2017 SECOND CONSULTATION

1 July – 30 September 2017

Compiled comments for Draft revision to ISPM 6 (*Surveilance*) (2009-004)

Summary comments

Name	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Congo, DR [Africa]	Congo ,RD dans workgroup	2	30 Sep 2017 11:14 PM
EPPO [Central Asia and Eastern Europe] Σ	Finalised by the EPPO Secretariat on behalf of its 51 Member Countries.	53	29 Sep 2017 10:59 AM
European Union [European Union]	Comments finalised by the European Commission on behalf of the EU and its 28 Member States on 28/09/2017.	61	28 Sep 2017 6:52 PM
Latvia [European Union]	Rewritten (double work) for regional IPPC meeting also as not possible to share with the same comments as for regional meeting.	0	29 Sep 2017 12:53 PM
Malaysia [Asia]	Malaysia agreed with APPPC	3	30 Sep 2017 4:26 PM
Samoa [South West Pacific]	no further comments	0	26 Sep 2017 1:50 AM
South Africa [Africa]	No further comments from the National Plant Protection Organisation of South Africa.	9	26 Sep 2017 9:45 AM

#	Para	Text	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	**Congo, DR** Aussi souhaitons que ce draft soit traduit en francais de nous permettre de nous exprimer ,il n'est aisé d'ignorer les autres langues de la FAO lors des consultations car la mise en oeuvre des normes s'appliquera dans les differentes langues de la FAO *Category : TRANSLATION*
2	G	(General Comment)	**Canada** Canada supports the draft revision of ISPM 6: Surveillance (2009-004). Comments are presented for consideration. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
3	G	(General Comment)	**Congo, DR** La structure est plus cohérente que la première consultation (2016). Le modèle et ses composants sont plus faciles à comprendre. Pour donner une consistance à la NIMP, il pourrait être utile de donner des protocoles d'enquête harmonisés pour les groupes de ravageurs spécifiques ou majeurs en tant qu'appendice.nous soutenons l'argumentaire exprimé par le Cameroum *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
4	G	(General Comment)	**Tajikistan** We support all comments done by EPPO *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
5	G	(General Comment)	**Costa Rica** We agree with this document as it as *Category : TECHNICAL*
6	G	(General Comment)	**Azerbaijan** Azerbaijan would like to formally endorse the EPPO coments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
7	G	(General Comment)	**United States of America** The term "surveillance record" is not defined in the glossary (ISPM 5); however, "pest record" is defined. Because there is no definition of what a "surveillance record" is, this would require a new definition. Introducing this term also affects all ISPMs that use the term "pest record", such as ISPM 8, currently under revision, and ISPM 17. Suggest changing all instances of "surveillance record" in this draft to the term "pest records" because the section already identifies that such records are results of surveillance. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
8	G	(General Comment)	**Cuba** No hay comentarios a la NIMF *Category : TECHNICAL*
9	G	(General Comment)	**Nicaragua** Esta propuesta de norma contiene elementos básicos para el fortalecimiento del sistema de vigilancia fitosanitaria, sin embargo en esta propuesta es necesario incorporar un párrafo que motive a los países al mejoramiento del sistema de alerta temprana. *Category : TECHNICAL*
10	G	(General Comment)	**Cameroon** The structure is more coherent than the first consultation (2016). The model and its components easier to understand. To give consistancy to the ISPM, it might be usefull to give harmonized survey protocols for specific or major pest groups as appendix. *Category : TECHNICAL*
11	G	(General Comment)	**Swaziland** Amendment is appropriate *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
12	G	(General Comment)	**Guyana** Guyana has no objection to the revision of this standard *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
13	G	(General Comment)	**European Union** More information is needed on how to carry out surveillance (e.g. specific protocols for different scenarios, surveillance methodologies used in different phytosanitary situations etc.) The SC should consider whether to address this issue in future annexes to ISPM. The IC should consider to address additional guidelines in manuals.

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			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
14	G	(General Comment)	**Barbados** This revision is timely since it is in line with the current thinking on the topic and seeks to keep NPPOs up-to-date on one of their core functions. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
15	G	(General Comment)	**EPPO** More information is needed on how to carry out surveillance (e.g. specific protocols for different scenarios, surveillance methodologies uded in different phytosaniary situations etc.) The SC should consider whether to address this issue in future annexes to ISPM. The IC should consider to address additional guidelines in manuals." *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
16	G	(General Comment)	**Algeria** No comment *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
17	G	(General Comment)	**Bahamas** There is definitely an urgent need for the establishment of surveillance protocols and the implementation of a national surveillance program that will improve our chances of early detection and eradication. Such systems are critical to the protection of plant resources and the safe management of trade. The Bahamas therefore supports the revision and adoption of ISPM 6 *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
18	G	(General Comment)	**China** The information management system should be part of the national surveillance systems. On the one side, the information management system is an important part of the national surveillance systems. Get the information of the Pest should not be the end of one country's surveillance. This information should be managed and analysed. And the results of the analysis are not only used for announcement but also for reference of government. For example, in China, the analysis report will be used to determine the focus of the next period. On the other side, from the structure of the standard, the information management system should be included in the national surveillance systems. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
19	G	(General Comment)	**Honduras** HONDURAS NO TIENE COMENTARIOS *Category : TECHNICAL*
20	G	(General Comment)	**Sri Lanka** agreed *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
21	G	(General Comment)	**Lao People's Democratic Republic** Lao PDR so far has no comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
22	G	(General Comment)	**Colombia** El ICA como Organización Nacional de Protección Fitosanitaria de Colombia considera que los lineamentos planteados en la propuesta de borrador,

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			contemplan los elementos básicos para implementar y mantener un sistema de vigilancia fitosanitaria. *Category : TECHNICAL*
23	G	(General Comment)	**PPPO** No further comments. Agreed with the contents *Category : EDITORIAL*
24	36	**References**	**Panama** En el párrafo 46 (Antecedentes) se detallan tres artículos del texto de la CIPF (1997) que hacen mención de la vigilancia. Pese a esto, en el punto 36 (Referencias) no se menciona el texto de la CIPF (1997). Y si se enlista el Acuerdo MSF sin que se haga mención de este en el resto borrador. Después del punto 36, incorporar el texto: IPPC. 1997. International Plant Protection Convention. Rome, IPPC, FAO *Category : TECHNICAL*
25	38	~~**WTO** (World Trade Organization). 1994. *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*. Geneva, WTO. Available at https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsagr_e.htm (last accessed 18 May 2017).~~	**European Union** Following first consultation, this reference is not referred to anymore in the draft standard. *Category : EDITORIAL*
