factors associated with cut flowers should be specifically considered when conducting the PRA:	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 5 sep. 2017 23:08 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
230	59	~~In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM 11, the~~ The following ~~specific~~ factors associated with cut flowers should be specifically considered when conducting the PRA:	**Brazil** The most of factors mentioned in this section are not in addition to the provision of ISPM 11. They are provided in the ISPM 11. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
231	59	In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM ~~11~~11 (for	**EPPO**

#	Para	Text	Comment
		example on the historical evidence of pest behaviour), the following specific factors associated with cut flowers should be considered when conducting the PRA:	It is an important information which is useful to be reminded *Category : TECHNICAL*
232	59	~~In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM 11, the~~ The following ~~specific~~ factors associated with cut flowers should be specifically considered when conducting the PRA:	**Uruguay** Most of the factors mentioned in this section are not in addition to the provisions of ISPM 11, they are provided in ISPM 11. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
233	59	~~In addition to the general considerations given in ISPM 11, the~~ The following ~~specific~~ factors associated with cut flowers should be specifically considered when conducting the PRA:	**COSAVE** The most of factors mentioned in this section are not in addition to the provision of ISPM 11. They are provided in the ISPM 11. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
234	60	the ease of pest detection, which may differ depending on the genus and species of cut flower (e.g. the ~~number~~ colour of the petals, whether ~~it has~~ closed flowers ~~or not)~~are present)	**European Union** These are better examples. This is a comment also raised at the RWS for Eastern Europe and Central Asia which EU supports. *Category : TECHNICAL*
235	60	the ease of pest detection, which may differ depending on the genus and species of cut flower (e.g. the ~~number~~ colour of the petals, whether ~~it has~~ closed flowers ~~or not)~~are present)	**EPPO** These are better examples. This is a comment also raised at the RWS for Eastern Europe and Central Asia which EPPO supports. *Category : TECHNICAL*
236	60	the ease of ~~pest detection~~inspection, which may differ depending on morphological characteristics of the varieties, genus and species of cut flower ~~(e.g. the number~~ and different stage of ~~petals,~~ flowers whether it has closed flowers or ~~not)~~not (e.g. the number of petals)	**Korea, Republic of** *Category : EDITORIAL*
237	60	the ease of pest detection, which may differ depending on the genus and species of cut flower (e.g. the number of petals, whether it has closed flowers or not)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Retain original paragraph. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **Bangladesh** Agreed with APPPC workshop comment *Category : EDITORIAL*
238	60	the ease of pest detection, which may differ depending on the genus and species of cut flower (e.g. the ~~number~~ color of ~~petals~~the flowers, whether it has closed flowers or not)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: The number of petals does not affect the ease of detection whereas the color of the flowers does. *Category : TECHNICAL*
239	60	the ease of pest detection, which may differ depending on the genus and species of cut flower (e.g. the number of petals, ~~whether it has closed flowers or not)~~opening condition the flowers)	**Costa Rica** Al realizar el ARP, lo que se debería tomar en cuanta es el grado de apertura de la flor, si la flor está cerrada hay menos posibilidad de que una plaga pueda estar presente, y representa mayor dificultad en la detección de una plaga. *Category : TECHNICAL*
240	60	the ease of pest detection, which may differ depending on the genus and species of cut flower (e.g. the number of petals, whether it has	**Sri Lanka** agreed to comments made by Japan *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		closed flowers or not)	
241	60	la facilidad de la detección de las plagas, que podrá variar dependiendo ~~del género y~~ de las características de la especie y las morfología de la flor cortada (por ejemplo, el número de pétalos o ~~si tiene o no flores cerradas)~~condición de la apertura de la flor)	**Panama** Las inspecciones están en función a las características físicas de las especies importadas, terminología adecuada. *Category : TECHNICAL*
242	60	la facilidad de la detección de las plagas, que podrá variar dependiendo ~~del género y~~ de las características de la especie y la morfología de la flor cortada (por ejemplo, el número de pétalos o ~~si tiene o no flores cerradas)~~condición de la apertura de la flor.	**OIRSA** Las inspecciones están en función a las características físicas de las especies importadas, terminología adecuada. *Category : TECHNICAL*
243	61	if more than one plant genus or species is present in the commodity (e.g. bouquets), they should all be considered separately -the production system (e.g. greenhouse, field)	**Kenya** *Category : TECHNICAL*
244	61	if more than one plant genus or species is present in the commodity (e.g. bouquets), they should all be considered separately -the origin(e.g. cultiveted flowers, wild flowers) -the production system (e.g. greenhouse, field)	**Congo** *Category : TECHNICAL*
245	61	if more than one plant genus or species is present in the commodity (e.g. bouquets), they should all be considered separately -the production system (e.g. greenhouse, field)	**Kenya** *Category : TECHNICAL*
246	61	if more than one plant genus or species is present in the commodity (e.g. bouquets), they should all be considered separately -Geographical production sites (Different regions could have different pest preferences)	**Kenya** Geographical production sites (Different regions could have different pest preferences) *Category : TECHNICAL*
247	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, ~~field or wild)~~ field)	**Costa Rica** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. There is not a production system for cut flowers collected in the wild. Text added moved from paragraph 84 *Category : TECHNICAL*
248	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, ~~field or wild)~~ field)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : TECHNICAL*
249	62	the production system (e.g. ~~greenhouse, field~~ greenhouse or ~~wild)~~ field) collected in the wild. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut	**Peru** There is not a production system for cut flowers collected in the wild. Text added moved from paragraph 84 *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild	
250	62	the production system (e.g. ~~greenhouse,~~ greenhouse or field) or ~~wild)~~ collected in the wild. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild	**Argentina** There is not a production system for cut flowers collected in the wild. Text added moved from paragraph 84 *Category : TECHNICAL*
251	62	the production system (e.g. ~~greenhouse, field~~ greenhouse or ~~wild)~~ field)	**Ghana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
252	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, ~~field or wild)~~ field)	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
253	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, field or ~~wild)~~ wild). Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.	**Brazil** Text added, moved from para. 84 *Category : TECHNICAL*
254	62	the production system (e.g. ~~greenhouse, field~~ greenhouse or ~~wild)~~ field) or collected in the wild. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.	**Uruguay** There is not a production system for cut flowers collected in the wild. Text added moved from paragraph 84 *Category : TECHNICAL*
255	62	the production ~~system~~ system and practices (e.g. greenhouse, field or wild)	**Australia** To make it clear that it is not just the production system but the practices that are undertaken within that system. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
256	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, field or wild)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Retain orginal sentence. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC *Category : EDITORIAL*
257	62	the production system ~~(e.g. greenhouse, field or wild)~~ (e.g. greenhouse,	**Costa Rica**

#	Para	Text	Comment
		field)or collected in the wild	No existe un sistema de producción silvestre, los sistemas de producción son aquellos en los cuales se realizan varias técnicas para obtener un fin, principalemnte manejado por el hombre, y silvestre un producto que crece de manera natural, sin intervención humana, por lo tanto lo que se puede se hacer es recolectar flora que crece de forma silvestre sin que el ser humano halla dispuesto *Category : TECHNICAL*
258	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, field or wild)	**Sri Lanka** aggreed with Japan *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
259	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, ~~field or wild)~~ field)	**Congo** *Category : TECHNICAL*
260	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, field or ~~wild)~~ wild), - the cultural system(e.g. association cultural, monoculture)	**Congo** *Category : TECHNICAL*
261	62	the production system (e.g. greenhouse, field or ~~wild)~~ wild).Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.	**COSAVE** Text added, moved from para. 84 *Category : TECHNICAL*
262	62	el sistema de producción (por ejemplo, en invernadero, en campo de ~~cultivo o silvestre)~~ abierto)	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
263	62	el sistema de producción (por ejemplo, en invernadero, en campo de ~~cultivo o silvestre)~~ abierto)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : TECHNICAL*
264	62	el sistema de producción (por ejemplo, en invernadero, ~~en~~ a campo ~~de cultivo~~ abierto o recolección silvestre)	**Panama** Mejora la comprensión del Texto. *Category : TECHNICAL*
265	62	el sistema de producción (por ejemplo, en invernadero, ~~en~~ a campo ~~de cultivo~~ abierto o recolección silvestre)	**OIRSA** Mejora la comprensión del Texto. *Category : TECHNICAL*
266	63	the biology of the associated pest, which may be associated with the commodity, specifically their mobility and the ability ~~of the pest~~ to complete ~~its~~ their life ~~cycle~~ cycles on the cut ~~flowers~~ flowers	**European Union** Text improved and the mobility of the pest suggested for inclusion. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
267	63	the biology of the associated ~~pest~~pest which may be associated with the commodity, specifically their mobility and the ability ~~of the pest~~ to complete ~~its~~ their life ~~cycle~~ cycles on the cut flowers	**EPPO** Text improved and the mobility of the pest suggested for inclusion *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
268	63	the biology of the associated pest, specifically the ability of the pest to	**Costa Rica**

#	Para	Text	Comment
		complete its life cycle on the cut flowers	life cycle: en la versión en español se traduce como ciclo vital, cuando el término mas adecuado es ciclo de vida *Category : TRANSLATION*
269	63	la biología de la plaga asociada~~, específicamente su capacidad para completar su ciclo vital sobre las flores cortadas~~	**Panama** Se elimina debido a que la NIMF No. 11 orienta al analista de riesgo a cómo abordar el tema de la biología. *Category : TECHNICAL*
270	63	la biología de la plaga asociada~~, específicamente su capacidad para completar su ciclo vital sobre las flores cortadas~~	**OIRSA** Se elimina debido a que la NIMF No. 11 orienta al analista de riesgo a cómo abordar el tema de la biología. *Category : TECHNICAL*
271	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Retain original "establishment". **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea agree with APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia Agreed *Category : EDITORIAL*
272	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest. Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities	**Peru** Text added moved from paragraph 85 *Category : TECHNICAL*
273	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest. Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**Costa Rica** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 27 sep. 2017 18:08 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
274	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest. Cut	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Text added, moved from para.85. (Section 1.4)

#	Para	Text	Comment
		flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
275	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and ~~establishment~~ entry of the pest	**Japan** The factors such as "perishability", "shelf-life", "transport", "cold storage" and "intended use" are ones which should be taken into account when assessing the probability of entry, especially the probability of transfer to a suitable host (section2.2.1.5 of ISPM11). Therefore, these factors may affect "entry of a pest" rather than "establishment" *Category : TECHNICAL*
276	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest. Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities	**Argentina** Text added moved from paragraph 85 *Category : TECHNICAL*
277	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers (e.g. in relation to survival and establishment of ~~the pest~~pests)	**European Union** More precise and 'pests' as there may be several pests to consider when conducing a PRA for cut flowers. *Category : EDITORIAL*
278	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold ~~storage and~~ storage, intended use and methods of disposal of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest	**European Union** Also waste management. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
279	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest. Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 5 sep. 2017 23:28 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
280	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest. Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**Brazil** Text added, moved from para.85 *Category : TECHNICAL*
281	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold ~~storage and~~ storage, intended use and methods of disposal of the cut flowers (e.g. in relation to survival and establishment of the ~~pest~~pests)	**EPPO** waste management is an important aspect to be noted More precise and 'pests' as there may be several pests to consider when conducing a PRA for cut flowers. *Category : EDITORIAL*
282	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest. Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities	**Uruguay** Text added moved from paragraph 85 *Category : TECHNICAL*
283	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest	**Costa Rica** shelf-life: En la versíon en español, se traduce tiempo de conservación, no obstante es mas apropiado traducirlo como duración o vida de anaquel *Category : TRANSLATION*
284	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and ~~establishment~~ introduction of the pest	**Sri Lanka** *Category : EDITORIAL*
285	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, ~~cold~~ storage conditions and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest	**PPPO** *Category : TECHNICAL*
286	64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest. Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most	**COSAVE** Text added, moved from para.85 *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	
287	64	~~el carácter perecedero~~ Condición perecedera, ~~el tiempo~~ vida de ~~conservación~~anaquel, el transporte, el almacenamiento en frío y el uso previsto de las flores cortadas en relación con la supervivencia y el establecimiento de la plaga	**Panama** El término correcto es "condición" y "vida de anaquel" respectivamente. *Category : EDITORIAL*
288	64	~~el carácter perecedero~~ Condición perecedera, ~~el tiempo~~ vida de ~~conservación~~anaquel, el transporte, el almacenamiento en frío y el uso previsto de las flores cortadas en relación con la supervivencia y el establecimiento de la plaga	**OIRSA** El término correcto es "condición" y "vida de anaquel" respectivamente. *Category : EDITORIAL*
289	65	harvest and post-harvest practices (e.g. quality checks, cleaning, handling, processing and treatments)~~, which may remove or exclude certain pests~~	**European Union** Text improved as redundant. *Category : EDITORIAL*
290	65	harvest and post-harvest practices (e.g. quality checks, cleaning, ~~handling, processing~~ handling and treatments), which may remove or exclude certain pests	**European Union** EU agrees to delete "processing" (as suggested in RWS for Eastern Europe and Central Asia) because there are few examples of processing and other examples cover these situations *Category : TECHNICAL*
291	65	harvest and post-harvest practices (e.g. quality checks, cleaning, handling, ~~processing~~ and treatments)~~, which may remove or exclude certain pests~~	**EPPO** EPPO agrees to delete "processing" (as suggested in RWS for Eastern Europe and Central Asia) because there are few examples of processing and other examples cover these situations Text improved as redundant. *Category : EDITORIAL*
292	65	harvest and post-harvest practices (e.g. quality checks, cleaning, handling, ~~processing~~ and treatments), which may remove or exclude certain pests	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: it is not clear what processing of cut flowers would be, better delete it therefore. *Category : TECHNICAL*
293	65	las prácticas ~~realizadas durante y después~~ de ~~la recolección~~ cosecha y pos cosechas (por ejemplo, los controles de la calidad, la limpieza, la manipulación, ~~la elaboración~~ procesamiento y los tratamientos), ~~en~~ mediante las que se podrá eliminar o excluir ciertas plagas	**Panama** Términos adecuados. *Category : EDITORIAL*
294	65	las prácticas ~~realizadas durante y después~~ de ~~la recolección~~ cosecha y poscosechas (por ejemplo, los controles de la calidad, la limpieza, la manipulación, ~~la elaboración~~ procesamiento y los tratamientos), ~~en~~ mediante las que se podrá eliminar o excluir ciertas plagas	**OIRSA** Términos adecuados *Category : EDITORIAL*
295	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**Costa Rica**

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Accept from IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America According to the proposed definition for cut flowers and consistency with para. 41, which provide that plant for planting are not covered in this standard. *Category : TECHNICAL*
296	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** According to the proposed definition for cut flowers and consistency with para. 41, which provide that plant for planting are not covered in this standard. *Category : TECHNICAL*
297	66	the presence of fruit or other propagules.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Retain original & to add in "probability of diversion from intended use (e.g. cut flowers with stems which are capable of growing) and possible means of hindering such activities. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **China** China agree with APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC **Bangladesh** agree with APPPC comment. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea agree with APPPC comment. *Category : EDITORIAL*
298	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**Peru** According to the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" and also for consistency with paragraph 41 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
299	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**Argentina** According to the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" and also for consistency with paragraph 41 which provides that plant for planting are not covered by this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
300	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules~~.	**European Union** The standards excludes these items. *Category : TECHNICAL*
301	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 5 sep. 2017 23:25 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
302	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**Brazil** According to the proposed definition for cut flowers and consistency with para. 41, which provide that plant for planting are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
303	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**EPPO** The standards excudes these items *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
304	66	the presence of fruit or other propagules. - probability of diversion from intended use (e.g. cut flowers with stems which are capable of growing).	**Japan** Even though the draft standard does not cover plants for planting, pest risk associated with probability of diversion from decoration or ornamentation purpose to planting purpose should be taken into account when conducting a PRA. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
305	66	the presence of fruit or other propagules.	**South Africa** • Propose addition of "The likelihood of cut flower stems and other propagules used as propagation material" because the likelihood of establishment will also increase with some pests associated with cut flowers. Propose addition of "leaves (foliage)" because it is Important to specifically mention leaves. Many insects introduced via cut flowers will more likely be on the leaves than on the actual flowers. The stems also need to be considered, e.g. for stem borers *Category : TECHNICAL*
306	66	the presence of fruit or other propagules. The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** **Libya** agree *Category : EDITORIAL*
307	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**Uruguay** According to the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" and also for consistency with paragraph 41 which provides that plant for planting are not covered by this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
308	66	the presence of fruit or other propagules. - probability of diversion from intended use (e.g. cuttings which are capable of growing) and possible means of hindering such activities	**Sri Lanka** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		- means of discarding material after use	
309	66	the presence of ~~fruit or~~ other propagules.	**China** In line with the sentence in the scope that "The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
310	66	the presence of fruit or other propagules. It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** *Category : EDITORIAL*
311	66	the presence of fruit or other propagules - - Historic intereceptions of pests on cut flowers and their establishments.	**Slovenia** Historic examples of introduction by cut flowers and spead or outbreak are important factor for PRA *Category : TECHNICAL*
312	66	~~the presence of fruit or other propagules.~~	**COSAVE** According to the proposed definition for cut flowers and consistency with para. 41, which provide that plant for planting are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
313	67	**1.2 Risk ranking of major pest groups for cut flowers**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** For para 71 - 79: Section 1.2.1 & 1.2.2: Shift to appendix - not requirements and examples only. Retain para 68 to 70. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **China** China agree with APPPC comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam agree with APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC **Thailand** Thailand agree with APPPC comment. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea agree with APPPC comment. **Japan** Japan support regional comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
314	67	**1.2 Examples~~Risk ranking~~ of major pest groups ~~for~~ associated with cut flowers**	**Japan** Pest risk differs depending on PRA area. Without PRA, "risk ranking" should not be specified. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
315	67	**1.2 Risk ranking of major pest groups for cut flowers**	**European Union** The concept of risk ranking is part of the PRA process and not specific to cut flowers, edits have been proposed to 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 could be deleted (see comments