26	38	~~**WTO** (World Trade Organization). 1994. *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*. Geneva, WTO. Available at https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsagr_e.htm (last accessed 18 May 2017).~~	**EPPO** Following first consultation, this reference is not referred to anymore in the draft standard. *Category : EDITORIAL*
27	38	**WTO** (World Trade Organization). 1994. *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*. Geneva, WTO. Available at https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsagr_e.htm (last accessed 18 May 2017).	**South Africa** Should all ISPMS not refer to this? *Category : EDITORIAL*
28	42	Surveillance is one of the core activities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs). It provides NPPOs with a technical basis for many phytosanitary ~~measures~~measures through the collection of pest records; for example, phytosanitary import requirements, pest free areas, pest reporting and eradication.	**APPPC** To include "through the collection of pest records". **Singapore** Singapore support this APPPC comment to include " through the collection of pest records". **China** China support this APPPC comment. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Australia** Australia supports this APPPC comment **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea supports this APPPC comment. **Bangladesh** Bangladesh support this APPPC comment.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Japan Japan support regional comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
29	42	Surveillance is one of the core activities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs). It provides NPPOs with a technical basis for many phytosanitary measures; for example, phytosanitary import requirements, pest free areas, pest reporting and eradication.	**South Africa** Propose deletion of the sentence:"Surveillance is essential in plant protection" *Category : EDITORIAL*
30	42	Surveillance is one of the core activities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs). It provides NPPOs with a technical basis for many phytosanitary measures; for example, phytosanitary import requirements, pest free areas, pest reporting and eradication.	**Panama** Adicionar: condición de una plaga (en un área) *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
31	42	Surveillance is one of the core activities of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs). It provides NPPOs with a technical basis for many phytosanitary measures; for example, phytosanitary import requirements, pest free areas, phytosanitary status of pest in an área, pest reporting and eradication.	**OIRSA** Additional phytosanitary status of pest in an area. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
32	43	In this standard, the components of a national surveillance ~~systems~~system, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. ~~National~~ A national surveillance systems comprise system comprises surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, is described in surveillance protocols. The standard describes supporting elements to be considered when developing national surveillance ~~systems~~system, including options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	**Peru** "a national surveillance system", for consistency with the Scope *Category : TECHNICAL*
33	43	In this standard, the components of a national surveillance ~~systems~~system, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. ~~National~~ A national surveillance ~~systems comprise~~ system comprises surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, is described in surveillance protocols. The standard describes supporting elements to be considered when developing national surveillance ~~systems~~system, including options	**Brazil** "a national surveillance system", for consistency with the Scope *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	
34	43	In this standard, the components of a national surveillance ~~systems~~system, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. ~~National~~ A national surveillance ~~systems comprise~~ system comprises surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, is described in surveillance protocols. The standard describes supporting elements to be considered when developing a national surveillance ~~systems~~system, including options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	**Argentina** "a national surveillance system", for consistency with the Scope *Category : TECHNICAL*
35	43	~~In this standard, the components of national~~ National surveillance ~~systems, relating~~ systems relate to both general surveillance and specific surveillance~~, are described~~. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, ~~is described~~ should be in surveillance protocols. ~~The standard describes supporting~~ Supporting elements to ~~be considered when developing~~ consider for the national surveillance ~~systems, including options relating to~~ system include phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	**European Union** Amendments to conform with the agreed design of 'Outline of requirements', and for simplification. *Category : TECHNICAL*
36	43	~~In this standard, the components of national~~ National surveillance ~~systems, relating~~ systems relate to both general surveillance and specific surveillance~~, are described~~. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, ~~is described~~ should be in surveillance protocols. ~~The standard describes supporting~~ Supporting elements to ~~be considered when developing~~ consider for the national surveillance ~~systems, including options relating to~~ system include phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	**EPPO** Amendments to conrom with the agreed design of Outline of requirement, - and for simplification. *Category : TECHNICAL*

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37	43	In this standard, the components of national surveillance systems, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, is described in surveillance protocols. The standard describes supporting elements to be considered when developing national surveillance systems, including options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	**South Africa** Propose addition of this paragraph:"General surveillance is a process whereby information on particular pests which are of concern for an area is gathered from many sources, wherever it is available and provided for use by the NPPO. Specific surveys are procedures by which NPPOs obtain information on pests of concern on specific sites in an area over a defined period of time. The verified information acquired may be used to determine the presence or distribution of pests in an area, or on a host or commodity, or their absence from an area (in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas)" *Category : TECHNICAL*
38	43	In this standard, the components of a national surveillance ~~systems~~system, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described~~. National~~ . A national surveillance ~~systems comprise~~ system comprises surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, is described in surveillance protocols. The standard describes supporting elements to be considered when developing a national surveillance ~~systems~~system, including options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	**Uruguay** Changes suggested for consistency with the scope of the draft. *Category : TECHNICAL*
39	43	In this standard, the components of national surveillance systems, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, is described in surveillance protocols. The standard describes supporting elements to be considered when developing national surveillance systems, including options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics~~.~~.This standard (surveillance) also describes components of survey and monitoring systems for purpose of pest detection and supply of information for use in pest risk analysis, establishment of pest free area and preparation of pest lists (inventory)	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*