#	Para	Text	Comment
			below). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
316	67	**1.2 Risk ranking of major pest groups for cut flowers**	**EPPO** The concept of risk ranking is part of the PRA process and not specific to cut flowers, edits have been proposed to 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 could be deleted (see comments below) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
317	67	**1.2 Risk ranking of major pest groups for cut flowers**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** More clarity on the criteria that are used to determine the higher and lower risk pest categories. the Examples can be both endless and very relative as they may vary from country to country according their perception of Risk **Libya** agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
318	67	**1.2 Risk ~~ranking~~ of major pest groups for cut flowers**	**Korea, Republic of** *Category : EDITORIAL*
319	67	~~**1.2 Risk ranking of major pest groups for cut flowers**~~	**Singapore** Propose to delete para 67 to 81 (except para 70) as there is no actual value add to include information on relative risk ranking with no clear defined criteria for categorisation of pest groups according to their pest risk in this ISPM and when pest risk is decided by PRA by individual country and risk consideration is different in each country. These have also been covered in para 63 - "biology of the associated pests, specifically the ability of the pest to complete its life cycle on the cut flowers." Para 70 - "Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1" proposed to be included in para 63 in parenthese. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
320	67	~~**1.2 Clasificación de los principales grupos de plagas de las flores cortadas en función de su riesgo**~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
321	67	~~**1.2 Clasificación de los principales grupos de plagas de las flores cortadas en función de su riesgo**~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
322	68	The ~~relative risk ranking~~ examples of pest groups associated with cut flowers may assist NPPOs in focusing on pests that can enter and establish.	**Japan** Pest risk differs depending on PRA area. Without PRA, "risk ranking" should not be specified. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
323	68	~~The relative risk ranking of pest groups associated with cut flowers may assist NPPOs in focusing on pests that can enter and establish.~~	**European Union** The concept of risk ranking is part of the PRA process and not specific to cut flowers. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
324	68	~~The relative risk ranking of pest groups associated with cut flowers may assist NPPOs in focusing on pests that can enter and establish.~~	**EPPO** The concept of risk ranking is part of the PRA process and not specific to cut flowers. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
325	68	~~The relative risk ranking of pest groups associated with cut flowers may assist NPPOs in focusing on pests that can enter and establish.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear

#	Para	Text	Comment
			criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
326	68	~~La clasificación relativa en función del riesgo de los grupos de plagas asociadas a las flores cortadas podrá ayudar a las ONPF a centrarse en las plagas capaces de introducirse y establecerse.~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
327	68	~~La clasificación relativa en función del riesgo de los grupos de plagas asociadas a las flores cortadas podrá ayudar a las ONPF a centrarse en las plagas capaces de introducirse y establecerse.~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
328	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**Costa Rica** Accept from IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (6 sep. 2017 19:54) Fruit is an other commodity, according to the Scope which cover only flowers with stems or foliage. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
329	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Fruit is an other commodity, according to the Scope which cover only flowers with stems or foliage. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
330	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated ~~below~~Appendix 1. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific	**Peru** We propose to move the examples to an Appendix (paragraphs 71 to 79) because they are only examples of pest groups as reference information, useful as guidance for PRA *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher pest risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	
331	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of ~~higher- and lower-risk~~ pest groups associated with cut flowers are indicated ~~below~~in Appendix. ~~This relative ranking~~ The examples may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ~~ranking~~ pest risk of pest species included in these groups may vary depending on the specific circumstances. ~~In general~~For examples, for insects, adults on cut flowers may pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages ~~are~~ may be less likely to develop to adults and therefore may pose a lower risk.	**Japan** For consistency with paragraph 72-79 moved to Appendix. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
332	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated ~~below~~in Appendix 1. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**Argentina** We propose to move the examples to an Appendix (paragraphs 71 to 79) because they are only examples of pest groups as reference information, useful as guidance for PRA *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
333	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher pest risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to	**Argentina** Fruit is another commodity. According to the scope, fruits are not covered by this standard. The term "pest" befor "pest risk" to use the Glossary term *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		develop to adults and therefore pose a lower pest risk.	
334	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the ~~species of pest~~pest species. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit)~~. Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.~~ .	**European Union** 1) Easier to read. 2) Deletion proposed following the general comment in relation to risk ranking (and also the text in redundant in some of its parts). *Category : EDITORIAL*
335	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit), the method of storage and transport (e.g. cold storage) and the life stages of associated plant pests (e.g. in many cases juvenile stages pose a lower risk than adults). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**European Union** The method of storage and transport and the life stages of associated plant pests all have an influence on risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
336	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**European Union** Fruits are not part of the cut flowers. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
337	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:54

#	Para	Text	Comment
		the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
338	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**Mozambique** Request for clarity on the last sentence. It is not clear whether juvenile stages of leaf miners post a lower risk. Gall former are likely to escape and develop in the process. There is a need of clarification on which Groups of Pests are affected by this statement *Category : TECHNICAL*
339	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**Brazil** Fruit is an other commodity, according to the Scope which cover only flowers with stems or foliage. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
340	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated ~~below~~in Appendix 1. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance	**Brazil** We propose to move the examples to an appendix (para. 71 to para. 79), because they are only general examples of pest groups as reference information, useful as guidance in the PRA. Added"Pest" because "pest risk" is a glossary term. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher pest risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower pest risk.	
341	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the ~~species of pest~~pest species. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage~~foliage), ~~fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in~~ the ~~PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold~~ method of storage and transport (e.g. cold storage) and the ~~short shelf-life~~ life stages of ~~cut flowers,~~ associated plant pests (e.g. in many cases juvenile ~~life~~ stages ~~are less likely to develop to adults and therefore~~ pose a lower ~~risk~~risk than adults).	**EPPO** Fruits are not part of the cut flowers The method of storage and transport and the life stages of associated plant pests all have an influence on risk) Easier to read. 2) Deletion proposed following the general comment in relation to risk ranking (and also the text in redundant in some of its parts) *Category : EDITORIAL*
342	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher pest risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower pest risk.	**Uruguay** Fruit is another commodity. According to the scope, fruits are not covered by this standard. The term "pest" befor "pest risk" to use the Glossary term *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
343	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life	**South Africa** • We would like to request further clarity regarding the statement "Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk • The statement might not be true for gall formers and leaf miners, where the immature stage could survive within the plant material *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	
344	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated ~~below~~in Appendix 1. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**Uruguay** We propose to move the examples to an Appendix (paragraphs 71 to 79) because they are only examples of pest groups as reference information, useful as guidance for PRA *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
345	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Africa** Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk." les participants demandent que cette phrase soit reformulée, parce qu'elle est difficile de compréhension *Category : EDITORIAL*
346	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. ~~In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages.~~ Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: it is not clear that indeed adults are a higher risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
347	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). ~~Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA.~~ The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	
348	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**Sri Lanka** The expression "In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk." may not be correct in all occasions (may be for certain pests, but not for all). There may be juvenile stage of pests that can withstand cold storage, and become adults within a small time period. Even the juvenile stage may be the perfect stage to establish in an environment. Therefore, we suggest to remove this expression or make it obvious as an example. In addition we agree to the comments made by Japan *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
349	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage~~flowers, foliage or fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**Australia** The commodity category includes stems with a combination of flowers, leaves and fruit. *Category : TECHNICAL*
350	69	~~Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.~~	
351	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. ~~bare stemmed~~flowers, ~~stems~~ flowers with their stems or foliage, ~~fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**China** In line with the sentence in the scope that "The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
352	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**Slovenia** Pest risk ranking can be done only by plant taxon of cut flowers and relevant species/genus of pest. This general rankig is very broad and of very little added value to PRA process. *Category : TECHNICAL*
353	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with foliage, fruit). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated ~~below~~in Appendix 1. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher pest risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower pest risk.	**COSAVE** We propose to move the examples to an appendix (para. 71 to para. 79), because they are only general examples of pest groups as reference information, useful as guidance in the PRA. Added"Pest" because "pest risk" is a glossary term. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
354	69	Pest risk varies within the broad category of cut flowers, depending on the plant taxon and the species of pest. Furthermore, within any given cut flower species there is a range of pest risk associated with the type of material being moved (e.g. bare stemmed, stems with ~~foliage, fruit)~~foliage). Some examples of higher- and lower-risk pest groups are indicated below. This relative ranking may be useful as guidance in the PRA. The ranking may vary depending on the specific circumstances. In general, for insects, adults on cut flowers pose a higher risk than other life stages. Due to the cold storage and transport and the short shelf-life of cut flowers, juvenile life stages are less likely to develop to adults and therefore pose a lower risk.	**COSAVE** Fruit is an other commodity, according to the Scope which cover only flowers with stems or foliage. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
355	69	~~Dentro de la categoría amplia de las flores cortadas, el riesgo de una plaga varía en función del taxón vegetal y la especie de plaga. Además, en cualquier especie de flor cortada el riesgo de plagas varía en función del tipo de material sujeto a movimiento (por ejemplo, tallos desnudos, tallos con follaje, frutos). A continuación se indican algunos ejemplos de grupos de plagas de mayor y menor riesgo. Esta clasificación relativa podrá ser útil como orientación para el ARP. La clasificación podrá variar en función de las circunstancias específicas. En general, en el caso de los insectos, la presencia en las flores cortadas de adultos constituye un riesgo mayor que la de otras etapas de desarrollo. Dado que las flores cortadas se almacenan y transportan en frío y que su tiempo de conservación es corto, es menos probable que las etapas de desarrollo juveniles se transformen en adultos y, por consiguiente, suponen un riesgo menor.~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
356	69	~~Dentro de la categoría amplia de las flores cortadas, el riesgo de una plaga varía en función del taxón vegetal y la especie de plaga. Además, en cualquier especie de flor cortada el riesgo de plagas varía en función del tipo de material sujeto a movimiento (por ejemplo, tallos desnudos, tallos con follaje, frutos). A continuación se indican algunos ejemplos de grupos de plagas de mayor y menor riesgo. Esta clasificación relativa podrá ser útil como orientación para el ARP. La clasificación podrá variar en función de las circunstancias específicas. En general, en el caso de los insectos, la presencia en las flores cortadas de adultos constituye un riesgo mayor que la de otras etapas de desarrollo. Dado que las flores cortadas se almacenan y transportan en frío y que su tiempo de conservación es corto, es menos probable que las etapas de desarrollo juveniles se transformen en adultos y, por consiguiente,~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~suponen un riesgo menor.~~	
357	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~ Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Appendix 1.	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (5 sep. 2017 23:43) Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, since it is not an exhaustive list, but are only general examples providing reference information *Category : TECHNICAL*
358	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~ Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Appendix 1.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, since it is not an exhaustive list, but are only general examples providing reference information *Category : TECHNICAL*
359	70	Examples of pest ~~groups~~ categorization that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.	**Viet Nam** This para 70 and The table 1 move to Appendix X before Appendix of section 1.2.1 and 1.2.2. *Category : EDITORIAL*
360	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~	**Argentina** To avoid redundancy because this is repeated in paragraph 81 *Category : TECHNICAL*
361	70	~~Examples~~ Specific examples of high risk commodity and pest ~~groups that may~~ combinations, including relevant phytosanitary measures, can be ~~associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed~~ found in ~~Table 1.~~ the annex to this standard.	**European Union** New text proposed if the EU proposal to strengthen the draft into a commodity standard is retained (see the general comment). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
362	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~ Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Appendix 1.	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:56 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
363	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~	**Brazil** It is repeated in para. 81 *Category : EDITORIAL*
364	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~ Specific examples of high risk commodity and pest combinations, including relevant phytosanitary measures, can be found in the annex to this standard.	**EPPO** New text proposed if the EPPO proposal to strengthen the draft into a commodity standard is retained (see general comment). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
365	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~	**Uruguay** To avoid redundancy because this is repeated in paragraph 81 *Category : TECHNICAL*
366	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~	**Costa Rica** Eliminar todo el apartado 1.2.1 En el caso de los minadores:En flores y en follaje se presenta principalmente estadios larvales por cuanto os adultos son más fácilmente eliminado con el manejo que se realiza. En cambio las galerías que hacen las larvas y en algunos casos hasta pueden pupar en ellas no más difícil la eliminación. Por lo tanto son factores que deben considerarse para poder manejar el riesgo. En el caso de los trips también pueden encontrarse en los botones florales Mosca blanca:es importante considerer este grupo como plagas que pueden

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			presentarse en las flores o en el follaje. Versión en español con terminos tecnico inadecuados *Category : TECHNICAL*
367	70	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.	**Singapore** To move to end of para 63 and to be in parenthese. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
368	70	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in ~~Table 1.~~ Appendix	**PPPO** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
369	70	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1.~~	**COSAVE** It is repeated in para. 81 *Category : EDITORIAL*
370	70	~~En el Cuadro 1 se ofrecen ejemplos de grupos de plagas que podrán asociarse con diferentes géneros de flores cortadas.~~	**Panama** El punto 1.2 (párrafo 67) trata sobre la "Clasificación de los principales grupos de plagas de las flores cortadas en función de su riesgo". El Cuadro 1 (párrafo 70) se limita a enlistar ejemplos de grupos de plagas sin identificar su tipo de riesgo. En el punto 1.3 "Grupo de plagas" (párrafo 80 y 81) nuevamente se hace mención del cuadro. Es allí donde sí aplica la mención del Cuadro 1. Eliminar el párrafo 70 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
371	70	~~En el Cuadro 1 se ofrecen ejemplos de grupos de plagas que podrán asociarse con diferentes géneros de flores cortadas.~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
372	71	~~1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**Costa Rica** Accept from IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (5 sep. 2017 23:46) It is considered that it is not appropriate to include in the standard the categorization of pest risk in cut flowers, because it must comply with the results of the PRA and the specific aspects for each pest and product, since there is a great diversity of species within the group of cut flower and foliage, which have different conditions of susceptibility to pests and different production systems in each region, which require specificity in the study or risk assessment. *Category : TECHNICAL*
373	71	~~1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** It is considered that it is not appropriate to include in the standard the categorization of pest risk in cut flowers, because it must comply with the results of the PRA and the specific aspects for each pest and product, since there is a great diversity of species within the group of cut flower and foliage, which have different conditions of susceptibility to pests and different production systems in each region, which require specificity in the study or risk assessment. *Category : TECHNICAL*
374	71	~~1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**Peru** To avoid redundancy because this is repeated in paragraph 81 *Category : TECHNICAL*
375	71	~~1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical~~	**Japan** Pest risk differs depending on PRA area. Without PRA, "higher-risk pest" should not

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~order)~~	be specified. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
376	71	~~1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**Argentina** As per comment in paragraph 69, we propose to move this section to an Appendix *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
377	71	**1.2.1 Examples of ~~higher-risk pest groups~~ pests commonly found in association with cut flowers (in alphabetical order)**	**European Union** EU is proposing a new section to substitute the current section 1.2.1. (see general comment). This section needs to highlight the specific biological factors of pests which may affect the risk posed by them on this commodity: e.g. likely life stages present on cut flowers, ability to develop from a low risk life stage to a high risk one, mobility, host specificity, ability to vector pathogens. Examples of pests displaying these characteristics and which are commonly found in association with cut flowers could also be provided [these should be in alphabetical order and not ranked by relative risk). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
378	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Guyana** Suggest to include the Acari in the list of higher-risk pest groups *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
379	71	~~1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:47 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
380	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Saint Vincent and The Grenadines** Remove italics from common and family names. St. Vincent and the Grenadines agrees with the inclusion of mites in the higher- risk pest group and the proposed text from the IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
381	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean** Remove italics from common and family names **Barbados** Barbados agrees with this comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
382	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean** Suggest to include the Acari in the list of higher-risk pest groups **Barbados** Barbados agrees with this comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
383	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)** **Mites (e.g. Tetranychidae, Tarsonemidae, Eriophyidae, Tenupalpidae).** Mites feed on the leaves and stem of their	**IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean** **Barbados** Barbados agrees with these comments. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

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		host plants and are difficult to detect due to their very small size. Many species of mites are highly polyphagous, have a high development rate and fecundity, and are easily dispersed by being carried on the wind, on plants, tools or clothes. As mites can reproduce parthenogenetically, a single,unfertilized female (even if only in egg form) can establish a new population. Some mites are vectors of viruses.	
384	71	~~1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
385	71	**1.2.1 Examples of ~~higher-risk pest groups~~ pests commonly found in association with cut flowers (in alphabetical order)**	**EPPO** EPPO is proposing a new section to substitute the current section 1.2.1. (see general comment). This section needs to highlight the specific biological factors of pests which may affect the risk posed by them on this commodity: e.g. likely life stages present on cut flowers, ability to develop from a low risk life stage to a high risk one, mobility, host specificity, ability to vector pathogens. Examples of pests displaying these characteristics and which are commonly found in association with cut flowers could also be provided [these should be in alphabetical order and not ranked by relative risk) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
386	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**South Africa** families within those groups and if some may pose a higher risk than others (e.g. aphids may be a higher risk than whiteflies). There would then be no separation between 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 (the current division of groups into low and high risk is very subjective) • Request for clarity for the meaning of "pest groups". In some cases it refers to taxonomic groups and in other cases to feeding types. We suggest that there is consistency in how this term is used. *Category : EDITORIAL*
387	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**South Africa** Request for clarity on what 'risk' is being referred to. For example, is this the likelihood of these insects being transported on cut flowers, or the probability of establishment should they be introduced; or is it a combination? A suggestion is to mention the main feeding types that could be associated with cut flowers and then mention some *Category : EDITORIAL*
388	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Trinidad and Tobago** Remove italics from common and family names *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
389	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Trinidad and Tobago** Suggest to include the Acari in the list of higher-risk pest groups *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
390	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Trinidad and Tobago** Mites (e.g. Tetranychidae, Tarsonemidae, Eriophyidae, Tenupalpidae). Mites feed on the leaves and stem of their host plants and are difficult to detect due to their very small size. Many species of mites are highly polyphagous, have a high development rate and fecundity, and are easily dispersed by being carried on the wind, on plants, tools or clothes. As mites can reproduce parthenogenetically, a single,unfertilized female (even if only in egg form) can establish a new population. Some mites are vectors of viruses. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
391	71	~~**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**~~	**Uruguay** As per comment in paragraph 69, we propose to move this section to an Appendix *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
392	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Jamaica** Remove italics from Family and common names. *Category : EDITORIAL*
393	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Jamaica** Mites (e.g. Tetranychidae, Tarsonemidae, Eriophyidae, Tenupalpidae). Mites feed on the leaves and stem of their host plants and are difficult to detect due to their very small size. Many species of mites are highly polyphagous, have a high development rate and fecundity, and are easily dispersed by being carried on the wind, on plants, tools or clothes. As mites can reproduce parthenogenetically, a single,unfertilized female (even if only in egg form) can establish a new population. Some mites are vectors of viruses. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
394	71	~~**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: Ranking is not clear, it is even doubtful whether all pests groups are ranked in the right category. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
395	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Honduras** INCLUIR EL GRUPO DE LOS ACAROS. *Category : TECHNICAL*
396	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)** **Add Molluscs, mealybugs, spider mites and ants to part "1.2.1"**	**China** Molluscs, mealybugs, spider mites and ants are higher-risk pest groups for cut flowers *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
397	71	~~**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
398	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Thailand** Section 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 as well as table 1 are examples of pest groups. So, they