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40	43	In this standard, the components of national surveillance systems, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes and ~~the capacity, logistics and~~ infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, is described in surveillance protocols. The standard describes supporting elements to be considered when developing national surveillance systems, including options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	**China** Capacity and logistics are not mentioned in the content. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
41	43	In this standard, the components of a national surveillance ~~systems~~system, relating to both general surveillance and specific surveillance, are described. ~~National~~ A national surveillance ~~systems comprise~~ system comprises surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance, whether general or specific, is described in surveillance protocols. The standard describes supporting elements to be considered when developing a national surveillance ~~systems~~system, including options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing, communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	**COSAVE** "a national surveillance system", for consistency with the Scope *Category : TECHNICAL*
42	44	~~The standard also provides guidance on information~~ Information management ~~systems, as they~~ systems are essential for the future use of the information collected within surveillance programmes.	**European Union** Amendments to conform with the agreed design of Outline of requirements, and for simplification. *Category : TECHNICAL*
43	44	~~The standard also provides guidance on information~~ Information management ~~systems, as they~~ systems are essential for the future use of the information collected within surveillance programmes.	**EPPO** Amendments to conform with the agreed design of Outline of requirement and for simplification. *Category : TECHNICAL*
44	46	Surveillance is essential in plant protection. Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that ~~"the~~ the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include ~~the~~ "the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)".	**Peru** *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		According to the same article the “designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence” are a responsibility of NPPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that “contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status”.	
45	46	Surveillance is essential in plant protection. Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that ~~“the~~ the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include ~~the~~ "the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)”. According to the same article the “designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence” are a responsibility of NPPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that “contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status”.	**Brazil** *Category : EDITORIAL*
46	46	Surveillance is essential in plant protection. Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that ~~“the~~ the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include ~~the~~ "the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)”. According to the same article the “designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence” are a responsibility of NPPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that “contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status”.	**Argentina** *Category : EDITORIAL*
47	46	Surveillance is essential in plant protection. Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that ~~“the~~ the	**Uruguay** Quotation mark should open before textual quotation of IPPC provisions *Category : EDITORIAL*

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		responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include ~~the~~ "the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)". According to the same article the "designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence" are a responsibility of NPPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that "contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status".	
48	46	Surveillance is essential in plant protection. Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that "the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)". According to the same article the "designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence" are a responsibility of NPPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that "contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status". Surveillance is an obligation of an NPPO and underpins other obligations and phytosanitary decision making.	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*
49	46	Surveillance is essential in plant protection. Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that "the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation ~~(inter alia~~ (*inter alia* fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests,	**Thailand** The term "inter alia" should be italicized. *Category : EDITORIAL*

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		including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)". According to the same article the "designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence" are a responsibility of NPPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that "contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status".	
50	46	Surveillance is essential in plant protection. Article IV of the IPPC prescribes general provisions for the organizational arrangements for national plant protection and specifically states that "the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall ~~include the~~ include" "the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)". According to the same article the "designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence" are a responsibility of NPPOs. In addition, Article VII 2 (j) specifies that "contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status".	**COSAVE** *Category : EDITORIAL*
51	48	the early detection of pests new ~~to~~ in an area	**Canada** *Category : EDITORIAL*
52	50	the ~~declaration~~ establishment of pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites or areas of low pest prevalence	**Peru** The surveillance activities support the "establishment" of an area. *Category : TECHNICAL*
53	50	the ~~declaration~~ establishment of pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites or areas of low pest prevalence	**Brazil** The surveillance activities support the "establishment" of an area. *Category : TECHNICAL*
54	50	the ~~declaration~~ establishment of pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites or areas of low pest prevalence	**Argentina** The surveillance activities support the "establishment" of an area. *Category : TECHNICAL*
55	50	the ~~declaration~~ establishment and maintenance of pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites or areas of low pest prevalence	**European Union** 1) In this context "establishment" seems to be a more appropriate term than "declaration". 2) Surveillance is also important for the maintenance of PFAs, PFPPs, PFPSs and ALPPs. For 1) and 2) please see ISPMs 4, 10, 22, 26 and 30. *Category : TECHNICAL*

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56	50	the ~~declaration~~ establishment and maintenance of pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites or areas of low pest prevalence	**EPPO** 1) In this context "establishment" seems to be a more appropriate term than "declaration". 2) Surveillance is also important for the maintenance of PFAs, PFPPs, PFPSs and ALPPs. For 1) and 2) please see ISPMs 4, 10, 22, 26 and 30. *Category : TECHNICAL*
57	50	the ~~declaration~~ establishment of pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites or areas of low pest prevalence	**Uruguay** Surveillance activities support the establishment of an area *Category : TECHNICAL*