#	Para	Text	Comment
			should be moved to be appendices of this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
399	71	**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)** **Scales and Allies**	**Nepal** Many floral, and foliage fungal and virus and virus and mycoplasma like diseases need to listed Even if pest list may seem not long at international level but at bilateral, or regional level it may be serious one and especially for small farmers group engaged in floriculture may be heavily affected. I feel the list of pests is not complete, gather the major serious pest of global importance. *Category : EDITORIAL*
400	71	~~**1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
401	71	~~**1.2.1 Ejemplos de grupos de plagas de mayor riesgo (en orden alfabético)**~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
402	71	~~**1.2.1 Ejemplos de grupos de plagas de mayor riesgo (en orden alfabético)**~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
403	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (5 sep. 2017 23:52) See comments para.71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
404	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.~~	**Peru** see coment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
405	72	***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. ~~Some~~ Many aphids species are known to be vectors for plant ~~viruses~~viruses but the transmission modes of many of	**Japan** Create new Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix for reference. Information on the transmission modes of many aphid species should be added. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		them are non-persistent and semi-persistent.	
406	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
407	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:48 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
408	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments para.71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
409	72	***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often ~~need~~ do not need to mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses	**Mozambique** "Find places to oviposit during the growing season" is not clear, It is also not clear what growing season is being referred to. *Category : EDITORIAL*
410	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
411	72	***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily	**South Africa** • Request for clarity. The reason in the statement "find places to oviposit during the growing season" is not clear, It is also not clear what growing season is being referred to. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.	
412	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
413	72	***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses. The regulation for vectors which are non-quarantine pest in an importing country needs justification through PRA.	**Korea, Republic of** *Category : TECHNICAL*
414	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 - 79 could be retained after Table 1 and not in main text. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
415	72	***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need ~~not~~ no mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.	**Egypt** *Category : EDITORIAL*
416	72	***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.	**PPPO** Include examples of Mealybugs *Category : TECHNICAL*
417	72	~~***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.	
418	72	***Áfidos (Aphididae).*** Los áfidos pueden ser polífagos, y las hembras pueden reproducirse por partenogénesis. Muchas especies de áfidos pueden producir formas aladas que pueden migrar largas distancias hasta alcanzar nuevas plantas hospedantes. Dado que muchos áfidos a menudo no necesitan aparearse o encontrar lugares donde depositar los huevos durante la temporada de crecimiento, probablemente pueden establecerse más fácilmente que muchos otros insectos. Algunos áfidos son vectores de virus vegetales.	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
419	72	***Áfidos (Aphididae).*** Los áfidos pueden ser polífagos, y las hembras pueden reproducirse por partenogénesis. Muchas especies de áfidos pueden producir formas aladas que pueden migrar largas distancias hasta alcanzar nuevas plantas hospedantes. Dado que muchos áfidos a menudo no necesitan aparearse o encontrar lugares donde depositar los huevos durante la temporada de crecimiento, probablemente pueden establecerse más fácilmente que muchos otros insectos. Algunos áfidos son vectores de virus vegetales.	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
420	73	***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (5 sep. 2017 23:52) See comments para.71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
421	73	***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.	**Peru** See comment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
422	73	***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** A number of species attack plants of agricultural or ornamental value. Eggs are usually laid on the lower surface of leaflets. Larvae are leaf miners, less frequently as stem miners or stem borers. Pupariation occurs inside or outside the leaf, or in the soil beneath the plant. Compared to many other pest groups, a	**Japan** Create new Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix for reference. 1st sentence should be deleted because it is not appropriate information. Instead, useful information for inspection should be added. Larva and pupa stages are tend to be more often intercepted from cut flowers than adult stage, pupariation of some genus occurs at the end of the mine of leaves.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults.~~ Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most ~~significant~~ common leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
423	73	~~***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
424	73	~~***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:48 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
425	73	~~***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments para.71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
426	73	~~***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
427	73	***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete	**South Africa** We would like to request clarity as to what informs the statement "Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leaf miners on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. " since there was no literature stated. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.	
428	73	***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** ~~Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults.~~ Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** More clarity is needed to elaborate the technical justification of specifying the presence of adults leafminers in consignments of cutflower, if there is not strong evidence of this information we recommend to remove to avoid confusion. **Libya** agree *Category : TECHNICAL*
429	73	~~***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
430	73	~~***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 to 79 could be retained after table 1 but not in main text. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
431	73	***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.	**PPPO** A high risk pest group that needs to listed as an example is the Scale Insect. *Category : EDITORIAL*
432	73	~~***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.~~	
433	73	~~***Minadores de hojas (por ejemplo, Agromyzidae).*** La proporción de adultos en flores cortadas tiende a ser mayor en los minadores de hojas que en muchos otros grupos de plagas. En consecuencia, a menudo no necesitarán completar su desarrollo en este producto de corta vida y, al ser adultos, podrán tener más movilidad y mayor capacidad para pasar del producto a un hospedante. Los principales minadores de hojas son, por lo general, polífagos y, por consiguiente, es más probable que encuentren un hospedante adecuado.~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
434	73	~~***Minadores de hojas (por ejemplo, Agromyzidae).*** La proporción de adultos en flores cortadas tiende a ser mayor en los minadores de hojas que en muchos otros grupos de plagas. En consecuencia, a menudo no necesitarán completar su desarrollo en este producto de corta vida y, al ser adultos, podrán tener más movilidad y mayor capacidad para pasar del producto a un hospedante. Los principales minadores de hojas son, por lo general, polífagos y, por consiguiente, es más probable que encuentren un hospedante adecuado.~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
435	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America See comments para.71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
436	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
437	74	***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.	**Swaziland** The statement "many thrips are also vectors of other pests" is generic. Propose " thrips are vectors of viral pathogens". *Category : TECHNICAL*
438	74	***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are ~~also~~ known to be vectors of ~~other pests~~plant viruses mainly.	**Japan** Create new Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix for reference. Many thrips are known to transmit plant viruses. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
439	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
440	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:49 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
441	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments para.71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
442	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
443	74	***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.	**South Africa** • Request for addition of "Gall formers, for example Eulophidae" to the list. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
444	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraphs 69 and 71 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
445	74	***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests. The regulation for vectors which are non-quarantine pest in an importing country needs justification through PRA.	**Korea, Republic of** *Category : TECHNICAL*
446	74	***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests. **Whiteflies (Hemiptera).** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.	**Azerbaijan** *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
447	74	***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other ~~pests~~pests such as viruses and this factor should also be considered in the determination of the quarantine status of thrips.	**Australia** Need to include pests that are vectors that carry other pests. *Category : TECHNICAL*
448	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 to 79 could be retained after table 1 but not in main text. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
449	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 to 79 could be retained after table 1 but not in main text. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
450	74	~~***Thrips (Thripidae).*** Thrips oviposit in leaf tissue, and adults and nymphs feed on the flowers and leaves of many plants. Thrips can fly, may exhibit host shifts in new areas and can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many thrips are also vectors of other pests.~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
451	74	~~***Trips (Thripidae).*** Los trips depositan sus huevos en tejido foliar, y los adultos y las ninfas se alimentan de las flores y las hojas de muchas plantas. Los trips pueden volar, podrán cambiar de hospedante en áreas nuevas y pueden reproducirse por partenogénesis. Muchos trips son también vectores de otras plagas.~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
452	74	~~***Trips (Thripidae).*** Los trips depositan sus huevos en tejido foliar, y los adultos y las ninfas se alimentan de las flores y las hojas de muchas plantas. Los trips pueden volar, podrán cambiar de hospedante en áreas nuevas y pueden reproducirse por partenogénesis. Muchos trips son también vectores de otras plagas.~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
453	75	**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Costa Rica** Delete text 1.2.2 IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America It is considered that it is not appropriate to include in the standard the categorization of pest risk in cut flowers, because it must comply with the results of the PRA and the specific aspects for each pest and product, since there is a great diversity of species within the group of cut flower and foliage, which have different conditions of susceptibility to pests and different production systems in each region, which require specificity in the study or risk assessment.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
454	75	~~1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**Peru** As per comment in paragraph 69 we propose to move this section to an Appendix *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
455	75	~~1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**Japan** Create Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix. Pest risk differs depending on PRA area. Without PRA, "lower- or negligible-risk pest" shouldn't be specified. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
456	75	~~1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**Argentina** As per comment in paragraph 69 we propose to move this section to an Appendix *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
457	75	**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**European Union** It is proposed to delete this section following the general comment and the comment on para 71. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
458	75	**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Guyana** Consider including slugs and snails (Mollusca) in this list *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
459	75	~~1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:49 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
460	75	~~1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** It is considered that it is not appropriate to include in the standard the categorization of pest risk in cut flowers, because it must comply with the results of the PRA and the specific aspects for each pest and product, since there is a great diversity of species within the group of cut flower and foliage, which have different conditions of susceptibility to pests and different production systems in each region, which require specificity in the study or risk assessment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
461	75	**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Saint Vincent and The Grenadines** Consider including slugs and snails (Mollusca) in this list *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
462	75	~~1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
463	75	**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**EPPO** It is proposed to deleted this section following the general comment and the comment on para 71. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
464	75	**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Trinidad and Tobago** Consider including slugs and snails (Mollusca) in this list *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
465	75	~~1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in~~	**Uruguay** As per comment in paragraph 69 we propose to move this section to an Appendix

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~alphabetical order)~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
466	75	**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean** Consider including slugs and snails (Mollusca) in this list *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
467	75	~~**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: Ranking is not clear, it is even doubtful whether all pests groups are ranked in the right category. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
468	75	**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**Honduras** AGREGAR ALGUNOS HEMIPTEROS (EJ. Familia Miridae ,escamas y cochinillas) *Category : TECHNICAL*
469	75	**1.2.2 Examples of ~~lower- or negligible-risk~~ lower-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**	**China** The negligible-risk should not be considered *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
470	75	~~**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
471	75	~~**1.2.2 Examples of lower- or negligible-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)**~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
472	75	~~**1.2.2 Ejemplos de grupos de plagas de riesgo menor o insignificante (en orden alfabético)**~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
473	75	~~**1.2.2 Ejemplos de grupos de plagas de riesgo menor o insignificante (en orden alfabético)**~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
474	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	**Costa Rica** Consistent with those proposed *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
475	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	
476	76	***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.	**Japan** Create new Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix for reference. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
477	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
478	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:50 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
479	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments para. 75 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
480	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
481	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 69

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
482	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	**Korea, Republic of** Create Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix. *Category : EDITORIAL*
483	76	***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short ~~vase-life~~ vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.	**Jamaica** life span *Category : EDITORIAL*
484	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 to 79 could be retained after table 1 but not in main text. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
485	76	~~***Moths (e.g. Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Mobile adults rarely occur in the cut flower pathway. Immature stages of these pests may be much more common, but these are relatively immobile and unlikely to complete their development within the short vase-life of cut flowers. Many species require pupation in soil. For these reasons, moths seem highly unlikely to escape the pathway in large enough numbers to emerge as adults, successfully find mates and establish.~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
486	76	~~***Polillas (por ejemplo, Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Rara vez hay adultos móviles en la vía de las flores cortadas. Las etapas~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11).

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~inmaduras de estas plagas podrán ser mucho más comunes, pero son relativamente inmóviles y no es probable que completen su desarrollo en el corto plazo de conservación de las flores cortadas en un florero. Muchas especies deben realizar la pupación en el suelo. Por estos motivos, parece improbable que escape de la vía un número suficiente de polillas que emerjan como adultos, se apareen y se establezcan.~~	*Category : TECHNICAL*
487	76	~~***Polillas (por ejemplo, Noctuidae, Geometridae, Tortricidae).*** Rara vez hay adultos móviles en la vía de las flores cortadas. Las etapas inmaduras de estas plagas podrán ser mucho más comunes, pero son relativamente inmóviles y no es probable que completen su desarrollo en el corto plazo de conservación de las flores cortadas en un florero. Muchas especies deben realizar la pupación en el suelo. Por estos motivos, parece improbable que escape de la vía un número suficiente de polillas que emerjan como adultos, se apareen y se establezcan.~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
488	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	**Costa Rica** Consistent with those proposed *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
489	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
490	77	***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves or stem (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.. *Ditylenchus* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.	**Japan** Create new Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix for reference. Some species such as Ditylenchus spp. penetrate into stems. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
491	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
492	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:51 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
493	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments para. 75 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	
494	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
495	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
496	77	***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) and stems (e.g. *Rodopholus* spp., *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.	**China** Some species of Rodopholus and Bursaphelenchus xylophilus may infect stem of some plants *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
497	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 to 79 could be retained after table 1 but not in main text. to enter a comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
498	77	~~***Nematodes (Nematoda).*** Most nematodes are associated with below-ground parts of plants, and therefore only rarely would be present on cut flowers. Only nematodes feeding on the leaves (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.) are expected to be associated with cut flowers.~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
499	77	~~***Nematodos (Nematoda).*** La mayoría de los nematodos están asociados a las partes subterráneas de las plantas y, por lo tanto, su presencia en flores cortadas sería muy poco frecuente. Únicamente cabe esperar que se asocien a las flores cortadas los nematodos que se alimentan de las hojas (por ejemplo, *Aphelenchoides* spp.).~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
500	77	~~***Nematodos (Nematoda).*** La mayoría de los nematodos están asociados a las partes subterráneas de las plantas y, por lo tanto, su presencia en flores cortadas sería muy poco frecuente. Únicamente cabe esperar que se asocien a las flores cortadas los nematodos que se alimentan de las hojas (por ejemplo, *Aphelenchoides* spp.).~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
501	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera~~	**Costa Rica** Consistent with those proposed

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
502	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	**Peru** See comments in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
503	78	***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests ~~(for example,~~ (e.g. viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.	**Japan** Create new Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix for reference. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
504	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	**Argentina** See comments in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
505	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:51 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
506	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments para. 75 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
507	78	***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.	**Mozambique** Request for Pathogens to be considered as high risk because there are many leaf pathogens that could be introduced on cut flowers. *Category : TECHNICAL*
508	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
509	78	***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.	**South Africa** • Request for Pathogens to be considered as high risk because there are many leaf pathogens that could be introduced on cut flowers. *Category : TECHNICAL*
510	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests~~	**Uruguay** See comments in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~(for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	
511	78	***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway, with the exemption of pathogens being carried on the vectors.	**Korea, Republic of** *Category : TECHNICAL*
512	78	***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be ~~asymptomatic~~asymptomatic due to pre-export checks and controls. ~~However, because few~~ Few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may ~~only rarely~~ escape the pathway.	**Australia** Clarification *Category : TECHNICAL*
513	78	***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because ~~few~~ some of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.	**Australia** Many of cut flower species are propagatable. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
514	78	***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway, with the exemption of pathogens being carried on the vectors.	**Australia** Additionally, the risk of pathogens being carried within their vectors that are associated with the pathway is in conflict with this statement, as acknowledged under 22, above. *Category : TECHNICAL*
515	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 to 79 could be retained after table 1 but not in main text. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
516	78	***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.	**Philippines** Should be considered as example on higher-risk pest groups, since it is asymptomatic and systemic. *Category : TECHNICAL*
517	78	~~***Pathogens.*** In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway.~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
518	78	~~***Patógenos.*** Para la mayoría de los patógenos, las flores cortadas infectadas no suelen presentar síntomas. No obstante, como pocos de los géneros asociados a las flores cortadas pueden propagarse fácilmente, las plagas vegetales sistémicas (por ejemplo, los virus) rara~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~vez podrán escapar de la vía.~~	
519	78	~~***Patógenos.*** Para la mayoría de los patógenos, las flores cortadas infectadas no suelen presentar síntomas. No obstante, como pocos de los géneros asociados a las flores cortadas pueden propagarse fácilmente, las plagas vegetales sistémicas (por ejemplo, los virus) rara vez podrán escapar de la vía.~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
520	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**Costa Rica** Consistent with those proposed *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
521	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**Peru** See comments in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
522	79	***Whiteflies*** ~~***(Hemiptera)***~~***(Aleyrodidae).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. ~~Nymphs normally occur~~ Eggs are laid usually in ~~clusters and suck from~~ spiral patterns or arcs on the leaves. The first instars move to a suitable feeding location on the lower leaf surface and settle there where they remain stationary in cluster till becoming adults. Adults do not fly very efficiently so locally move, but once airborne, can be transported long distances by the wind. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases. ***Spider mites (e.g. Tetranychoidea).*** Spider mites generally live on the undersides of leaves of plants, where they may spin protective silk webs. Under favorable conditions of warm temperature and low humidity, the generations may be completed on this short-lived commodity. Spider mites tend to disperse by wind or by walking up.	**Japan** Create new Appendix and move paragraph 72-79 to the Appendix for reference. Changed to family name from order name to make consistent with other pest groups. Description is limited to only nymph at a certain stage and is lack of information. Information for all stages associated with cut flowers should be added. Some species of spider mites are often detected on cut flowers. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
523	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**Argentina** See comments in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
524	79	***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.	**Kenya** This should remain here due to the low risk of movement of viruses (pathogens). *Category : TECHNICAL*
525	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:51 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
526	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments para. 75 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
527	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**Brazil** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
528	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
529	79	***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.	**Sri Lanka** We also suggest to move this section to an Appendix. Further, this information seems to be very vague, therefore, it will be better to address most common and highly damaging species (a list of examples and not a list that is to be strictly followed). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
530	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**Azerbaijan** *Category : TECHNICAL*
531	79	***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.	**Australia** Risk from whiteflies is probably very similar to aphids and should be moved to the higher risk pest category similar to Aphids. *Category : TECHNICAL*
532	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 to 79 could be retained after table 1 but not in main text. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
533	79	***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.	**Philippines** Should be considered as example on higher-risk pest groups, since it is a vector of virus diseases. *Category : TECHNICAL*
534	79	~~***Whiteflies (Hemiptera).*** These are sap sucking insects found in groups on the underside of leaves. Nymphs normally occur in clusters and suck from the leaves. Whiteflies are vectors for viral diseases.~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 69 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
535	79	~~***Moscas blancas (Hemiptera).*** Son insectos chupadores de savia que se presentan en grupos en el envés de las hojas. Las ninfas, que normalmente forman grupos, se alimentan de las hojas. Las moscas blancas son vectores de enfermedades víricas.~~	**Panama** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
536	79	~~***Moscas blancas (Hemiptera).*** Son insectos chupadores de savia que se presentan en grupos en el envés de las hojas. Las ninfas, que~~	**OIRSA** La información no aporta más elementos para el ARP, ya que existen normas que