58	50	the ~~declaration~~ establishment of pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites or areas of low pest prevalence	**COSAVE** The surveillance activities support the "establishment" of an area. *Category : TECHNICAL*
59	53	measuring changes in pest population size or pest incidence (e.g. for research) - delimiting a pest population in an area	**Peru** Text added to include delimiting surveys purpose *Category : TECHNICAL*
60	53	measuring changes in pest population size or pest incidence (e.g. for research) - delimiting a pest population in an area	**Brazil** Text added to include delimiting surveys purpose. *Category : TECHNICAL*
61	53	measuring changes in pest population size or pest incidence (e.g. for research) - delimiting a pest population in an area	**Argentina** Text added to include delimiting surveys purpose. *Category : TECHNICAL*
62	53	measuring changes in pest population size or pest incidence (e.g. for areas of low pest prevalence or for research)	**European Union** This is to give another interesting example. *Category : TECHNICAL*
63	53	measuring changes in pest population size or pest incidence (e.g. for areas of low pest prevalence or for research)	**EPPO** To give another interesting example. *Category : TECHNICAL*
64	53	measuring changes in pest population size or pest incidence (e.g. for research) - delimiting a pest population in an area	**Uruguay** New bullet added to include the purpose of delimiting survey *Category : TECHNICAL*
65	53	measuring changes in characteristic of pest ~~population size~~ population or pest incidence (e.g. for research)	**Thailand** to be in consistent with other section. *Category : EDITORIAL*
66	53	measuring changes in pest population size or pest incidence (e.g. for research) - delimiting a pest population in an area	**COSAVE** Text added to include delimiting surveys purpose. *Category : TECHNICAL*
67	54	eradication and pest management.	**South Africa** Propose using the wording:"Rather use the term control as defined by ISPM5: Control - Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest

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			population [FAO, 1995]" *Category : TECHNICAL*
68	56	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence, absence or distribution of pests in an area and information about hosts or ~~commodities~~commodities as pathways. These pests could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (e.g. invasive alien species).	**European Union** To improve clarity in this context. *Category : TECHNICAL*
69	56	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by helping countries develop systems to provide reliable and well-structured information on the presence, absence or distribution of pests in an area and information about hosts or ~~commodities~~commodities as pathways. These pests could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (e.g. invasive alien species).	**EPPO** To improve clarity in this context *Category : TECHNICAL*
70	60	A national surveillance system ~~should~~ may be structured into programmes (e.g. for specific pest species or groups of pests such as fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and should include the capacity, logistics and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1 and sections 3.1 to 3.9).	**European Union** Systems in countries differs. Not all countries use and understand 'programmes' in the same way. This standard should not destroy countries individual systems. It should allow to continue their system practice. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
71	60	A national surveillance system should be structured into programmes (e.g. for specific pest species or groups of pests such as fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and include the capacity, logistics and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1 and ~~sections 3~~section 3)~~.1 to 3.9).~~	**European Union** The numbering of these sections was changed following first consultation. *Category : EDITORIAL*
72	60	A national surveillance system should be structured into programmes (e.g. for specific pest species or groups of ~~pests such as fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi)~~ pests) and include the capacity, logistics and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1 and sections 3.1 to 3.9).	**European Union** The examples do not bring particular added value e.g. fungi is a very wide group. *Category : TECHNICAL*
73	60	A national surveillance system ~~should~~ may be structured into programmes (e.g. for specific pest species or groups of ~~pests such as fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi)~~ pests) and should include the capacity, logistics and supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1 and ~~sections 3~~section 3)~~.1 to 3.9).~~	**EPPO** The numbering of these sections was changed following first consultation. The examples do not bring particular added value e.g. fungi is a very wide group Systems differ in the different countries. Not all countries use and understand 'programmes' in the same way. This standard should not go against countries' individual systems. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
74	60	A national surveillance system should be structured into programmes (e.g. for specific pest species or groups of pests such as fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi) and include the ~~capacity, logistics and~~ supporting infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1 and sections 3.1 to 3.9).	**China** Capacity and logistics are not mentioned in the content They are including in the supporting infrastructure. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
75	62	General surveillance: NPPOs utilize various sources of information to determine the pest status. Sources may include national or local government ~~agencies~~bodies, research institutions, universities, museums, scientific societies (including those of independent specialists), producers, consultants, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	**European Union** E.g. NPPOs may not be "agencies". *Category : EDITORIAL*
76	62	General surveillance: NPPOs utilize various sources of information to determine the ~~pest status~~status of pests. Sources may include national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, museums, scientific societies (including those of independent specialists), producers, consultants, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	**European Union** Pest Status is a defined concept. The information gathered from general surveillance is of more general relevance and may be used as one factor contributing to a declaration of pest status. *Category : TECHNICAL*
77	62	General surveillance: This type of surveillance is conducted for NPPOs to utilize various sources of ~~information to determine~~ information. If there is sufficient evidence available, the pest ~~status~~status may be determined. Sources may include national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, museums, scientific societies (including those of independent specialists), producers, consultants, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	**Japan** -Text improved to make clear the concept of general surveillance. -It is not appropriate to determine the pest status based on only some of unreliable sources of information (e.g. unpublished data only). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
78	62	General surveillance: NPPOs utilize various sources of information to determine the ~~pest status~~status of a pest. Sources may include national or local government ~~agencies~~bodies, research institutions, universities, museums, scientific societies (including those of independent specialists), producers, consultants, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international	**EPPO** est Status is a defined concept. The information gathered from general surveillance is of more general relevance and may be used as one factor contributing to a declaration of pest status. e.g. NPPOs may not be "agencies" *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	