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~normalmente forman grupos, se alimentan de las hojas. Las moscas blancas son vectores de enfermedades víricas.~~	regulen el proceso de categorización del riesgo (Ej. NIMF No. 2 y 11). *Category : TECHNICAL*
537	80	~~**1.3 Pest groups**~~	**Costa Rica** Consequential change because we are proposing to include Table 1 as an Appendix *Category : TECHNICAL*
538	80	**1.3 Pest groups**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** Delete 1.3 as these duplicate with 1.2. **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **China** China agree with APPPC comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam agree with APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC **Thailand** Thailand agree with APPPC comment. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea agree with APPPC comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
539	80	~~**1.3 Pest groups**~~	**Peru** Consequential change because we are proposing to include Table 1 as an Appendix *Category : TECHNICAL*
540	80	~~**1.3 Pest groups**~~	**Argentina** Consequential change because we are proposing to include Table 1 as an Appendix *Category : TECHNICAL*
541	80	**1.3 Pest groups**	**European Union** It is proposed to delete this section following the general comment and the comment on para 71. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
542	80	~~**1.3 Pest groups**~~	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
543	80	~~**1.3 Pest groups**~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
544	80	**1.3 Other organisms~~Pest groups~~**	**Japan** editorial To be consistent with Table 1. *Category : EDITORIAL*
545	80	~~**1.3 Pest groups**~~	**Brazil** Consequential change because we are proposing to include Table 1 as an Appendix *Category : TECHNICAL*
546	80	**1.3 Pest groups**	**EPPO** It is proposed to deleted this section following the general comment and the comment on para 71. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
547	80	~~1.3 Pest groups~~	**Uruguay** Consequential change because we are proposing to include Table 1 as an Appendix *Category : TECHNICAL*
548	80	**1.3 Pest groups**	**Costa Rica** Condierar inluirse como un Apendice *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
549	80	~~1.3 Pest groups~~	**Singapore** Please refer to proposed deletion of para 67 to 80 except 70 in earlier comment as there is no value add to include these information i.e relative risk with no clear criteria on risk categorisation of pest groups and pest risk as unique to individual country. Pest information in para 72 to 79 could be retained after table 1 but not in main text. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
550	80	~~1.3 Pest groups~~	**Thailand** Section 1.3 could be deleted as it duplicates section 1.2. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
551	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ of various plant genera are listed in ~~Table 1~~Appendix 2. ~~The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~	**Costa Rica** Text simplified according to the proposal to define the term "cut flowers and foliage". Table 1 should be included in an Appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because it is not a comprehensive list. Last two sentences moved to the proposed Appendix 2. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
552	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ of various plant genera are listed in ~~Table 1~~Appendix 2. ~~The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~	**COSAVE** Text simplified according to the proposal to define the term "cut flowers and foliage". Table 1 should be included in an Appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because it is not a comprehensive list. Last two sentences moved to the proposed Appendix 2. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
553	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ and of various plant genera are listed in ~~Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~ Appendix 2.	**Peru** Text simplified according to the proposal to define the term "cut flowers and foliage". Table 1 should be included in an Appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because it is not a comprehensive list. Last two sentences moved to the proposed Appendix 2 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
554	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ of various plant genera are listed in ~~Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~ Appendix 2.	**Argentina** Text simplified according to the proposal to define the term "cut flowers and foliage". Table 1 should be included in an Appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because it is not a comprehensive list. Last two sentences moved to the proposed Appendix 2 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
555	81	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers and other fresh parts of various plant genera are listed in Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
556	81	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers and other fresh parts of various plant genera are listed in Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~	
557	81	Examples of ~~pest groups~~ organisms that may be associated with the cut flowers and other fresh parts of various plant genera are listed in Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other ~~pest groups~~ organisms may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**Japan** editorial To be consistent with Table 1. *Category : EDITORIAL*
558	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ of various plant genera are listed in ~~Table 1~~Appendix 2. ~~The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~	**Brazil** Text simplified because a definition of cut flowers is proposed. The Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, as used in others ISPM and because is not an comprehensive list. Last two sentences moved to the proposed Appendix 2 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
559	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ of various plant genera are listed in ~~Table 1~~Appendix 2. ~~The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~	**Uruguay** Text simplified according to the proposal to define the term "cut flowers and foliage". Table 1 should be included in an Appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because it is not a comprehensive list. Last two sentences moved to the proposed Appendix 2 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
560	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers and other fresh parts of various plant genera are listed in Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**Montenegro** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers are listed in Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances. *Category : TECHNICAL*
561	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ of various plant genera are listed in Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**China** the scope of cut flowers contain other fresh parts *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
562	81	~~Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers and other fresh parts of various plant genera are listed in Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.~~	**Thailand** Section 1.3 could be deleted as it duplicates section 1.2. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
563	81	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the cut flowers and other fresh parts of various plant genera are listed in Table 1. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**Philippines** PH proposed deletion of 1.3 because this is already discussed in 1.2 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
564	81	~~El Cuadro 1 contiene una lista de~~ Existen varios grupos de plagas que podrán estar asociadas a las flores ~~cortadas y a otras partes frescas de diversos géneros de plantas~~cortadas. ~~La~~ El apéndice 1, contiene una lista ~~ofrecida~~ de plagas no ~~es exhaustiva ni~~ completa. ~~En algunas circunstancias podrá~~ Podrá ser necesario considerar otros grupos de	**Panama** El Cuadro 1 pase a ser apéndice de esta norma, porque solo es información de referencia. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		plagas.	
565	81	~~El Cuadro 1 contiene una lista de~~ Existen varios grupos de plagas que podrán estar asociadas a las flores ~~cortadas y a otras partes frescas de diversos géneros de plantas~~cortadas. ~~La~~ El Apéndice 1, contiene una lista ~~ofrecida~~ de plagas que no ~~es exhaustiva ni~~ es completa. ~~En algunas circunstancias~~ podrá ser necesario considerar otros grupos de plagas.	**OIRSA** El Cuadro 1 pase a ser apéndice de esta norma, porque solo es información de referencia. *Category : TECHNICAL*
566	82	~~**1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers**~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (6 sep. 2017 20:06) This factors are ready mentioned at Section 1.1 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
567	82	~~**1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers**~~	**COSAVE** We propose to delete Section 1.4 because factors mentioned under this section were already mentioned in Section 1.1, therefore they are not other factors. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
568	82	~~**1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers**~~	**Peru** We propose to delete Section 1.4 because factors mentioned under this section were already mentioned in Section 1.1, therefore they are not other factors *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
569	82	~~**1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers**~~	**Argentina** We propose to delete Section 1.4 because factors mentioned under this section were already mentioned in Section 1.1, therefore they are not other factors *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
570	82	**1.4 Other factors that ~~increase~~ can affect pest risk for cut flowers**	**European Union** The paragraph is also about cool storage - this would not increase the pest risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
571	82	~~**1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers**~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:07 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
572	82	~~**1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers**~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** This factors are ready mentioned at Section 1.1 *Category : TECHNICAL*
573	82	~~**1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers**~~	**Brazil** This factors are already mentioned at Section 1.1 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
574	82	**1.4 Other factors that ~~increase~~ can affect pest risk for cut flowers**	**EPPO** The paragraf about cool storage - this would not increase the pest risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
575	82	~~**1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers**~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** Moving the whole paragraph under section 1.1 more relevant place in text as it was redundant but the explanation is important in the context. **Libya** agree *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
576	82	~~1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers~~	**Uruguay** We propose to delete Section 1.4 because factors mentioned under this section were already mentioned in Section 1.1, therefore they are not other factors *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
577	82	~~1.4 Otros factores que aumentan el riesgo de plagas en las flores cortadas~~ "Principales factores que aumentan el riesgo de plagas en las flores cortadas"	**Panama** El título de párrafo 82 es llamado "Otros factores que aumentan el riesgo de plagas en las flores cortadas"; sin embargo, estos factores ya fueron considerados en los párrafos 66, 62 y 64 respectivamente. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
578	82	~~1.4 Otros factores que aumentan el riesgo de plagas en las flores cortadas~~	**OIRSA** Se consideran eliminarlos, porque están contemplados en el párrafo 60-65 de la presente norma. *Category : TECHNICAL*
579	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Para. deleted according to the definition proposed for cut flowers. And also para. 41 provide that propagule are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
580	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**COSAVE** Paragraph deleted according the proposed definition of the term cut flowers and foliage. In addition paragraph 41 provides that propagules are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
581	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**Peru** Paragraph deleted according the proposed definition of the term cut flowers and foliage. In addition paragraph 41 provides that propagules are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
582	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**Argentina** Paragraph deleted according the proposed definition of the term cut flowers and foliage. In addition paragraph 41 provides that propagules are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
583	83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers~~. .Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers~~	**European Union** Deletion proposed as the plant parts mentioned are not covered by the standard. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	
584	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 0:19 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
585	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Para. deleted according to the definition proposed for cut flowers. And also para. 41 provide that propagule are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
586	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**Brazil** Para. deleted according to the definition proposed for cut flowers. In the same way para. 41 provide that propagule are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
587	83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers~~. .Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**EPPO** Deletion proposed as the plant parts mentioned are not covered by the standard *Category : TECHNICAL*
588	83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.	**South Africa** • Request for addition of "foliage". As mentioned previously in paragraph 66, foliage should be mentioned because It does not fall under propagules and it presents a potential high risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
589	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** **Libya** agree *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	
590	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**Uruguay** Paragraph deleted according the proposed definition of the term cut flowers and foliage. In addition paragraph 41 provides that propagules are not covered in this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
591	83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary ~~import~~ importing country requirements of cut flowers.	**Australia** The importing country develops phytosanitary requirements. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
592	83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.	**Honduras** AGREGAR DESPUES DE: AUSENCIA DE PROPÀGULOS: y el historial de intercepciones en este tipo de materiales que posee cada país *Category : TECHNICAL*
593	83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a ~~higher~~ different pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.	**Singapore** Propose to change "higher" to "different" pest risk as this is dependent on the PRA of individual country. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
594	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	**Thailand** The first paragraph of section 1.4 has already been described in section 1.1. It is not necessary to provide more explanation here. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
595	83	~~It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and other propagules associated with cut flowers~~	**Egypt** The hole paragraph should be removed. it is not adding any new text and is redundant to paragraph 1.1 Specific factors to consider when conducting q PRA for cut flowers.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
596	83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and ~~other propagules~~ other **propagules** associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.	**Palau** Propagules to be included in the glossary.. *Category : TRANSLATION*
597	83	~~Es importante mencionar que al realizar un ARP para~~ Entre los factores específicos ya mencionados, destacan tres por su capacidad de aumentar el ~~movimiento internacional~~ riesgo de ~~flores cortadas deberían considerarse algunos otros factores~~plagas. El fruto y otros propágulos asociados con las flores cortadas podrán presentar un mayor riesgo de plagas. En consecuencia, debería considerarse la presencia o ausencia de propágulos al realizar un ARP para el establecimiento de requisitos fitosanitarios de importación de flores cortadas.	**Panama** Los párrafos 83 (fruto y propágulo), 84 (sistema de producción) y 85 (carácter perecedero y refrigeración) son ampliaciones de los párrafos 66, 62 y 64 respectivamente. Ya en el párrafo 59 se señalan que deben considerarse al realizar un ARP para flores de corte. No son otros factores que deberían considerarse. Eliminar el texto en el párrafo 83 que dice: "Es importante mencionar que al realizar un ARP para el movimiento internacional de flores cortadas deberían considerarse algunos otros factores" Reemplazarlo por: "Entre los factores específicos ya mencionados, destacan tres por su capacidad de aumentar el riesgo de plagas" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
598	83	~~Es importante mencionar que al realizar un ARP para el movimiento internacional de flores cortadas deberían considerarse algunos otros factores. El fruto y otros propágulos asociados con las flores cortadas podrán presentar un mayor riesgo de plagas. En consecuencia, debería considerarse la presencia o ausencia de propágulos al realizar un ARP para el establecimiento de requisitos fitosanitarios de importación de flores cortadas.~~	**OIRSA** Se consideran eliminarlos, porque están contemplados en el párrafo 60-65 de la presente norma. *Category : TECHNICAL*
599	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (6 sep. 2017 0:23) Wild cut flowers should not be part of this standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
600	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	**Peru** Paragraph moved to paragraph 62 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
601	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	**Argentina** Paragraph moved to paragraph 62 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
602	84	The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention should therefore ~~needs to~~ be paid to ~~identifying~~ the pest risk ~~that is~~ particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.	**European Union** Expressing better the level of obligation. *Category : EDITORIAL*
603	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 17:55 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
604	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Wild cut flowers should not be part of this standard.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
605	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	**Brazil** Paragraph moved to paragraph 62 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
606	84	The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention should therefore ~~needs to~~ be paid to ~~identifying~~ the pest risk ~~that is~~ particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.	**EPPO** Expressing the level of obligation better *Category : EDITORIAL*
607	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	**Uruguay** Paragraph moved to paragraph 62 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
608	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** Adding to 1.1 more relevant as it was redundant but the explanation is important in the context

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	**Libya** agree *Category : EDITORIAL*
609	84	~~The production system for the cut flowers (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) may also affect the pest risk that they pose. Different pests and higher incidences of pests can be expected on plants collected in the wild than on cut flowers cultivated under controlled conditions. Moreover, not all available management measures can be applied to naturally occurring plants. When conducting a PRA, special attention therefore needs to be paid to identifying the pest risk that is particularly associated with cut flowers obtained from plants grown in the wild.~~	**COSAVE** Para. moved to para. 62 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
610	84	~~El sistema de producción de las flores cortadas (por ejemplo, en medio silvestre, en campos de cultivo o en invernadero) podrá afectar también al riesgo de plagas que ocasionan. En las plantas recolectadas en medio silvestre cabe esperar la presencia de plagas diferentes e incidencias mayores que en las flores cortadas cultivadas en condiciones controladas. Además, no todas las medidas de gestión son aplicables a las plantas de origen natural. Cuando se realiza un ARP, debe prestarse por tanto especial atención a la determinación del riesgo de plagas asociado en particular con las flores cortadas obtenidas de plantas criadas en medio silvestre.~~	**OIRSA** Se consideran eliminarlos, porque están contemplados en el párrafo 60-65 de la presente norma. *Category : TECHNICAL*
611	85	~~Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.~~	**COSAVE** Paragraph moved to paragraph 64 (Section 1.1) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
612	85	~~Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the~~	**Peru** Paragraph moved to paragraph 64 (Section 1.1) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.~~	
613	85	~~Cut~~ Because cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life~~. Therefore~~, ~~if possible,~~ most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**Japan** This paragraph should state the fact about the situation on transportation and distribution of cut flowers. Therefore, "if possible," is unnecessary. *Category : EDITORIAL*
614	85	~~Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.~~	**Argentina** Paragraph moved to paragraph 64 (Section 1.1) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
615	85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. ~~Therefore, if possible,~~ Therefore most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**European Union** Superfluous words deleted. *Category : EDITORIAL*
616	85	Cut flowers are ~~a~~ perishable ~~commodity~~ commodities and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**European Union** Cut flowers are a commodity class. *Category : EDITORIAL*
617	85	~~Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 5 sep. 2017 23:29 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
618	85	~~Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Para. moved to para. 64 (Section 1.1) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.~~	
619	85	~~Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.~~	**Brazil** Paragraph moved to paragraph 64 (Section 1.1) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
620	85	Cut flowers are ~~a~~ perishable ~~commodity~~ commodities and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. ~~Therefore, if possible,~~ Therefore most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**EPPO** Cut flowers are a commodity class. superfluous Words deleted *Category : EDITORIAL*
621	85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**South Africa** • This will depend on the temperature and the insect involved. In some cases the cold conditions will increase the longevity of the insect and therefore the probability that it will survive the transport and potentially establish in a new area. *Category : TECHNICAL*
622	85	~~Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** **Libya** agree *Category : EDITORIAL*
623	85	~~Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.~~	**Uruguay** Paragraph moved to paragraph 64 (Section 1.1) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
624	85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from	**Costa Rica** No siempre las flores o lo sfollajes cumplen con una cadena de frío, en algunas especies el trasporte debe realiazarse a temperatura ambiente *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	
625	85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**Egypt** More proper use - better english. Consistent with the presence of the term conditions in other standards. (The) is redundant. *Category : EDITORIAL*
626	85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity but it can longer than some stages of insect and diseases and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*
627	85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold ~~condition~~ conditions from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, ~~the~~ survival and ~~the~~ mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**Egypt** *Category : EDITORIAL*
628	85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	**PPPO** Need to specify if it's woody stem or not during the PRA *Category : TECHNICAL*
629	85	~~Las flores cortadas son un producto perecedero y la temperatura es el factor más importante que determina su tiempo de conservación. La mayoría de las flores cortadas deben, por consiguiente, transportarse y almacenarse en condiciones de refrigeración desde el momento de su recolección hasta su venta al consumidor. Esto afectará también al ulterior desarrollo, supervivencia y movilidad de las plagas presentes en estos productos.~~	**OIRSA** Se consideran eliminarlos, porque están contemplados en el párrafo 60-65 de la presente norma. *Category : TECHNICAL*
630	86	~~**2. Phytosanitary Measures**~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Moved after the Para. 93. (New Section 1.3) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
631	86	~~2. Phytosanitary Measures~~	**COSAVE** This section was moved after paragraph 93 because pest risk management options form the basis of phytosanitary measures. Therefore, the identification of options should come first to follow a logical sequence *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
632	86	~~2. Phytosanitary Measures~~	**Peru** This section was moved after paragraph 93 because pest risk management options form the basis of phytosanitary measures. Therefore, the identification of options should come first to follow a logical sequence *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
633	86	~~2. Phytosanitary Measures~~	**Argentina** This section was moved after paragraph 93 because pest risk management options form the basis of phytosanitary measures. Therefore, the identification of options should come first to follow a logical sequence *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
634	86	2. ~~Phytosanitary Measures~~Risk Management	**European Union** Following the general comment, we propose below the following restructuring and the following elements to be considered: 2 Risk Management 2.1.1 Example production practices including Nursery hygiene (e.g. cleaning tools and waste disposal), Physical control (e.g. bagging), Grading or sorting (to separate clean from infested material both at harvesting and at packing house) 2.1.2 Examples of Phytosanitary Measures relevant to cut flowers including Pest free places of production, Treatment of growing media prior to use (e.g. fumigation), Chemical and biological control during production, Place of production inspection, harvesting at certain times of the year or growing season (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age). Inspection prior to export, Treatment prior to export, Packaging (e.g. clean and unused). 2.1.3 Actions on import including, documentation checks, phytosanitary inspection, testing, Treatment, Rejection or destruction of non-compliant consignments. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
635	86	~~2. Phytosanitary Measures~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:11 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
636	86	~~2. Phytosanitary Measures~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Moved after the Para. 93. (New Section 1.3) *Category : TECHNICAL*
637	86	~~2. Phytosanitary Measures~~	**Brazil** This section was moved after paragraph 93 because pest risk management options form the basis of phytosanitary measures. Therefore, the identification of options

#	Para	Text	Comment
			should come first to follow a logical sequence *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
638	86	**2. ~~Phytosanitary Measures~~Risk management**	**EPPO** Following the general comment, we propose below the following restructuring and the following elements to be considered: 2 Risk Management 2.1.1 Example production practices including Nursery hygiene (e.g. cleaning tools and waste disposal), Physical control (e.g. bagging), Grading or sorting (to separate clean from infested material both at harvesting and at packing house) 2.1.2 Examples of Phytosanitary Measures relevant to cut flowers including Pest free places of production, Treatment of growing media prior to use (e.g. fumigation), Chemical and biological control during production, Place of production inspection, harvesting at certain times of the year or growing season (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age). Inspection prior to export, Treatment prior to export, Packaging (e.g. clean and unused). 2.1.3 Actions on import including, documentation checks, phytosanitary inspection, testing, Treatment, Rejection or destruction of non-compliant consignments *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
639	86	~~**2. Phytosanitary Measures**~~	**Uruguay** This section was moved after paragraph 93 because pest risk management options form the basis of phytosanitary measures. Therefore, the identification of options should come first to follow a logical sequence *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
640	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include:~~IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Moved after the Para. 93. (New Section 1.3)	**Costa Rica** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
641	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include:~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
642	87	A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based	**Japan** Paragraph 88-91 is described in section 2.1.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). ~~Required measures may include:~~	*Category : EDITORIAL*
643	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include:~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
644	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary~~ Phytosanitary measures ~~may be applied based on~~ used to manage the ~~outcome of the~~ risk from cut flowers should be technically justified by PRA. ~~Appropriate~~ Risk management measures can be applied at any point (or multiple points) in a production process (e.g. prior to planting, during the growing season and prior to export and should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. ~~Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest~~ Examples of commodity used risk ~~and technically justified.~~ management measures ~~For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised).~~ include:~~Required measures may include:~~	**European Union** The rewording follows the proposed re-organisation of this section to make it fit better with risk management (see comment on para. 86) and the general comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
645	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include:~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 17:18 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
646	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised).~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Moved after the Para. 93. (New Section 1.3) *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~Required measures may include:~~	
647	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised).~~ ~~Required measures may include:~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
648	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary~~ Phytosanitary measures ~~may be applied based on~~ used to manage the ~~outcome of the~~ risk from cut flowers should be technically justified by PRA. ~~Appropriate~~ Risk management measures can be applied at any point (or multiple points) in a production process (e.g. prior to planting, during the growing season and prior to export and should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. ~~Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest~~ Examples of commonly used risk ~~and technically justified.~~ management measures ~~For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised).~~ include:~~Required measures may include:~~	**EPPO** The rewording follows the proposed re-organisation of this section to make it fit better with risk management (see comment on para. 86) and the general comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
649	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised).~~ ~~Required measures may include:~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
650	87	~~A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised).~~ ~~Required measures may include:~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
651	87	Podrán aplicarse diversas medidas fitosanitarias en función del resultado del ARP. Las medidas apropiadas deberían elegirse teniendo en cuenta su eficacia para reducir la probabilidad de introducción de la	**Panama** El párrafo 51 menciona como medida fitosanitaria "certificación". Pero la "certificación" no se incluye en el punto 2 (Medidas fitosanitarias). Los párrafos 51 y 52 plantean la importancia de que: "las directrices sobre el modo de reducir al mínimo el riesgo de plagas

#	Para	Text	Comment
		plaga. Las medidas fitosanitarias seleccionadas deberían ser adecuadas para el riesgo de plaga y estar justificadas técnicamente. ~~Para el comercio existente, solo deberían aplicarse medidas nuevas una vez completado (o revisado) el ARP. Podrán requerirse las siguientes medidas:~~	cuarentenarias presentes en las flores antes de su importación" p.51 podrán facilitar el comercio internacional en esta clase de productos p.52 también podrían asimismo contribuir a reducir las demoras en los puntos de entrada. Esas directrices estarían vinculadas a la certificación fitosanitaria que debe desarrollar el país exportador. El punto 2.2 de la NIMF 7 plantea las Responsabilidades operativas de la ONP del país exportador. Incluir el texto: En el país exportador, estas medidas deberán ser consideradas en un sistema de certificación fitosanitaria (NIMF 7). Para clarificar la idea del texto. *Category : TECHNICAL*
652	87	Podrán aplicarse diversas medidas fitosanitarias en función del resultado del ARP. Las medidas apropiadas deberían elegirse teniendo en cuenta su eficacia para reducir la probabilidad de introducción de la plaga. Las medidas fitosanitarias seleccionadas deberían ser adecuadas para el riesgo de plaga y estar justificadas técnicamente. ~~Para el comercio existente, solo deberían aplicarse medidas nuevas una vez completado (o revisado) el ARP. Podrán requerirse las siguientes medidas:~~	**OIRSA** Para clarificar la idea del texto. *Category : TECHNICAL*
653	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (6 sep. 2017 0:31) See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
654	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
655	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**Japan** Move to section 2.1.1. *Category : EDITORIAL*
656	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
657	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**European Union** See EU comment on paragraph 87. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
658	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 0:31 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
659	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
660	88	surveillance for pest freedom	**Mozambique** Proposal that this should be "Determination of pest free area (ref. to ISPM 4)" *Category : TECHNICAL*
661	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
662	88	surveillance for pest freedom	**EPPO** See EPPO comment on paragraph 87 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
663	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**EPPO** See EPPO comment on paragraph 87 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
664	88	surveillance for pest freedom	**Ghana** Surveillance for "Pest Freedom" should remain as a phytosanitary measure *Category : TECHNICAL*
665	88	surveillance for pest freedom	**South Africa** Proposal that this should be "Determination of pest free area (ref. to ISPM 4)" *Category : TECHNICAL*
666	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
667	88	surveillance ~~for pest freedom~~	**Montenegro** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
668	88	surveillance for pest ~~freedom~~freedom in an area	**Thailand** for better clarification. *Category : EDITORIAL*
669	88	~~surveillance for pest freedom~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
670	88	~~vigilancia de la condición de libre de plagas~~	**Panama** Ya es mencionado en la NIMF No. 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
671	88	~~vigilancia de la condición de libre de plagas~~	**OIRSA** Ya es mencionado en la NIMF No. 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
672	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~t	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
673	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
674	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**Japan** Not necessary. It is covered in section 2.1.3. *Category : EDITORIAL*
675	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**Argentina**

#	Para	Text	Comment
			See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
676	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**European Union** See EU comment on paragraph 87. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
677	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 0:31 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
678	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
679	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
680	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**EPPO** See EPPO comment on paragraph 87 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
681	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
682	89	the ~~application of a~~ pre-dispatch treatment	**Montenegro** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
683	89	~~the application of a pre-dispatch treatment~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
684	89	~~aplicación de un tratamiento previo a la expedición~~	**Panama** Ya es mencionado en la NIMF No. 11. *Category : TECHNICAL*
685	89	~~aplicación de un tratamiento previo a la expedición~~	**OIRSA** Ya es mencionado en la NIMF No. 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
686	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**Costa Rica** PPC Regional Workshop Latin America See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
687	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
688	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**Japan** Move to section 2.1.3 and 2.1.5. *Category : EDITORIAL*
689	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
690	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**European Union** See EU comment on paragraph 87. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
691	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 0:32 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
692	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
693	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
694	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**EPPO** See EPPO comment on paragraph 87 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
695	90	inspection of the consignment	**South Africa** Request for clarity regarding to inspection of consignment, at origin or at destination? *Category : TECHNICAL*
696	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
697	90	inspection ~~of the consignment~~	**Montenegro** *Category : TECHNICAL*
698	90	~~inspection of the consignment~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
699	90	~~inspección del envío~~	**Panama** Ya es mencionado en la NIMF No. 11. *Category : TECHNICAL*
700	90	~~inspección del envío~~	**OIRSA** Ya es mencionado en la NIMF No. 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
701	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**Costa Rica** PPC Regional Workshop Latin America See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
702	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
703	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**Japan** Not necessary. It is covered in section 2.1.5. *Category : EDITORIAL*
704	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**Argentina**

#	Para	Text	Comment
			See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
705	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**European Union** See EU comment on paragraph 87. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
706	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 0:32 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
707	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
708	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
709	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**EPPO** See EPPO comment on paragraph 87 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
710	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
711	91	treatment on arrival at the point of entry. - documentation evidence from the shipper on conditions of transit	**Sri Lanka** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
712	91	treatment ~~on arrival~~ at the point of entry -and other appropriate measures.	**Montenegro** *Category : TECHNICAL*
713	91	~~treatment on arrival at the point of entry.~~	**COSAVE** See comments in para. 86 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
714	91	~~tratamiento en el momento de la llegada al punto de entrada.~~	**Panama** Ya es mencionado en la NIMF No. 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
715	91	~~tratamiento en el momento de la llegada al punto de entrada.~~	**OIRSA** Ya es mencionado en la NIMF No. 11 *Category : TECHNICAL*
716	92	**2.1.3 Options to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk management**	**Costa Rica** Consequential change in numbering of the section and text modified for consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
717	92	**~~2.~~1.3 Options to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk management**	**Peru** Consequential change in numbering of the section and text modified for consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
718	92	**~~2.~~1.3 Options to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk**	**Argentina**

#	Para	Text	Comment
		management	Consequential change in numbering of the section and text modified for consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
719	92	**~~2.~~1.3 Options to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk management**	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 17:03 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
720	92	**~~2.~~1.3 Options to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk management**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** ok *Category : TECHNICAL*
721	92	**~~2.~~1.3 Options to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk management**	**Brazil** Consequential change in numbering of the section and text modified for consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
722	92	**~~2.~~1.3 Options to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk management**	**Uruguay** Consequential change in numbering of the section and text modified for consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
723	92	**~~2.~~1.3 Options to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk management**	**COSAVE** Consequential change in numbering and text modified for consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
724	92	**2.1 Opciones p~~Posibles~~ osibles de medidas que han de considerarse en el marco del manejo del riesgo de plagas**	**Panama** Mejor comprensión del texto *Category : EDITORIAL*
725	92	**2.1 Opciones Posibles de medidas que han de considerarse en el marco del manejo del riesgo de plagas**	**OIRSA** Mejor comprensión del texto *Category : EDITORIAL*
726	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or ~~treatments (e.g~~treatments. ~~devitalization).~~ In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild,~~ field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. 2. ~~In identifying pre-harvest, harvest~~ Phytosanitary measures A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and ~~post-harvest options~~ technically justified. Required measures	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop LA Desvitalitation is not a phytosanitary measure. Wild should not be considered in this standard. Last sentence moved under new section "System approaches" *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		may include: 2.1 Field inspection for pest ~~risk management, reference is made~~ freedom: Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to ~~ISPM 14~~ ~~(~~detect some quarantine pests that produce visible signs or symptoms~~*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management).*~~ 2.2 Pre-dispatch treatment - fumigation - irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur) - application of a controlled atmosphere - cold, heat or vapour treatment In all cases, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and not treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation. 2.3 inspection of the consignment: Sampling should be appropiate for detecting quarantine pest in cut flowers. Guidances on sample sizes is provided in ISPM 31.	
727	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or ~~treatments (e.g~~treatments. ~~devitalization).~~ In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild,~~ field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. 2. ~~In identifying pre-harvest, harvest~~ Phytosanitary measures A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and ~~post-harvest options~~ technically justified. Required measures may include:	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Desvitalitation is not a phytosanitary measure. Wild should not be considered in this standard. Last sentence moved under new section "System approaches" *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		2.1 Field inspection for pest ~~risk management, reference is made~~ freedom: Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to ~~ISPM 14~~ (~~detect~~ some quarantine pests that produce visible signs or symptoms~~*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).~~ 2.2 Pre-dispatch treatment - fumigation - irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur) - application of a controlled atmosphere - cold, heat or vapour treatment In all cases, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and not treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation. 2.3 inspection of the consignment: Sampling should be appropiate for detecting quarantine pest in cut flowers. Guidances on sample sizes is provided in ISPM 31.	
728	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*). **2. Phytosanitary measures** A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should	**Peru** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include: 2.1 Field inspection for pest freedom Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some quarantine pests that produce visible signs or symptoms **2.2 Pre-dispatch treatment** - fumigation - irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur) - application of a controlled atmosphere - cold, heat or vapour treatment In all cases, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and not treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation. **2.3 Inspection of the consignment** Sampling should be appropriate for detecting quarantine pests in cut flowers. Guidance on sample sizes is provided in ISPM 31 **2.4 Pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and areas of low pest prevalence** Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas); ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area); ISPM 29 (Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. **2.5 Systems approach** Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre	

#	Para	Text	Comment
		and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to effective pest risk management. Many pest management practices to reduce pest risk during production of cut flowers, from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management) provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management. Measures that may be considered are as follow:	
729	93	~~Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization).~~ In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild,~~ field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. ~~In identifying pre-harvest~~harvestPest risk management options may include regulations on production, ~~harvest~~ harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and ~~post-harvest options for pest risk management~~use (sale, ~~reference is made to ISPM 14 (~~waste disposal, time of the year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization)~~*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*~~)~~.	**Argentina** First sentence moved after second sentence for better reading. Last sentence deleted and moved to new section on "Systems approach" *Category : EDITORIAL*
730	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).	**Argentina** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

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		2. Phytosanitary measures A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include: **2.1 Field inspection for pest freedom** Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some quarantine pests that produce visible signs or symptoms **2.2 Pre-dispatch treatment** - fumigation - irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur) - application of a controlled atmosphere - cold, heat or vapour treatment In all cases, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and not treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation. **2.3 Inspection of the consignment** Sampling should be appropriate for detecting quarantine pests in cut flowers. Guidance on sample sizes is provided in ISPM 31 **2.4 Pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and areas of low pest prevalence** Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas); ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area);	

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		ISPM 29 (Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. **2.5 Systems approach** Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to effective pest risk management. Many pest management practices to reduce pest risk during production of cut flowers, from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management) provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management. Measures that may be considered are as follow:	
731	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or ~~treatments (e.g~~treatments. ~~devitalization).~~ In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild,~~ field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).	**Argentina** Devitalization is not an appropriate example, because it could not be technically justified. There is not a production system for cut flowers collected in the wild *Category : TECHNICAL*
732	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, ~~sale, waste disposal,~~ time of year import takes place, sale, waste disposal and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability	**European Union** Improvement for: 1) a more logical sequence, 2) to be clear what is grown, 3) missing word, 4) better clarity. *Category : EDITORIAL*

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		depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse ~~grown)~~ grown plants) for the cut flowers, ease of ~~detection,~~ detection and identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).	
733	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. ~~In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to~~ ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*~~)~~) may be used to identify pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management.	**European Union** Better wording for an ISPM. *Category : EDITORIAL*
734	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or ~~treatments (e.g~~treatments. ~~devitalization).~~ In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild,~~ field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. 2. ~~In identifying pre-harvest, harvest~~ Phytosanitary measures A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:24 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*

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		risk and ~~post-harvest options~~ technically justified. Required measures may include: 2.1 Field inspection for pest ~~risk management, reference is made~~ freedom: Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to ~~ISPM 14 (~~detect some quarantine pests that produce visible signs or symptoms~~*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).~~ 2.2 Pre-dispatch treatment - fumigation - irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur) - application of a controlled atmosphere - cold, heat or vapour treatment In all cases, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and not treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation. 2.3 inspection of the consignment: Sampling should be appropiate for detecting quarantine pest in cut flowers. Guidances on sample sizes is provided in ISPM 31.	
735	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing ~~or treatments~~ (e.g. ~~devitalization)~~treatments). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild,~~ field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*). 2. Phytosanitary measures A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be	**Brazil** Section 2 on Phytosanitary measures moved after paragraph 93. See comment in paragraph 86. Paragraphs 88, 89 and 90 moved and text added to clarify the phytosanitary measures, now numbered as sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 Section 2.4 includes text moved from paragraph 94 The use of systems approach was added as section 2.5 because is another phytosanitary measure that could be established. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include: 2.1 Field inspection for pest freedom Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some quarantine pests that produce visible signs or symptoms 2.2 Pre-dispatch treatment - fumigation - irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur) - application of a controlled atmosphere - cold, heat or vapour treatment In all cases, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and not treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation. 2.3 Inspection of the consignment Sampling should be appropriate for detecting quarantine pests in cut flowers. Guidance on sample sizes is provided in ISPM 31 2.4 Pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and areas of low pest prevalence Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas); ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area); ISPM 29 (Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. 2.5 Systems approach Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to effective pest risk management. Many pest management practices to reduce pest risk during production of cut flowers, from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management) provides guidelines for the development and	

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		evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management. Measures that may be considered are as follow:	
736	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or ~~treatments (e.g~~treatments. ~~devitalization).~~ In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild,~~ field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).	**Uruguay** Devitalization is not an appropriate example, because it could not be technically justified. There is not a production system for cut flowers collected in the wild *Category : TECHNICAL*
737	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*~~).~~). **2. Phytosanitary measures** A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include:	**Uruguay** Section 2 on Phytosanitary measures moved after paragraph 93. See comment in paragraph 86. Paragraphs 88, 89 and 90 moved and text added to clarify the phytosanitary measures, now numbered as sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 Section 2.4 includes text moved from paragraph 94 The use of systems approach was added as section 2.5 because is another phytosanitary measure that could be established. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		2.1 Field inspection for pest freedom Field inspection may be a phytosanitary measure to detect some quarantine pests that produce visible signs or symptoms **2.2 Pre-dispatch treatment** - fumigation - irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur) - application of a controlled atmosphere - cold, heat or vapour treatment In all cases, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and not treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation. **2.3 Inspection of the consignment** Sampling should be appropriate for detecting quarantine pests in cut flowers. Guidance on sample sizes is provided in ISPM 31 **2.4 Pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and areas of low pest prevalence** Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. **2.5 Systems approach** Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to effective pest risk management. Many pest management practices to reduce pest risk during production of cut flowers, from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) provides	

#	Para	Text	Comment
		guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management. Measures that may be considered are as follow:	
738	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, ~~sale, waste disposal,~~ time of year import takes place, sale, waste disposal and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse ~~grown)~~ grown plants) for the cut flowers, ease of ~~detection,~~ detection and identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. ~~In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to~~ ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*~~)~~) may be used to identify pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management.	**EPPO** Better wording for an ISPM. improvement for 1) a more logical sequence, 2) To be clear what is grown 3) missing word 4) better clarity *Category : EDITORIAL*
739	93	~~Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization).~~ In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild,~~ field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. ~~In identifying pre-harvest~~Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, ~~harvest~~ harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and ~~post-harvest options for pest risk management~~use, ~~reference is made to ISPM 14~~ (sale, waste disposal, time of the year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization)~~*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).~~	**Uruguay** First sentence moved after second sentence for better reading. Last sentence deleted and moved to new section on "Systems approach" *Category : EDITORIAL*
740	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Moved after the Para. 93. (New Section 1.3)