79	62	General surveillance: NPPOs utilize various sources of information to determine the pest status. Sources may include national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, museums, scientific societies (including those of independent specialists), producers, consultants, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity). This also include general surveillance carried out by NPPO staff.	**Singapore** This paragraph is under components of a national surveillance system but the paragraph 62 only touched upon tapping on sources of information to determine the pest status and nothing about the execution of a general survey which is mentioned in paragraph 83. Hence, the actual intent of inclusion of this paragraph on general surveillance tapping on various sources of information without mentioning of conduct of a general survey should be reviewed for its intent and purpose of under the components of a national surveillance system. This paragraph does not fit into what the following paragraph on specific surveillance i.e NPPO actively gather specific pest-related data. Hence, proposed addition of the last sentence to avoid giving the impression that a general surveillance can be conducted only by sourcing for information. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
80	62	General surveillance: NPPOs utilize various sources of information to determine the pest status. Sources may include national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, museums, scientific societies (including those of independent specialists), producers, consultants, the general public, scientific and trade journals, ~~unpublished data~~unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	**APPPC** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
81	62	General surveillance: NPPOs utilize various sources of information to determine the pest status. Sources may include national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, museums, scientific societies (including those of independent specialists), producers, consultants, the general public, scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, contemporary observations, FAO and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*
82	62	General surveillance: NPPOs utilize various sources of information to determine the pest status. Sources may include national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, museums, scientific societies (including those of independent specialists), ~~producers~~**producers, consultants, the general public**, ~~consultants, the general public,~~ scientific and trade journals, unpublished data, and the websites of other NPPOs or international organizations (e.g. the IPPC, regional plant protection organizations, the Convention on Biological Diversity).	**Nepal** Do these(producers, consultants, the general public) include private companies? If not, adding 'private companies' may have meaning *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
83	63	Specific ~~surveillance (one or more)~~surveillance: NPPOs actively gather specific pest-related data. Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present or absent in an area.	**European Union** 'one or more' is meaningless. *Category : EDITORIAL*
84	63	Specific ~~surveillance (one or more)~~surveillance: This type of surveilance is conducted for NPPOs ~~actively~~ to gather specific pest-related ~~data. Specific surveillance includes~~ data through surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present or absent in an area.	**Japan** Text improved to make clear the concept of specific surveillance. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
85	63	Specific ~~surveillance (one or more)~~surveillance: NPPOs actively gather specific pest-related data. Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present or absent in an area.	**APPPC** **Nepal** Support APPPC comments **China** China support this APPPC comment. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea supports this APPPC comment. **Bangladesh** support this APPPC comment. **Japan** Japan support regional comment. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
86	63	Specific ~~surveillance (one or more)~~surveillance: NPPOs actively gather specific pest-related data. Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present or absent in an area.	**EPPO** 'one or more' is meaningless *Category : EDITORIAL*
87	63	Specific surveillance (one or more): NPPOs actively gather specific pest-related data. Specific surveillance includes surveys that are conducted over a defined period ~~of time~~ to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present or absent in an area.	**Colombia** Concordancia con la propuesta de término de encuesta. *Category : EDITORIAL*
88	64	NPPOs should develop surveillance protocols describing how to conduct general and specific surveillance. The rationale for the establishment of a national pest surveillance strategy should relate directly to national priorities regarding trade and protection of plant resources and the environment	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
89	65	Elements to be considered when an NPPO develops a national surveillance system are illustrated in Figure 1.	**APPPC** To add in another box - Information Management Systems in the figure. **China** China support this APPPC comment. The information management system should be part of the national surveillance systems. On one side, the information management system is an important part of the national surveillance systems. Get the information of the Pest should not be the end of one country's surveillance. This information should be managed and analysed. And the results of the analysis are not only used for announcement but also for reference of government. For example, in China, the analysis report will be used to determine the focus of the next period. On the other side, from the structure of the standard, the information management system should be included in the national surveillance systems. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment with explanation by China. **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment. National Surveillance System should be included: 1. Designing surveillance programmes 2. Supporting infrastructure 3. Information management system *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
90	65	Elements to be considered when an NPPO develops a national surveillance system are illustrated in Figure 1.	**Singapore** To include another box at the 2nd level on Information Management System in Figure 1 since IMS has been mentioned in Section 4 and this is a critical part of surveillance. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
91	66	 National Surveillance System should be included: 1. Designing surveillance programmes 2. Supporting infrastructure 3. Information management system	**Viet Nam** Reorganization of the figure 1 *Category : EDITORIAL*
92	66	 Storage/preservation	**Nepal** suggested to add Storage/preservation **Nepal** Support to add country comments *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
93	67	**Figure 1.** A model national surveillance system, comprising surveillance programmes (general and ~~specific) and~~ specific), supporting ~~infrastructure~~infrastructure and information management systems.	**APPPC** To include another box in fig 1 - information management systems as part of the national surveillance system which has been mentioned in the draft and to include "information management systems" in the sentence for Fig 1. **China** China support this APPPC comment.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			The information management system should be part of the national surveillance systems. On one side, the information management system is an important part of the national surveillance systems. Get the information of the Pest should not be the end of one country's surveillance. This information should be managed and analysed. And the results of the analysis are not only used for announcement but also for reference of government. For example, in China, the analysis report will be used to determine the focus of the next period. On the other side, from the structure of the standard, the information management system should be included in the national surveillance systems. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea supports this APPPC comment. **Bangladesh** support this APPPC comment. **Myanmar** Myanmar support this APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
94	67	**Figure 1.** A model national surveillance system, comprising surveillance programmes (general and specific) and supporting infrastructure.	**Panama** El párrafo 236 indica que la data es importante como base para la toma de decisiones de vigilancia adicional. Lo que cual es una retroalimentación útil para decidir lo indicado en los párrafos: 119 y 143 (encuesta de delimitación) 134 (reportes previos de presencia) En la Figura 1, debajo de "National Surveillance System" incorporar una forma un cuadro que diga "Information Management Systems". Debajo de este añadir "Surveillance records" y "Analysis and reporting" *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
95	67	**Figure 1.** A model national surveillance system, comprising surveillance programmes (general and ~~specific) and~~ specific), supporting ~~infrastructure~~infrastructure and information management system.	**Singapore** To include "and information management systems" at the end to cover the IMS mentioned. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
96	69	Surveillance programmes should, as appropriate, be long term and regular with well-developed methodology, so that results may be compared and analyzed. Surveillance programmes may include elements of general and specific surveillance (Figure 1). The methodology of surveillance should be described in surveillance protocols. The protocols developed by NPPOs should aim to achieve the purpose of the surveillance programme.	**European Union** Very important requirements for the characteristics of surveillance programmes. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
97	69	Surveillance programmes should, as appropriate, be long term, and regular with well-developed methodology, so that results may be compared and	**EPPO** Very important requirements to the characteristics of surveillance programmes

#	Para	Text	Comment
		analyzed. Surveillance programmes may include elements of general and specific surveillance (Figure 1). The methodology of surveillance should be described in surveillance protocols. The protocols developed by NPPOs should aim to achieve the purpose of the surveillance programme.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
98	69	Surveillance programmes may include elements of general and specific surveillance (Figure 1). The methodology of surveillance should be described in surveillance protocols. The protocols developed by NPPOs should aim to achieve the purpose of the surveillance programme.	**South Africa** Propose addition of the wording:"but aimed for specific pests or groups of pets" after the first sentenced of this paragraph. *Category : TECHNICAL*
99	70	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational personnel at different locations. Methods used in the surveillance ~~protocol~~ protocols may be distinguished by, for example, the means by which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, the aim of the surveillance or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	**European Union** It should be plural. *Category : EDITORIAL*
100	70	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational personnel at different locations. Methods used in the surveillance ~~protocol~~ protocols may be distinguished by, for example, the means by which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, the aim of the surveillance or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	**EPPO** It should be plural *Category : EDITORIAL*
101	70	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational personnel at different locations. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the means by which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, the aim of the surveillance or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway on the pest distribution, host range or pathway.	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*
102	71	Surveillance methods should be based on international or regional guidelines where they exist or be developed by the NPPO. Surveillance managers and officers should be aware of current methodologies associated with specific groups of pests and should ensure that the methods are used appropriately to deliver reliable surveillance outcomes.	**Nepal** It is wrong to say here surveillance manager and suggest rewording *Category : EDITORIAL*
103	72	NPPOs may need to develop or adopt new methods for new or emerging pests. In all cases, surveillance methods should be based on relevant	**Nepal** technically justifiable and harmonized methods and the methodology used should technically valid. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		scientific, geographical and statistical information, and be operationally feasible.	
104	75	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from spontaneous reports received ~~by~~ from the ~~NPPO~~ general public to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below:	**European Union** To better express what is meant. *Category : EDITORIAL*
105	75	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from spontaneous reports received ~~by~~ from the ~~NPPO~~ general public to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below:	**EPPO** To better express what is meant. *Category : EDITORIAL*
106	78	general encouragement of public reporting through official channels (e.g. via a free call phone number in response to publicity about plant health or educating on the advantages of reporting pests)	**European Union** Some logic to the sentence is missing. *Category : TECHNICAL*
107	78	general encouragement of public reporting through official channels (e.g. via a free call phone number in response to publicity about plant health or educating on the advantages of reporting pests)	**EPPO** some logic to the sentence is missing *Category : TECHNICAL*
108	79	encouragement of public reporting on specific pests – this is useful where the target species is known and public awareness is already high ~~(mobilization can be further increased~~ (e.g. through the use of public awareness materials) and during known periods of high pest incidence (e.g. breeding seasons)	**European Union** Simplification. *Category : EDITORIAL*
109	79	encouragement of public reporting on specific pests – this is useful where the target species is known and public awareness is already high ~~(mobilization can be further increased~~ (e.g. through the use of public awareness materials) and during known periods of high pest incidence (e.g. breeding seasons)	**EPPO** simplification *Category : EDITORIAL*
110	79	encouragement of public reporting on specific pests – this is useful where the target species is known and public awareness is already high (mobilization can be further increased through the use of public awareness materials) and during known periods of high pest incidence (e.g. breeding seasons)	**Nepal** public education and awareness materials such as ICT and advocacy materials (Posters, brochures and leaflets of quarantine pests) *Category : EDITORIAL*
111	80	encouragement of reporting by specific groups (e.g. producers, community groups) – this works well in situations where ~~the crop is known but the pest~~ occurrence of ~~concern~~ a new pest or symptoms is ~~unknown~~ observed in a crop	**Canada** Change made for better clarity. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