#	Para	Text	Comment
		disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*). 2. Phytosanitary Measures A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied based on the outcome of the PRA. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. Selected phytosanitary measures should be appropriate to the pest risk and technically justified. For existing trade, new measures should only be applied after the PRA has been completed (or revised). Required measures may include: - surveillance for pest freedom - the application of a pre-dispatch treatment - inspection of the consignment - treatment on arrival at the point of entry.	*Category : TECHNICAL*
741	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying ~~options~~ measures to be considered ~~as part of~~ for pest risk management, consideration should be given to the ~~feasibility~~ suitability of ~~control measures, applicability depending on~~ the ~~production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease~~ measures in terms of ~~detection, identification of~~ the ~~pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk~~	**Australia** The original text seemed somewhat cumbersome and confusing. The proposed text attempts to simplify this. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (~~following factors:~~*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*~~).~~ - The feasibility/applicability of the measure to the specific cut flower production system (ie. wild-grown, field-grown or greenhouse-grown), - The ease of detection and identification of the pests, - The time needed to implement an effective control, and, - The difficulty of eradication and containment of the pest in the importing country. Below are a number of options that may be used for pest risk management. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).	
742	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. ~~wild~~greenhouse, field or ~~greenhouse grown)~~ wild) of the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).	**Singapore** include missing "of" after (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) and for consistency with para 62, to realign from wild, field or greenhouse grown to greenhouse, field or wild. *Category : EDITORIAL*
743	93	Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) of the cut flowers, ease of detection, and identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or detection of containment should be	**Egypt** adds more clarity to the text. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		considered. In identifying pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest options for pest risk management, reference is made to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).	
744	93	~~Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization).~~ In identifying options to be considered as part of pest risk management, the feasibility of control measures, applicability depending on the production system (e.g. wild, field or greenhouse grown) the cut flowers, ease of detection, identification of the pests, time needed for effective control, and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. ~~In identifying pre-harvest~~Pest risk management options may include regulations on production, ~~harvest~~ harvest, transport, storage, locations of import and ~~post-harvest options for pest risk management~~use, ~~reference is made to ISPM 14 (~~sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization). ~~*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).~~	**COSAVE** Editorial: first sentence moved after second sentences for better reading. Last sentence moved under new section "System approaches". *Category : EDITORIAL*
745	94	2.4 Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers~~. .The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America new section of phytosanitary measures *Category : TECHNICAL*
746	94	2.4 Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers~~. .The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** new section of phytosanitary measures *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
747	94	1.3.1 Pest ~~free areas (ISPM 4 (~~Management in cut flowers production Certain practices during the production of cut flowers may alone or in combination be sufficient to meet phytosanitary import requirements. Phytosanitary measures may be included in integrated pest management and quality control protocols applied during production of cut flowers. Options that may be considered when determining pest risk management include: ~~*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**COSAVE** Paragraph 94 was moved to section on phytosanitary measures as new section 2.4 *Category : TECHNICAL*
748	94	~~Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**Peru** Paragraph 94 was moved to section on phytosanitary measures as new section 2.4 *Category : TECHNICAL*
749	94	~~Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**Argentina** Paragraph 94 was moved to section on phytosanitary measures as new section 2.4 *Category : TECHNICAL*
750	94	~~Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*)~~ ~~; ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and~~	**European Union** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	
751	94	2.4 Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers~~. .The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:29 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
752	94	~~Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**Brazil** Paragraph 94 was moved to section on phytosanitary measures as new section 2.4 *Category : TECHNICAL*
753	94	~~Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**EPPO** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
754	94	~~Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.~~	**Uruguay** Paragraph 94 was moved to section on phytosanitary measures as new section 2.4 *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
755	94	2.1.1 Pest free ~~areas (ISPM 4 (~~areas~~*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that~~ Pest free areas (ISPM 4, ISPM 29), areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 29), pest free places of production and pest free production sites (ISPM 10) may be viable options for managing a given pest during the production of cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.	**Australia** It seems practical to make "Pest free areas" a sub-heading of 2.1 rather than a part of it. The original text seemed somewhat cumbersome and confusing. The proposed text attempts to simplify it. *Category : EDITORIAL*
756	94	Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places or sites of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with cut flowers. The following summarizes many of the options commonly used and that are based on a PRA.	**Montenegro** *Category : TECHNICAL*
757	95	**2.~~1.1~~5 Systems approach: Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to effective pest risk management. Many pest management practices to reduce pest risk during production of cut flowers, from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management) provide guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management. Measures that may be considered are as follow:** **Production and pre-harvest options**	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (6 sep. 2017 20:30) Consequential changes according to the new section 2.5 *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
758	95	2.~~1.1~~5 Systems approach: Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to effective pest risk management. Many pest management practices to reduce pest risk during production of cut flowers, from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management) provide guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management. Measures that may be considered are as follow: **Production and pre-harvest options**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Consequential changes according to the new section 2.5 *Category : TECHNICAL*
759	95	~~2.1.1~~Production and pre-harvest ~~Production and pre-harvest options~~	**COSAVE** Consequential change. *Category : EDITORIAL*
760	95	**2.1.1 Production and ~~pre-harvest options~~pre-harvest**	**Peru** *Category : EDITORIAL*
761	95	**2.1.1 Production and ~~pre-harvest options~~pre-harvest**	**Argentina** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
762	95	~~**2.1.1**~~ ~~**Production and pre-harvest options**~~	**European Union** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
763	95	2.~~1.1~~5 Systems approach: Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to effective pest risk management. Many pest management practices to reduce pest risk during production of cut flowers, from planting to harvesting may be integrated in a systems approach. ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management) provide guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management. Measures that may be considered are as follow:	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 27 sep. 2017 18:20 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		Production and pre-harvest options	
764	95	~~2.1.1~~**Production and pre-harvest** ~~**Production and pre-harvest options**~~	**Brazil** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
765	95	~~2.1.1 Production and pre-harvest options~~	**EPPO** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
766	95	~~2.1.1~~ **Production and** ~~**pre-harvest options**~~**pre-harvest**	**Uruguay** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
767	95	**2.1.1 Production and** ~~**pre-harvest options**~~**pre-harvest**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: Option is already in the heading of 2.1. and repetition here raises the question what the option is for. *Category : EDITORIAL*
768	95	**2.1.1 Production and pre-harvest options** The following in-field measures may be suitable for pest risk management purposes:	**Australia** Clarification *Category : EDITORIAL*
769	95	**2.1.~~1~~2 Production ~~and pre-harvest~~ options**	**Australia** If the previous para becomes 2.1.1 then this section will become 2.1.2. "Pre-harvest" virtually means the same as "Production" and the title "Production and pre-harvest options" could be be shortened to "Production Options" *Category : EDITORIAL*
770	95	**2.1.1 Posibles medidas en la producción y antes de la** cosecha y **recolección**	**Panama** Mejor comprensión del texto *Category : EDITORIAL*
771	95	**2.1.1 Posibles medidas en la producción y antes de la** cosecha y **recolección**	**OIRSA** Mejor comprensión del texto *Category : EDITORIAL*
772	96	~~treatment~~ Treatment of growing media ~~(e.g~~(eg. ~~sterilization,~~ chemical treatment, ~~fumigation)~~heat treatment),	**Australia** Clarification *Category : EDITORIAL*
773	96	treatment of growing media (e.g. sterilization, chemical treatment, fumigation)	**Vanuatu** Agree *Category : EDITORIAL*
774	97	field pest monitoring and detection - the establishment and maintenance of pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site	**Japan** Moved from paragraph 88 "surveillance for pest freedom". *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
775	97	~~field pest monitoring and detection~~	**Australia** The bullet point "field pest monitoring and detection" was removed as this is used for decision-making purposes and is not a measure as such. *Category : EDITORIAL*
776	98	~~field treatments including biocontrol~~ Biocontrol activities	**Australia** Clarification *Category : EDITORIAL*
777	98	field treatments ~~including biocontrol activities~~including: - bio control	**Montenegro** *Category : TECHNICAL*
778	99	~~chemical control (e.g~~Chemical treatment of the cut flowers (eg. ~~fumigants~~insecticides, ~~aerosols, mists, fogs, dusts, dips, granules, sprays)~~miticides and fungicides)	**Australia** For bullet point "Chemical control" the text "eg. fumigants, aerosols, mists, fogs, dusts, dips, granules, sprays" was changed to "eg. insecticides, miticides and fungicides) to reflect what kind of chemicals could be used rather than the different methods of application of the chemicals. *Category : EDITORIAL*
779	99	control químico (por ejemplo, fumigantes, aerosoles, nebulizadores, ~~nieblas~~termonieblas, polvos, ~~baños~~inmersión, gránulos, ~~rociados)~~aspersión)	**Panama** Uso de términos apropiados en español *Category : TRANSLATION*
780	99	control químico (por ejemplo, fumigantes, aerosoles, nebulizadores, ~~nieblas~~termonieblas, polvos, ~~baños~~inmersion, gránulos, ~~rociados)~~aspersión)	**OIRSA** Traducción correcta del inglés al español y uso de términos apropiados. Mismo comentario para todo el cuerpo de la norma. *Category : TRANSLATION*
781	100	physical control (e.g. bagging). More clarity is needed.	**Ghana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
782	100	physical control (e.g. bagging). - Cultural control (field hygiene, sanitation)	**Kenya** - Cultural control (field hygiene, sanitation) *Category : TECHNICAL*
783	100	physical control (e.g. ~~bagging)~~bagging, hand picking).	**Kenya** hand picking Example of physical control *Category : TECHNICAL*
784	100	~~physical control (e.g~~Physical controls (eg. pest exclusion through bagging)~~.~~	**Australia** For bullet point "Physical control (eg. Bagging)" the text was expanded to read "Physical controls (eg. pest exclusion through bagging)" for clarity. *Category : EDITORIAL*
785	100	physical control (e.g. bagging).	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** Wrong translation in French *Category : TRANSLATION*
786	100	physical control (e.g. ~~bagging)~~)).	**Philippines** Please indicate more appropriate examples of physical control for cutflowers *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
787	101	~~2.1.2~~ **Harvest and post-harvest options**	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (6 sep. 2017 20:31) Consequential changes according to the new section 2.5

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : TECHNICAL
788	101	~~2.1.2~~ **Harvest and post-harvest options**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Consequential changes according to the new section 2.5 *Category : TECHNICAL*
789	101	~~2.1.2~~Harvest and post-harvest ~~Harvest and post-harvest options~~	**COSAVE** Consequential change. *Category : EDITORIAL*
790	101	**2.1.2 Harvest and post-harvest ~~options~~**	**Peru** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
791	101	**2.1.2 Harvest and ~~post-harvest options~~post-harvest**	**Argentina** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
792	101	~~2.1.2~~ ~~Harvest and post-harvest options~~	**European Union** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
793	101	~~2.1.2~~ **Harvest and post-harvest options**	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:31 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
794	101	~~2.1.2 Harvest and post-harvest options~~	**EPPO** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
795	101	~~2.1.2~~ **Harvest and post-harvest ~~options~~**	**Uruguay** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
796	101	**2.1.2 Harvest and post-harvest ~~options~~**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: Option is already in the heading of 2.1. and repetition here raises the question what the option is for. *Category : EDITORIAL*
797	101	**2.1.2 Posibles medidas en la recolección y después de la ~~recolección~~cosecha, recolección y postcosecha**	**Panama** En concordancia a los términos usados en español. *Category : EDITORIAL*
798	101	**2.1.2 Posibles medidas en la cosecha, recolección y ~~después de la recolección~~poscosecha**	**OIRSA** En concordancia a los términos usados en español. *Category : EDITORIAL*
799	102	clasificación o selección (para separar el material limpio del infestado, tanto en la recolección como en la ~~planta~~ instalación de ~~envasado)~~empaque)	**Panama** Término mejor utilizado *Category : EDITORIAL*
800	102	clasificación o selección (para separar el material limpio del infestado, tanto en la recolección como en ~~la planta~~ las instalaciones de ~~envasado)~~empaque.	**OIRSA** Termino mejor utilizado. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
801	103	inspection for presence of quarantine pests or symptoms (e.g. at timed intervals)	**Kenya** Applicable in point 2.1.1 *Category : TECHNICAL*
802	103	inspection for presence of quarantine pests or their symptoms (e.g. at timed intervals)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** More clear sentence. enhance the meaning **Libya** agree *Category : EDITORIAL*
803	103	inspection for presence of quarantine pests or their symptoms (e.g. at timed intervals)	**Egypt** Add more clarity to the text; as symptoms to be detected should be related to those of quarantine pest. *Category : EDITORIAL*
804	104	control químico (por ejemplo, ~~rociado~~aspersión, ~~baños~~inmersión, nebulización, fumigación)	**OIRSA** Traducción correcta del inglés al español y uso de términos apropiados. Mismo comentario para todo el cuerpo de la norma. *Category : TRANSLATION*
805	105	physical control (e.g. shaking,defoliation, cleaning, washing, brushing, waxing)	**Kenya** defoliation Can be included as a option *Category : TECHNICAL*
806	105	physical control (e.g. shaking, cleaning, washing, brushing, ~~waxing)~~waxing, hot water immersion)	**China** make the content of example more detailed *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
807	107	harvesting at certain times of the year or growing season (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age).	**South Africa** Request for clarity, Is this so that the harvesting is out of sync with the phenology of the pest? *Category : TRANSLATION*
808	107	harvesting at certain times of the year or growing ~~season~~ period (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age).	**Singapore** To be consistent with the proposed revision of growing period in ISPM 5. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
809	107	harvesting at certain times of the year or growing ~~season~~ period (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age).	**Egypt** - Growing period is more consistent to the meaning proposed by the text is the active growth of the plant. - the first part of the sentence (certain times of the year) implies the same meaning of growing season. - first part can be Growing season so the proposal would read: "Harvesting at certain growing season or growing period". *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
810	107	harvesting at certain times of the year or growing ~~season~~ period (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age).	**Philippines** Consistency with the proposed definition for growing period in ISPM 5. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
811	107	harvesting at certain times of the year or growing ~~season~~ period (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age).	**PPPO** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
812	107	recolección en determinados períodos del año o del período de ~~la temporada de~~ crecimiento (limitando la recolección a una temporada o	**Panama** Termino mejor utilizado. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		edad de la planta específica).	
813	107	recolección en determinados períodos del año o del período de ~~la temporada de~~ crecimiento (limitando la recolección a una temporada o edad de la planta específica).	**OIRSA** Termino mejor utilizado. *Category : EDITORIAL*
814	108	~~**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
815	108	~~**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
816	108	~~**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**COSAVE** Section 2.1.3 moved under section on phytosanitary measures, because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures *Category : TECHNICAL*
817	108	~~**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**Peru** Section 2.1.3 moved under section on phytosanitary measures, because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures *Category : TECHNICAL*
818	108	~~**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**Argentina** Section 2.1.3 moved under section on phytosanitary measures, because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures *Category : TECHNICAL*
819	108	**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**	**Argentina** Section 2.1.3 moved under section on phytosanitary measures, because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures *Category : TECHNICAL*
820	108	~~**2.1.3**~~ ~~**Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**European Union** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
821	108	~~**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:33 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
822	108	~~**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**Brazil** Section 2.1.3 moved under section on phytosanitary measures, because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures *Category : TECHNICAL*
823	108	~~**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**~~	**EPPO** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment

#	Para	Text	Comment
			on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
824	108	~~2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment~~	**Uruguay** Section 2.1.3 moved under section on phytosanitary measures, because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures *Category : TECHNICAL*
825	108	**2.1.3 ~~Options for pre-dispatch~~ Pre-dispatch treatment**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: Option is already in the heading of 2.1. and repetition here raises the question what the option is for. *Category : EDITORIAL*
826	108	**2.1.3 Options for ~~pre-dispatch treatment~~phytosanitary treatment**	**Malaysia** Malaysia suggested to replace pre-dispatch to phytosanitary. The treatment rendered before exports (pre-dispatch) are phytosanitary treatment required to comply with importing country's phyto requirement. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
827	108	**2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment**	**PPPO** Additional information is required for all these treatments *Category : TECHNICAL*
828	108	**2.1.3 Posibles medidas para tratamiento previo a la ~~expedición~~exportación**	**Panama** Traducción correcta del inglés al español *Category : TRANSLATION*
829	108	**2.1.3 Posibles medidas para tratamiento previo a la ~~expedición~~exportación.**	**OIRSA** Traducción correcta del inglés al español *Category : TRANSLATION*
830	109	fumigation	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
831	109	~~fumigation~~	**COSAVE** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
832	109	~~fumigation~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
833	109	~~fumigation~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
834	109	~~fumigation~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:33 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
835	109	~~fumigation~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : TECHNICAL
836	109	~~fumigation~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
837	109	~~fumigation~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
838	110	~~irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur)~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
839	110	~~irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur)~~	**COSAVE** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
840	110	~~irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur)~~	**Peru** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
841	110	~~irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur)~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
842	110	~~irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur)~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:34 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
843	110	~~irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur)~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
844	110	~~irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur)~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
845	110	~~irradiation (can be used against particular pests of cut flowers, although some damage may occur)~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
846	111	~~application of a controlled atmosphere~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
847	111	~~application of a controlled atmosphere~~	**COSAVE** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
848	111	~~application of a controlled atmosphere~~	**Peru** see comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
849	111	~~application of a controlled atmosphere~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
850	111	application of a controlled ~~atmosphere~~atmosphere e.g ?	**Kenya** Please give example *Category : TECHNICAL*
851	111	~~application of a controlled atmosphere~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:34 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
852	111	~~application of a controlled atmosphere~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
853	111	~~application of a controlled atmosphere~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
854	111	application of a controlled atmosphere	**South Africa** Request for clarity regarding this statement. *Category : EDITORIAL*
855	111	~~application of a controlled atmosphere~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
856	112	~~cold, heat or vapour treatment~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
857	112	~~cold, heat or vapour treatment~~	**COSAVE** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
858	112	~~cold, heat or vapour treatment~~	**Peru** see comment paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
859	112	~~cold, heat or vapour treatment~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
860	112	~~cold, heat or vapour treatment~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:34