112	80	encouragement of reporting by ~~specific~~ groups involved with specific crops (e.g. producers, community groups) ~~– this works well in situations where the crop is known but the pest of concern is unknown~~	**European Union** Suggestion to involve all relevant groups and improve clarity. The sentence deleted is not clear (what does "pest of concern is unknown" mean? New or emerging pests?) *Category : EDITORIAL*
113	80	encouragement of reporting by ~~specific~~ groups involved with specific crops (e.g. producers, community ~~groups) – this works well in situations where the crop is known but the pest of concern is unknown~~ groups)	**EPPO** Suggestion to involve all relevant groups and improve clarity. The sentence deleted is not clear (what does "pest of concern is unknown" mean? New or emerging pests?) *Category : EDITORIAL*
114	80	encouragement of reporting by specific groups (e.g. ~~producers~~growers, community groups) – this works well in situations where the crop is known but the pest of concern is unknown	**Thailand** to be in consistent with other section. *Category : EDITORIAL*
115	81	involvement of specific groups in plant health activities organized by the NPPO to obtain surveillance data (e.g. biological societies, plant health clinics and agricultural extension ~~activities)~~services)	**European Union** Added a relevant example and 'services' is the common term used. *Category : TECHNICAL*
116	81	involvement of specific groups in plant health activities organized by the NPPO to obtain surveillance data (e.g. biological societies, plant health clinics and agricultural extension ~~activities)~~services)	**EPPO** Added a relevant example and 'services' is the common term used *Category : TECHNICAL*
117	82	cooperation with other governmental services and research institutions that undertake monitoring (e.g. forestry or environment ~~services)~~services or Agriculture Universities)	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*
118	84	NPPOs should take into account the following factors when developing approaches to general surveillance~~:~~: **Organizational Arrangements**	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*
119	86	good results are more readily achieved for easily noticed and recognizable pests (e.g. beetles and ~~caterpillars with recognizable characteristics)~~ caterpillars) or symptoms	**European Union** Improved clarity. *Category : EDITORIAL*
120	86	good results are more readily achieved for easily noticed and recognizable pests (e.g. beetles and caterpillars ~~with recognizable characteristics))~~ or symptoms	**EPPO** Improved clarity *Category : EDITORIAL*
121	86	good results are more readily achieved for easily noticed pests (e.g. beetles and caterpillars with recognizable characteristics) or symptoms	**South Africa** Request clarity *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
122	87	detection of hidden pests (e.g. wood-boring beetles, or pathogens that are symptomless in some hosts) is usually less effective	**South Africa** Requests clarity *Category : EDITORIAL*
123	88	such surveillance may not need to be restricted to a defined period of ~~time – it can continue throughout the relevant season~~time	**European Union** 'Such' added to make it clear we refer to General surveillance Sentence deleted as not really useful. Please note that survey is conducted over a defined period of time (see section 2.2 about specific surveillance). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
124	88	Such surveillance may not need to be restricted to a defined period of ~~time – it can continue throughout the relevant season~~time	**EPPO** 'Such' added to make it clear we refer to General surveillance Sentence deleted as not really useful. Please note that survey is conducted over a defined period of time (see section 2.2 about specific surveillance). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
125	89	~~there is a higher likelihood than for more targeted approaches of unexpected species being reported~~	**European Union** This sentence seems rather redundant with paragraph 90 which is easier to understand. *Category : EDITORIAL*
126	89	~~there is a higher likelihood than for more targeted approaches of unexpected species being reported~~	**EPPO** This sentence seems rather redundant with paragraph 90 which is easier to understand *Category : EDITORIAL*
127	90	the proportion of reports that concern relevant pests is usually lower for less structured or less-targeted programmes -The need of updated information (e.g.: pest diagnosis, monitoring methodologies).	**Peru** updated information is also an other important factor. *Category : TECHNICAL*
128	90	the proportion of reports that concern relevant pests is usually lower for less structured or less-targeted programmes - the need of updated information (e.g.: pest diagnosis, monitoring methodologies)	**Brazil** updated information is also an other important factor. *Category : TECHNICAL*
129	90	the proportion of reports that concern relevant pests is usually lower for less structured or less-targeted programmes - the need of updated information (e.g.: pest diagnosis, monitoring methodologies)	**Argentina** updated information is also an other important factor. *Category : TECHNICAL*
130	90	the proportion of useful reports ~~that concern relevant pests~~ received is usually lower for less structured or less-targeted programmes	**European Union** To improve clarity. *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
131	90	the proportion of useful reports ~~that concern relevant pests~~ received is usually lower for less structured or less-targeted programmes	**EPPO** To improve clarity *Category : EDITORIAL*
132	90	the proportion of reports that concern relevant pests is usually lower for less structured or less-targeted programmes - the need of updated information (e.g. pest diagnosis, monitoring methodologies)	**Uruguay** Updated information is also another important factor *Category : TECHNICAL*
133	90	the proportion of reports that concern relevant pests is usually lower for less structured or less-targeted programmes - the need of updated information (e.g.: pest diagnosis, monitoring methodologies).	**COSAVE** updated information is also an other important factor. *Category : TECHNICAL*
134	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Canada** *Category : EDITORIAL*
135	91	- systems to prioritise large numbers of general surveillance reports. - the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data~~.~~	**APPPC** To include one bullet before the last one - systems to ... **Nepal** Support APPPC comments **China** China support this APPPC comment. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Australia** Australia supports this APPPC comment. There is a need to be able to prioritise large numbers of surveillance reports to establish which are of most importance. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea supports this APPPC comment. **Japan** Japan support regional comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
136	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Peru** *Category : EDITORIAL*
137	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Brazil** *Category : EDITORIAL*
138	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Argentina** *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
139	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**European Union** *Category : EDITORIAL*
140	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Ghana** *Category : EDITORIAL*
141	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**EPPO** *Category : EDITORIAL*
142	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Uruguay** Editorial correction *Category : EDITORIAL*
143	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Japan** Editorial *Category : EDITORIAL*
144	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Thailand** *Category : EDITORIAL*
145	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Malaysia** Malaysia would like to inform on spacing between the words verify and the. *Category : EDITORIAL*
146	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**Philippines** *Category : EDITORIAL*
147	91	the need to ~~verifythe~~ verify the validity of the data.	**COSAVE** *Category : EDITORIAL*