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
861	112	~~cold, heat or vapour treatment~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
862	112	~~cold, heat or vapour treatment~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
863	112	~~cold, heat or vapour treatment~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
864	112	~~cold, heat or vapour~~ temperature treatment	**China** make the expression more accurate *Category : EDITORIAL*
865	113	~~devitalization.~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
866	113	~~devitalization.~~	**COSAVE** Deleted because this treatment could not be technically justified *Category : TECHNICAL*
867	113	~~devitalization.~~	**Peru** see comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
868	113	~~devitalization.~~	**Argentina** Deleted because this treatment could not be technically justified *Category : TECHNICAL*
869	113	~~devitalization.~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:35 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
870	113	~~devitalization.~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Section moved under new section "Phytosanitary Measures", because these treatments are used as phytosanitary measures. *Category : TECHNICAL*
871	113	~~devitalization.~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 108 *Category : TECHNICAL*
872	113	devitalization.	**South Africa** Request for clarity as to how this would be done? Request for more details *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
873	113	~~devitalization.~~	**Uruguay** Deleted because this treatment could not be technically justified *Category : TECHNICAL*
874	113	devitalization.(чего?)	**Azerbaijan** *Category : TECHNICAL*
875	113	~~devitalization.~~devitalization for propagable cut flowers	**Australia** Devitalisation is only for propagable cut flowers *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
876	113	devitalization.	**Philippines** request for examples of chemicals used for devitalization. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
877	113	~~desvitalización.~~	**Panama** dado que es un término que no corresponde a una medida fitosanitaria. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
878	113	~~desvitalización.~~	**OIRSA** Eliminar, dado que es un término que no corresponde a una medida fitosanitaria. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
879	114	~~2.1.4~~ **Transportation options**	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (6 sep. 2017 20:31) Consequential changes according to the new section 2.5 *Category : TECHNICAL*
880	114	~~2.1.4~~ **Transportation options**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Consequential changes according to the new section 2.5 *Category : TECHNICAL*
881	114	~~2.1.4~~**Transportation** ~~**Transportation options**~~	**COSAVE** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
882	114	**2.1.4 Transportation** ~~**options**~~	**Peru** consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
883	114	**2.1.4** ~~**Transportation options**~~**Transportation**	**Argentina** Consequential chnage *Category : EDITORIAL*
884	114	~~**2.1.4**~~ ~~**Transportation options**~~	**European Union** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
885	114	~~2.1.4~~ **Transportation options**	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:31 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
886	114	~~2.1.4~~**Transportation** ~~**Transportation options**~~	**Brazil** Consequential chnage *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
887	114	~~2.1.4 Transportation options~~	**EPPO** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
888	114	~~2.1.4~~ **Transportation ~~options~~**	**Uruguay** Consequential chnage *Category : EDITORIAL*
889	114	**2.1.4 Transportation ~~options~~**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: Option is already in the heading of 2.1. and repetition here raises the question what the option is for. *Category : EDITORIAL*
890	114	**2.1.~~44~~ NPPO phytosanitary inspection and certification** **2.1.5 Transportation options**	**China** NPPO of exporting country should carry out obligation of plant quarantine *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
891	115	treatment (e.g. application of a controlled atmosphere or environmental conditions; cold treatment for arthropods)	**Kenya** Does this mean treatment during transportation? *Category : TECHNICAL*
892	116	examination and cleaning of conveyances, as necessary, prior to loading. - Take into consideration time of loading to avoid introduction of contaminating pests (e.g. loading at night without artificial light to avoid attracting nocturnal pests).	**United States of America** New bullet. Should consider loading time to prevent contaminating pests. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
893	116	examination and cleaning of conveyances, as necessary, prior to ~~loading~~loading to avoid contamination.	**Australia** Clarification *Category : TECHNICAL*
894	116	~~examen y limpieza, en caso necesario, de los medios de transporte antes de cargar el producto.~~	**Panama** Fuera de contexto *Category : TECHNICAL*
895	116	~~examen y limpieza, en caso necesario, de los medios de transporte antes de cargar el producto.~~	**OIRSA** Fuera de contexto *Category : TECHNICAL*
896	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America This are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
897	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Cambio revisado por COSAVE el 2 ago. 2017 23:13. Rev. This are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
898	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**Peru** These are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20 *Category : TECHNICAL*
899	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**Argentina** These are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking

#	Para	Text	Comment
			activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
900	117	~~2.1.5~~ ~~Options on arrival~~	**European Union** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
901	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 16:04 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
902	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**Brazil** These are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
903	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**EPPO** Following the proposed restructuring of section 2 'Risk management' (see comment on para 86 and the general comment), we propose to delete this section. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
904	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**Uruguay** These are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
905	117	2.1.5 ~~Options on~~ On arrival	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: Option is already in the heading of 2.1. and repetition here raises the question what the option is for. *Category : EDITORIAL*
906	117	2.1.5 Options on arrival	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** This section is not providing additional information to that of ISPM 20 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
907	117	~~2.1.5 Options on arrival~~	**COSAVE** This are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
908	117	2.1.5 ~~Options on arrival~~Inspection, sampling and testing	**Thailand** The title of section should be changed to "inspection, sampling and testing" and further detail should be provided. Section 3.3 of ISPM 40 can be used as a reference. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
909	117	2.1.5 Opciones de aplicación de ~~Posibles~~ medidas fitosanitarias en ~~la llegada~~el punto de ingreso del envío	**Panama** Mejor comprensión del texto *Category : EDITORIAL*
910	117	2.1.5 Posibles medidas en la llegada	**OIRSA** Anadir dentro de los ítem la medida: "rechazo", debido a que es una medida adicional que es posible aplicar *Category : TECHNICAL*
911	117	2.1.5 Opciones de aplicación de~~Posibles~~ medidas	**OIRSA** Mejor comprensión del texto

#	Para	Text	Comment
		fitosanitarias en ~~la llegada~~el punto de ingreso del envío.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
912	118	~~documentation checks~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America This are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
913	118	~~documentation checks~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Cambio revisado por COSAVE el 2 ago. 2017 23:14. Rev *Category : TECHNICAL*
914	118	~~documentation checks~~	**COSAVE** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
915	118	~~documentation checks~~	**Peru** see comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
916	118	~~documentation checks~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
917	118	~~documentation checks~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 16:03 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
918	118	~~documentation checks~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
919	118	~~documentation checks~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
920	118	documentation checks - entry at destined port entry at destined port	**China** Importing country may require high-risk shipment entry at destined port *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
921	118	~~comprobaciones de la documentación~~Inspección documental	**Panama** Traducción correcta del inglés al español *Category : EDITORIAL*
922	118	~~comprobaciones de la documentación~~Inspección documental	**OIRSA** Traducción correcta del inglés al español *Category : TRANSLATION*
923	119	~~phytosanitary inspection~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America This are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
924	119	~~phytosanitary inspection~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Cambio revisado por COSAVE el 2 ago. 2017 23:14. Rev. This are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
925	119	~~phytosanitary inspection~~	**COSAVE** See comment in paragraph 117

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : TECHNICAL
926	119	~~phytosanitary inspection~~	**Peru** see comment paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
927	119	~~phytosanitary inspection~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
928	119	~~phytosanitary inspection~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 16:05 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
929	119	~~phytosanitary inspection~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
930	119	~~phytosanitary inspection~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
931	119	inspección ~~fitosanitaria~~	**Panama** "Inspección" se encuentra definido dentro de la NIMF No. 5 *Category : EDITORIAL*
932	119	~~inspección fitosanitaria~~inspección	**OIRSA** "Inspección" se encuentra definido dentro de la NIMF No. 5 *Category : EDITORIAL*
933	120	~~testing~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America This are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
934	120	~~testing~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Cambio revisado por COSAVE el 2 ago. 2017 23:14. This are not options for pest risk management, they are compliance checking activities at import (ISPM 20) *Category : TECHNICAL*
935	120	~~testing~~	**COSAVE** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
936	120	~~testing~~	**Peru** see comment paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
937	120	~~testing~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
938	120	~~testing~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 16:05 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
939	120	testing	**Mozambique** Request for clarity, what is the term "testing" referring to?

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : TECHNICAL
940	120	~~testing~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
941	120	testing	**South Africa** Request for clarity, what is the term "testing" referring to? *Category : TECHNICAL*
942	120	~~testing~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
943	121	~~treatment.~~	**Costa Rica** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
944	121	~~treatment.~~	**COSAVE** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
945	121	~~treatment.~~	**Peru** see comment paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
946	121	~~treatment.~~	**Argentina** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
947	121	~~treatment.~~	**CA** *Category : TECHNICAL*
948	121	~~treatment.~~	**Brazil** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
949	121	~~treatment.~~	**Uruguay** See comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
950	121	treatment~~.~~. - возврат при отсутствии возможности обработки - уничтожение при отсутствии возможности обработки или возврата	**Belarus** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
951	121	~~treatment~~treatment and other appropriate measures.	**Montenegro** *Category : TECHNICAL*
952	121	tratamiento~~.~~ - rechazo	**Panama** "rechazo" es una medida adicional que es posible aplicar. *Category : TECHNICAL*
953	122	Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. ~~In the case of treatments~~	**COSAVE** Text deleted was moved under section "pre dispatch treatments"

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL*
954	122	Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. ~~In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.~~	**Peru** text deleted was moved under section "pre dispatch treatments" *Category : TECHNICAL*
955	122	Each lot in a consignment ~~should~~ may be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.	**Japan** It is preferable that cut flowers can be traced back to the place of production. While consideration should be given to circumstances that cut flowers are often re-packed and all countries cannot necessarily implement the requirement. *Category : TECHNICAL*
956	122	Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production~~. In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation~~.	**Argentina** Text deleted was moved under section "pre dispatch treatments" *Category : TECHNICAL*
957	122	Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.	**Kenya** Traceability is an important issue with regards to pest risk analysis- There are situations where cut flowers are sourced from different producers and consolidated for export. This has an impact on the risk presented by the flowers due to the place and type of production. The standard should address this. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
958	122	~~Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.~~	**European Union** Moved to sect 2.1.3. *Category : TECHNICAL*
959	122	Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. ~~In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.~~	**Brazil** Text deleted was moved under section "pre dispatch treatments" *Category : TECHNICAL*
960	122	~~Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-~~	**EPPO** Moved to sect 2.1.3 *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.~~	
961	122	Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. ~~In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.~~	**Uruguay** Text deleted was moved under section "pre dispatch treatments" *Category : TECHNICAL*
962	122	~~Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation~~2.2 Identification and security of product Product should be identified, segregated and secured from infestation from the point in time that the first management measure is applied. It will be necessary to be able to trace consignments back to this point in time Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation.	**Australia** This paragraph does not lead on from the previous text and should be given a new heading level (ie. 2.2). The level of trace-back needed will be dependent on what part of the supply chain that mandatory measures are being imposed. For example, if there is only a requirement for a pre-export insecticidal dip it should only be necessary to trace consignments back to the point in time the dip was applied. It would be burdensome to require the ability to trace back to the place of production as this has no bearing on the treatment outcome, and the product could theoretically be sourced from the market floor. Conversely, if there was a requirement for product to be grown in a particular place of production (eg. a pest free place of production) it would be necessary to be able to trace consignments back to the place of production. *Category : EDITORIAL*
963	122	Each lot in a consignment should be identified in a way that can be traced back to the place of production. In the case of treatments applied, measures should be adopted to segregate treated and non-treated lots and to protect treated lots from contamination or infestation. Similarly, cut flowers that have undergone any pest control measures or inspection must be secured during movement to prevent contamination.	**Australia** *Category : TECHNICAL*
964	123	~~Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (~~3. Compliance checking at import The basic elements to compliance checking as provided in ISPM 20 are: -Documentary checks -Phytosdanitary inspection -Testing -Treatment	**COSAVE** Paragraphs 118, 119, 120 and 121 included in new section 3, see comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	
965	123	**3. Compliance checking at import** The basic elements to compliance checking as provided in ISPM 20 are: -Documentary checks -Phytosdanitary inspection -Testing -Treatment Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	**Peru** Paragraphs 118, 119, 120 and 121 included in new section 3, see comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
966	123	Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*). Examples of pest groups and appropriate phytosanitary measures that may be used to address this pest risk, are listed in Table 1.	**Australia** Section 1.2 introduces the pest groups and their pathway and economic consequence. Section 2.1 contains guidance on pest risk management options that may be used to address the pest risk. The proposal of this table combines the two concepts and provides additional guidance for NPPO as to appropriate measure that may be used for specific pest groups. The proposed table has been submitted to the IPPC Secretariat via email. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
967	123	**3. Compliance checking at import** The basic elements to compliance checking as provided in ISPM 20 are: - documentary checks - phytosanitary inspection - testing - treatment Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	**Argentina** Paragraphs 118, 119, 120 and 121 included in new section 3, see comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
968	123	~~Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*)~~	**European Union** Superfluous sentence. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		.	
969	123	3. Compliance checking at import The basic elements to compliance checking as provided in ISPM 20 are: - documentary checks - phytosanitary inspection - testing - treatment Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	**Brazil** Paragraphs 118, 119, 120 and 121 included in new section 3, see comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
970	123	~~Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).~~	**EPPO** Superfluous reference *Category : EDITORIAL*
971	123	**3. Compliance checking at import** The basic elements to compliance checking as provided in ISPM 20 are: - documentary checks - phytosanitary inspection - testing - treatment Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).	**Uruguay** Paragraphs 118, 119, 120 and 121 included in new section 3, see comment in paragraph 117 *Category : TECHNICAL*
972	124	~~3.~~ 3. **Records**	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop LA Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
973	124	~~3.~~ 3. **Records**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : EDITORIAL*
974	124	~~3~~4. **Records**	**Peru** consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
975	124	~~3~~4. **Records**	**Argentina** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
976	124	**3. Records**	**Kenya** Include a list of the records that are required *Category : TECHNICAL*
977	124	~~**3.**~~ 3. **Records**	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : EDITORIAL*
978	124	~~**3**~~**4. Records**	**Brazil** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
979	124	~~**3**~~**4. Records**	**Uruguay** Consequential change *Category : EDITORIAL*
980	124	**3~~.~~. Compliance checking at import** The basic elements to compliance checking as provided in ISPM 20 are: - documentary checks - phytosanitary inspection - testing - treatment Further guidance on measures for consignments to be imported is provided in ISPM 20 (Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system). 4. **Records**	**COSAVE** *Category : TECHNICAL*
981	124	~~**3. Registros**~~	**Panama** Este párrafo no aporta ningún criterio técnico *Category : TECHNICAL*
982	124	~~**3. Registros**~~	**OIRSA** Párrafo no aporte ningún criterio técnico *Category : TECHNICAL*
983	125	A place of production should maintain records on its premises as specified by the NPPO of the exporting country. The documentation and records should be reviewed and updated regularly. For traceability and auditing purposes, these records should be maintained for at least 12 months and made available to the NPPO of the importing country upon request.	**Kenya** Explain the kind of review that will be required and the purpose of the review *Category : TECHNICAL*
984	125	A place of production should maintain records on its premises as specified by the NPPO of the exporting country. The documentation and records should be reviewed and updated regularly. For traceability	**European Union** More appropriate text coming from ISPM 36. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		and auditing purposes, these records should be maintained for at least 12 months and information within them must be made available to the ~~NPPO~~ NPPOs of the exporting and importing country upon request.	
985	125	A place of production should maintain records on its premises as specified by the NPPO of the exporting country. The documentation and records should be reviewed and updated regularly. For traceability and auditing purposes, these records should be maintained for at least 12 months and information within them must be made available to the ~~NPPO~~ NPPOs of the exporting and importing country upon request.	**EPPO** More appropriate text coming from ISPM 36. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
986	125	A place of production should maintain records on its premises as specified by the NPPO of the exporting country. The documentation and records should be reviewed and updated regularly. For traceability and auditing purposes, these records should be maintained for at least 12 months and made available to the NPPO of the importing country upon request. In case of non-compliance the NPPO of the importing country may act accotrding to ISPM 13.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: actions in case of non-compliance should also be addressed. *Category : TECHNICAL*
987	125	A place of production should maintain records on its premises as specified by the NPPO of the exporting country. The documentation and records should be reviewed and updated regularly. For traceability and auditing purposes, these records should be maintained for at least 12 months and made available to the NPPO of the importing country upon request. The NPPO should maintain records of surveys conducted, monitroing and field inspection.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Central Asia & Central Europe** RW conclusion: there is not only an obligation for the producers to keep records, also for the NPPO. *Category : TECHNICAL*
988	125	~~A place of production~~ Records should ~~maintain records on its premises~~ be maintained as ~~specified~~ required by the NPPO of the exporting country. ~~The documentation and records should be reviewed and updated regularly.~~ For traceability and auditing ~~purposes, these~~ purposes records should be maintained for ~~at least~~ a period of no less than 12 months and made available to the NPPO of the importing country upon request.	**Australia** As per the previous comment, it would be burdensome to require records to be maintained by a place of production in instances where the first management measure doesn't occur until just prior to export. The grower may not be aware that their product will be exported in all instances. *Category : EDITORIAL*
989	125	~~Un lugar de producción debería mantener en sus instalaciones los~~	**Panama** Este párrafo no aporta ningún criterio técnico

#	Para	Text	Comment
		~~registros que determine la ONPF del país exportador. La documentación y los registros deberían ser examinados y actualizados periódicamente. Para fines de rastreabilidad y auditoría, estos registros deberían conservarse durante al menos 12 meses y ponerse a disposición de la ONPF del país importador cuando esta lo solicite.~~	*Category : TRANSLATION*
990	125	~~Un lugar de producción debería mantener en sus instalaciones los registros que determine la ONPF del país exportador. La documentación y los registros deberían ser examinados y actualizados periódicamente. Para fines de rastreabilidad y auditoría, estos registros deberían conservarse durante al menos 12 meses y ponerse a disposición de la ONPF del país importador cuando esta lo solicite.~~	**OIRSA** Párrafo no aporte ningún criterio técnico *Category : TECHNICAL*
991	126	~~**Table 1**~~**Appendix 2.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and ~~other fresh plant parts~~foliage. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America The Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, as used in others ISPM and because is not an comprehensive list. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
992	126	~~**Table 1**~~**Appendix 2.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and ~~other fresh plant parts~~foliage. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** The Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, as used in others ISPM and because is not an comprehensive list. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
993	126	~~**Table 1**~~**Appendix 2.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers and other fresh plant parts~~flowers. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**Peru** table 1 should be included as an appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because is not a comprehensive list. We suggest to refer to cut flowers in the title for consistency. Text added to clarify(as text in paragraph 81) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
994	126	~~**Table 1**~~**Appendix 2.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers and other fresh plant parts~~flowers. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**Argentina** Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because is not a comprehensive list. We suggest to refer to cut flowers in the title for consistency. Text added to clarify (as text in paragraph 81) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
995	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**European Union** Delete or significantly revise. There is a significant lack of consistency in how the cells are completed. Need to decide if it is really needed at all if annexes are to be developed. *Category : TECHNICAL*
996	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Guyana** Table 1 should remain as part of the standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
997	126	~~Table 1~~Appendix 2. Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and ~~other fresh plant parts~~foliage. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 20:03 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
998	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Mozambique** The table 1 should be an appendix *Category : EDITORIAL*
999	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Mozambique** The table 1 should be an appendix *Category : EDITORIAL*
1000	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Saint Vincent and The Grenadines** Table I should remain as part of the standard *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1001	126	~~Table 1~~Appendix 2. Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers and other fresh plant parts~~flowers. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances	**Brazil** Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because is not a comprehensive list. We suggest to refer to cut flowers in the title for consistency. Text added to clarify (as text in paragraph 81) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1002	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**EPPO** Table 1 could be deleted and it would need considerable reediting if it were to be retained. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1003	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Ghana** "Table 1" should be made an appendix *Category : EDITORIAL*
1004	126	~~Table 1~~Appendix 2. Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers and other fresh plant parts~~flowers. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances	**Uruguay** Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, as used in other ISPMs and because is not a comprehensive list. We suggest to refer to cut flowers in the title for consistency. Text added to clarify (as text in paragraph 81) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1005	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers and other fresh plant parts.~~flowers	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** To be consistent with the title of the standard **Libya** agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1006	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Trinidad and Tobago** Table I should remain as part of the standard *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
1007	126	~~**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.~~	**Korea, Republic of** Create Appendix and move to Appendix 1. The table is not comprehensive and provide some information only. *Category : EDITORIAL*
1008	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Jamaica** Table I should remain as part of the standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1009	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean** The meeting agreed that Table I should remain as part of the standard *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1010	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Australia** It is proposed that this table is deleted because it is potentially misleading as it does not cover all the pests associated with the commodities identified. This table does not remove the need for an NPPO to identify pests through a PRA and potentially highlights some pests over others that may be of significance. Therefore this table does not add value to this standard. Australia is proposing an alternate table which links pest groups with appropriate phytosanitary measure which could be applied to mitigate the risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1011	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**IPPC Regional Workshop Africa** nous proposons que ce tableau soit un appendix mis en annexe de la norme pour faciliter la révision, au cas où il s'agirait d'ajouter ou de retirer un organisme nuisible de la liste. Ceci est le cas de la NIMP 38. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1012	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Costa Rica** Incluirse como un apéndice para ser consistente con las NIMF de semillas, madera *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1013	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts. Таблица 1 не имеет отношения к главе 3. Таблицы должны быть на следующей странице после первого упоминания на него в тексте, или же дано как приложение в конце документа.	**Azerbaijan** *Category : TECHNICAL*
1014	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers and other fresh plant parts~~flowers.	**China** the scope of cut flowers contain other fresh parts *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1015	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**Philippines** Please include examples of viruses *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1016	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**PPPO** 1.Would be more useful to have some guidelines on how such pest lists are drawn up *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
1017	126	~~Table~~ Appendix 1. Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**PPPO** *Category : EDITORIAL*
1018	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut ~~flowers and other fresh plant parts~~flowers.	**COSAVE** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1019	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**COSAVE** Para. moved from para. 81 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1020	126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts. The list presented is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Other pest groups may need to be considered in some circumstances.	**COSAVE** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1021	126	~~Table 1~~Appendix 2. Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	**COSAVE** The Table 1 should be included as an Appendix, as used in others ISPM and because is not an comprehensive list. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1022	126	**Cuadro 1.** Ejemplos de grupos de plagas que podrán asociarse con el movimiento internacional de flores cortadas y otras partes de plantas frescas.	**Panama** En la presentación del Proyecto de NIMF "Movimiento Internacional de Flores Cortadas" se hace la pregunta de si el cuadro 1 "Ejemplos de grupos de plagas que pueden estar asociadas con el Movimiento Internacional de Flores Cortadas" debe formar parte de un apéndice o si necesita ser parte del texto principal de la NIMF. Se considera que el cuadro debe ser parte de un apéndice, ya que si se requirieran modificaciones al mismo, es más práctico modificar un apéndice que el texto principal completo. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1023	126	**Cuadro 1.** Ejemplos de grupos de plagas que podrán asociarse con el movimiento internacional de flores cortadas y otras partes de plantas frescas.	**OIRSA** Ser trasladado todo el Cuadro 1, como un Apéndice de la presente norma; para ser utilizada como herramienta de apoyo. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1024	126	**Tableau 1.** Exemples de groupes d'organismes nuisibles pouvant être associés aux déplacements internationaux de fleurs coupées ou d'autres parties fraîches de végétaux.	**Cameroon** Les tableaux doivent être renvoyés en annexe. Cette mise en forme sera conforme à celle employé dans d'autres normes déja adoptées, notamment, les NIMP15 ou 32. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1025	127	**Examples of cut ~~flowers and other fresh parts~~ flowers by scientific name (common name or names), family name**	**Costa Rica** The list is a list of examples, therefore there is no need to repeat this in the title of the column. "And other fresh parts" was deleted according the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1026	127	**~~Examples of cut~~ Cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ by scientific name (common name or names), family name**	**COSAVE** The list is a list of examples, therefore there is no need to repeat this in the title of the column. "And other fresh parts" was deleted according the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
102	127	**~~Examples of cut~~ Cut flowers ~~and other fresh parts~~ by scientific name**	**Peru**

#	Para	Text	Comment
7		**(common name or names), family name**	The list is a list of examples, therefore there is no need to repeat this in the title of the column. "And other fresh parts" was deleted according the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1028	127	~~**Examples of cut**~~ **Cut flowers** ~~**and other fresh parts**~~ **by scientific name (common name or names), family name**	**Argentina** The list is a list of examples, therefore there is no need to repeat this in the title of the column. "And other fresh parts" was deleted according the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1029	127	~~**Examples of cut**~~ **Cut flowers** ~~**and other fresh parts**~~ **by scientific name (common name or names), family name**	**Brazil** The list is a list of examples, therefore there is no need to repeat this in the title of the column. "And other fresh parts" was deleted according the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1030	127	~~**Examples of cut**~~ **Cut flowers** ~~**and other fresh parts**~~ **by scientific name (common name or names), family name**	**Uruguay** The list is a list of examples, therefore there is no need to repeat this in the title of the column. "And other fresh parts" was deleted according the proposed definition of the term "cut flowers and foliage" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1031	127	**Examples of cut flowers** ~~**and other fresh parts**~~ **and by scientific name (common name or names), family name**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** **Libya** agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1032	127	**Examples of cut flowers** ~~**and other fresh parts**~~ **and other fresh parts by scientific name (common name or names), family name**	**Singapore** To be consistent in this draft ISPM on reference to "cut flowers" as cut flowers only or to allow for several permutations i.e cut flowers with stems and foliage or cut flowers and other fresh parts etc. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1033	128	**Organisms** ~~**that affect the cut flowers and other fresh parts**~~ **group**	**Costa Rica** The table includes examples of organisms groups that may be associated *Category : TECHNICAL*
1034	128	~~**Organisms that affect the cut flowers and other fresh parts**~~ **Pest groups**	**COSAVE** The table includes examples of pest groups that may be associated, so it should refer to pest groups. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1035	128	~~**Organisms that affect the cut flowers and other fresh parts**~~ Pest groups	**Peru** The table includes examples of pest groups that may be associated, so it should refer to pest groups. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1036	128	~~**Organisms that affect the cut flowers and other fresh parts**~~ **Pest groups**	**Argentina** The table includes examples of pest groups that may be associated, so it should refer to pest groups. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1037	128	~~**Organisms that affect the cut flowers and other fresh parts**~~	**Brazil** The table includes examples of pest groups that may be associated, so it should refer to pest groups. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
1038	128	~~Organisms that affect the cut flowers and other fresh parts~~ Pest groups	**Uruguay** The table includes examples of pest groups that may be associated, so it should refer to pest groups. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1039	128	**Organisms that affect the cut flowers** ~~and other fresh parts~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Near East** **Libya** agree *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1040	128	~~Organisms~~ Pest Groups or Pests **that affect the cut flowers and other fresh parts**	**Singapore** To use consistent terms ie Pest Groups as in the title of table 1 or Pests and not "organisms". *Category : EDITORIAL*
1041	128	**Organisms that affect the cut flowers and other fresh parts**	**Malaysia** The word "pest" describe organisms in column titled Common names *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1042	128	~~Organisms that affect the~~ Pest of **cut flowers and other** ~~fresh~~ plant **parts**	**Malaysia** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1043	130	**Filo**	**Panama** Respetar en toda la columna normas de taxonomía sistemática. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1044	130	**Filo**	**OIRSA** Respetar en toda la columna normas de taxonomía sistemática. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1045	132	~~Nombres comunes~~	**Panama** Eliminar toda la columna, debido a que en cada país difiere el nombre común. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1046	132	**Nombres comunes**	**OIRSA** Eliminar toda la columna, debido a que en cada país difiere el nombre común. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1047	134	~~Arthropods~~ Arthropoda (insects)	**Costa Rica** most appropriate term *Category : EDITORIAL*
1048	134	~~Arthropods~~ Arthropoda (insects)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** *Category : EDITORIAL*
1049	134	~~Arthropods~~ Arthropoda (insects)	**CA** Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : EDITORIAL*
1050	172	Order Diptera:~~-~~ Common names: Gail midges (~~CecidomyiidaeCecidomyiidae~~)	**Costa Rica** For consistency with th rest of the table. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1051	172	Order Diptera:~~-~~ Common names: Gall midges (Cecidomyiidae)~~Cecidomyiidae~~	**Peru** *Category : TECHNICAL*
105	172	~~Diptera: Cecidomyiidae~~Order Diptera Common names: Gall midges	**Argentina**

#	Para	Text	Comment
2		(Cecidomyiidae)	For consistency with the rest of the Table *Category : TECHNICAL*
1053	172	~~Diptera: Cecidomyiidae~~Order Diptera Common names: Gall midges (Cecidomyiidae)	**Brazil** For consistency with the rest of the Table *Category : TECHNICAL*
1054	172	Diptera: Cecidomyiidae, Lepidoptera: Moths (e.g . Oecophoridae), Hemiptera: Mealybugs	**Japan** Concealer moths and mealybugs are frequently intercepted from Brunia spp. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1055	172	~~Diptera:~~Order Diptera Common names: Gall midges (Cecidomyiidae) ~~Cecidomyiidae~~	**Uruguay** For consistency with the rest of the Table *Category : TECHNICAL*
1056	172	~~Diptera~~Order:Diptera ~~Cecidomyiidae~~Common names: Gall midges (Cecidomyiidae)	**COSAVE** For consistency with th rest of the table. *Category : EDITORIAL*
1057	173	*Chrysanthemum* spp. (mum), Asteraceae	**Saint Vincent and The Grenadines** Add Phylum Arthropod (Mites) Eg. Tetranychidae, Tarsonemidae, Eriophyidae , Tenupalpidae *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1058	173	*Chrysanthemum* spp. (mum), Asteraceae	**Barbados** Add Phylum Arthropod (Mites) Eg. Tetranychidae, Tarsonemidae, Eriophyidae , Tenupalpidae *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1059	173	*Chrysanthemum* spp. (mum), Asteraceae	**Trinidad and Tobago** Add Phylum Arthropod (Mites) Eg. Tetranychidae, Tarsonemidae, Eriophyidae , Tenupalpidae *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1060	173	*Chrysanthemum* spp. (mum), Asteraceae	**IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean** Add Phylum Arthropod (Mites) Eg. Tetranychidae, Tarsonemidae, Eriophyidae , Tenupalpidae *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1061	188	Whiteflies, mealybugs, scales, Leafhoppers	**Japan** Leafhoppers are frequently intercepted from Chrysanthemum spp. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1062	206	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America it is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1063	206	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Peru** It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
106	206	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Argentina**

#	Para	Text	Comment
4			It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1065	206	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:58 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1066	206	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** it is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1067	206	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Brazil** It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1068	206	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Uruguay** It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1069	206	Viruses, viroids and ~~other~~ bacterial diseases	**Belarus** *Category : EDITORIAL*
1070	206	Viruses, viroids and ~~other bacterial diseases~~bacterial diseases	**Belarus** *Category : EDITORIAL*
1071	206	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**COSAVE** It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1072	207	*Codiaeum variegatum* (croton leaves), Euphorbiaceae	**Singapore** To review inclusion of this as it is a foliage instead of a cut flower under definition of "cut flower" in this draft ISPM. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1073	273	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America it is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1074	273	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Peru** It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1075	273	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Argentina** It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
107	273	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**CA**

#	Para	Text	Comment
6			Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 19:57 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1077	273	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** it is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : TECHNICAL*
1078	273	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Brazil** It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1079	273	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**Uruguay** It is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1080	273	Viruses, viroids and ~~other~~ bacterial diseases	**Belarus** *Category : EDITORIAL*
1081	273	~~Viruses, viroids and other bacterial diseases~~	**COSAVE** t is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1082	274	*Dracaena* spp. (Madagascar dragon tree, dracaena), Liliaceae	**Singapore** To review inclusion of this as it is a foliage instead of a cut flower under definition of "cut flower" in this draft ISPM. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1083	342	~~Fusarium rot and yellows~~Leaf spots and blights	**China** Corresponding to "Helotiales (Botrytis)"and "Hypocreales (Fusarium)" *Category : EDITORIAL*
1084	343	~~Leaf spots and blights~~ Fusarium rot and yellows	**China** Corresponding to "Helotiales (Botrytis)"and "Hypocreales (Fusarium)" *Category : EDITORIAL*
1085	466	Polypodiophyta (ferns), Ophioglossaceae	**Singapore** To review inclusion of this as it is a foliage instead of a cut flower under definition of "cut flower" in this draft ISPM. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1086	476	Arthropods (insects)	**IPPC Regional Workshop Asia** to add : order diptera fruit fly Rhagoletis sp. - important pest of Rosa spp. (CABI 2017) **APPPC** agreed by APPPC **China** China agree with APPPC comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1087	476	Arthropods (insects)	**Philippines** to add : order diptera fruit fly Rhagoletis sp. - important pest of Rosa spp. (CABI

#	Para	Text	Comment
			2017) *Category : TECHNICAL*
1088	508	~~Viruses, viroids and other diseases~~	**Costa Rica** IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America (6 sep. 2017 19:58) it is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1089	508	~~Viruses, viroids and other diseases~~	**Peru** It is not a good example, is too general. In addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1090	508	~~Viruses, viroids and other diseases~~	**Argentina** It is not a good example, is too general. In addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1091	508	~~Viruses, viroids and other diseases~~	**CA** Cambio revisado por IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America el 6 sep. 2017 16:56 Accepted from IPPC regional workshop. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1092	508	~~Viruses, viroids and other diseases~~	**IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America** Cambio revisado por COSAVE el 31 jul. 2017 21:48. it is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1093	508	~~Viruses, viroids and other diseases~~	**Brazil** It is not a good example, is too general. In addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1094	508	~~Viruses, viroids and other diseases~~	**Uruguay** It is not a good example, is too general. In addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or negligible risk *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1095	508	~~Viruses, viroids and other diseases~~	**COSAVE** t is not a good example, is too general and in addition according to the ranking given in this standard, they are of low or neligible risk. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1096	523	Thysanoptera Diptera Leaf miner Pucciniales Rust	**Kenya** Diptera Leaf miner Pucciniales Rust These are Major pest *Category : TECHNICAL*
1097	549	*Zantedeschia* spp. (arum lily, calla lily, garden calla), Araceae	**Nepal** What about diseases these also equally pose threat/risk to floriculture of any country.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : EDITORIAL
1098	550	Proteobacteria Arthropods (insects) Thysanoptera Thrips	**Kenya** Arthropods (insects) Thysanoptera Thrips These are major pests *Category : TECHNICAL*
1099	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**Malaysia** A specific commodity based standard needs to be reviewed as the contents of the standard are derived from the application of existing ISPMs such as the PRA etc *Category : EDITORIAL*
1100	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**Guyana** Lack of post entry quarantine facilities inadequate pest diagnostic capacity Inadequate capacity to perform pest risk analyses *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1101	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**Saint Vincent and The Grenadines** Lack of post entry quarantine facilities inadequate pest diagnostic capacity Inadequate capacity to perform pest risk analyses *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1102	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**Barbados** Lack of post entry quarantine facilities inadequate pest diagnostic capacity Inadequate capacity to perform pest risk analyses *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1103	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**Trinidad and Tobago** Lack of post entry quarantine facilities inadequate pest diagnostic capacity Inadequate capacity to perform pest risk analyses *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1104	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**Jamaica** Lack of post entry quarantine facilities Inadequate pest diagnostic capacity Inadequate capacity to perform pest risk analyses *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1105	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean** Lack of post entry quarantine facilities inadequate pest diagnostic capacity Inadequate capacity to perform pest risk analyses *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
1106	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**Nepal** It is applicable to vegetable also so why to have separate ISPM for Cut flowers only

#	Para	Text	Comment
			why not for HV vegetables also . *Category : EDITORIAL*
1107	553	**Potential implementation issues**	**Nepal** I am just wondering why these cannot be covered under general PS measures as these are also • plants and plants products • Question of their perishability then there is highly perishable vegetable also. Just increasing one more no in ISPM list. *Category : EDITORIAL*

Comment from Australia to paragraph 126, Table 1, of the draft ISPM on the International movement of cut flowers and foliage

Table 1. Examples of pest groups and appropriate phytosanitary measures that may be considered during the Pest Risk Analysis for cut flowers.

Examples of Pest groups	Possible phytosanitary measures	Comments
Whiteflies, mealybugs and scales	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management - field pest monitoring and sprays - biocontrol activities	Production and pre-harvest
	-physical control (e.g.grading, shaking, cleaning, washing,) -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-Forced air (air jet) -fumigation -irradiation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
	-Cold storage	Storage and Transport
Leaf miners	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management - field pest monitoring and sprays	Production and pre-harvest
	-physical control (e.g.grading, shaking, cleaning, washing, brushing, waxing) -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-fumigation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Aphids	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management - field pest monitoring and sprays	Production and pre-harvest
	-physical control (e.g.grading, shaking, cleaning, washing, brushing, waxing) -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-fumigation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Moths (e.g. *Noctuidae, Geometridae,*	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management	Production and pre-harvest

Tortricidae).	- field pest monitoring and sprays	
	-chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-fumigation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
	-Cold storage	Storage and Transport
Thrips	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management - field pest monitoring and sprays	Production and pre-harvest
	-physical control (e.g.grading etc). -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-fumigation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Beetles	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management - field pest monitoring and sprays	Production and pre-harvest
	-physical control (e.g.grading, shaking, cleaning) -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-fumigation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Mites	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management - field pest monitoring and sprays	Production and pre-harvest
	-chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-fumigation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Gall midges	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management - field pest monitoring and sprays	Production and pre-harvest
	-physical control (e.g.grading etc). -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-fumigation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Snails and slugs	- Systems approach/Integrated pest management	Production and pre-harvest

	- field pest monitoring and sprays -irradiation to control snails (example: file:///C:/Users/nicholls%20jamie/Downloads/88692-115230-1-SM.pdf)	
	-physical control (e.g.grading etc). -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping, fogging or dusting)	Harvest and post-harvest
	-fumigation -phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Rusts Smuts Cankers Erwinia Grey Mould (Botrytis) Verticillium wilt Fusarium bulb rot Leaf spot/blight Phytophthora and Pythium rot/blight Downy mildew Powdery mildew	- Systems approach -Disease free tested health sources for original production -Scouting and monitoring during the growing season -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping,	Production and pre-harvest
	-Pre-harvest inspection -physical control (e.g.grading etc). -chemical control (e.g. spraying, dipping,	Harvest and post-harvest
	- phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas	-Disease free tested health sources for original production -Scouting and monitoring	Production and pre-harvest

	during the growing season	
	-Pre-harvest inspection	Harvest and post-harvest
	- Phytosanitary inspection	Pre-export
Nematodes (e.g. *Aphelenchoides* spp.)		