148	92	Increasing the sensitivity and specificity of a general surveillance ~~programme~~ programme, may result in higher costs.	**Ghana** *Category : EDITORIAL*
149	92	~~Increasing -~~Increasing the sensitivity and specificity of a general surveillance programme may result in higher costs.	**China** Cost is also a factor which NPPO should take into account. It should be as the same format as other factors. *Category : EDITORIAL*
150	93	When conducting general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account the reliability of the information, which depends on the source of the information (e.g. reports from the general public versus entomologists). Guidance on evaluating the reliability of a pest record is provided in ISPM 8 "Determination of a pest status in an area".	**Peru** ISPM 8 provides appropiate guidences on this issue and should be quoted. *Category : TECHNICAL*
151	93	When conducting general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account the reliability of the information, which depends on the source of the information (e.g. reports from the general public versus entomologists). Guidance on evaluating the reliability of a pest record is provided in ISPM 8 "Determination of a pest status in an area".	**Brazil** ISPM 8 provides appropiate guidences on this issue and should be quoted. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
152	93	When conducting general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account the reliability of the information, which depends on the source of the information (e.g. reports from the general public versus entomologists). Guidance on evaluating the reliability of a pest record is provided in ISPM 8 "*Determination of a pest status in an area*".	**Argentina** ISPM 8 provides appropiate guidences on this issue and should be quoted. *Category : TECHNICAL*
153	93	When conducting general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account the reliability of the information~~, which depends~~ . This must depend on the source of ~~the~~ information ~~(e.g.~~ and reports from the general ~~public versus entomologists)~~public, scientific publications, including pathological and entomological research papers.	**Ghana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
154	93	When conducting general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account the reliability of the information, which depends on the source of the information (e.g. reports from the general public versus entomologists). Gidance on evaluating the reliability of a pest record is provided in ISPM 8 "*Determination of a pest status in an area"*	**Uruguay** ISPM 8 provides appropriate guidance on this issue and should be quoted. *Category : TECHNICAL*
155	93	When conducting general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account the reliability of the information, which depends on the source of the information (e.g. reports from the general public versus entomologists). A national surveillance programme should be conducted in such a way that its results are accurate, credible and contribute to national goals and priorities	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*
156	93	When conducting general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account the reliability of the information, which depends on the source of the information (e.g. reports from the general public versus entomologists). Guidances on evaluating the reability of a pest record is provided in ISPM 8 "*Determination of a pest status in an area"*	**COSAVE** ISPM 8 provides appropiate guidences on this issue and should be quoted. *Category : TECHNICAL*
157	101	public education and awareness raising initiatives - Providing timely feedback, including identification of specimens submitted for each report.	**APPPC** To include an additional incentive for reporting as below. **Nepal** Support APPPC comments **China** China support this APPPC comment. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Australia** Australia supports this APPPC comment **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea supports this APPPC comment.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Bangladesh Bangladesh agree with APPPC comment. **Japan** Japan support regional comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment, **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
158	117	Three types of ~~specific~~ surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the specific surveillance programme:	**Peru** The word "specific" is retaled only to surveillance in the framework of this standard *Category : TECHNICAL*
159	117	Three types of ~~specific~~ surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the specific surveillance programme:	**Brazil** The word "specific" is retaled only to surveillance in the framework of this standard *Category : TECHNICAL*
160	117	Three types of ~~specific~~ surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the specific surveillance programme:	**Argentina** The word "specific" is retaled only to surveillance in the framework of this standard *Category : TECHNICAL*
161	117	Three types of ~~specific~~ surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the specific surveillance programme:	**Uruguay** The word "specific" is related only to the term "surveillance" in the framework of this standard *Category : TECHNICAL*
162	117	Three types of specific surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the surveillance programme:(Pest or host or commodity)	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*
163	117	Three types of ~~specific~~ surveys may be utilized by NPPOs depending on the objectives of the specific surveillance programme:	**COSAVE** The word "specific" is retaled only to surveillance in the framework of this standard *Category : TECHNICAL*
164	118	detection survey: conducted in an area to determine if pests are present or ~~to verify pest absence~~absent	**European Union** More straightforward. *Category : EDITORIAL*
165	118	detection survey: conducted in an area to determine if pests are present or ~~to verify pest absence~~absent	**EPPO** Shorter, more straightforward. *Category : EDITORIAL*
166	118	detection survey: conducted in an area to determine if pests are present or to verify pest absence	**Panama** La definición del término "Encuesta de Detección" en el párrafo (118) no coincide con la definición de la vigente NIMF 5 (2017), la cual es citada como referencia en el párrafo (40). En el párrafo 118, indicar la siguiente definición: Encuesta de detección: Encuesta realizada dentro de un área para determinar si hay plagas presentes. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
167	121	These surveys may be developed for pests in relation to ~~an area~~one or more areas, ~~location~~sites, hosts, pathways or commodities.	**European Union** All plurals 'sites' is for consistency with paragraph 95 and PFPSs. *Category : EDITORIAL*
168	121	These surveys may be developed for pests in relation to ~~an area~~one or more areas, ~~location~~sites, hosts, pathways or commodities.	**EPPO** All plurals 'sites' is for consistency with paragraph 95 and PFPSs *Category : EDITORIAL*
169	121	These surveys may be developed for pests in relation to an area, location, hosts, pathways or ~~commodities~~commodities and should include the collection of pest presence and absence records.	**Australia** To make a clear requirement that both absence and presence data should be collected during specific surveillance to provide an accurate representation of pest status in an area. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
170	122	~~Valid absence~~ Absence data collected during surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access.	**Peru** During surveys absence data are colected and then they are validated as provided in para. 123 below. *Category : TECHNICAL*
171	122	~~Valid absence~~ Absence data collected during surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access.	**Brazil** During surveys absence data are colected and then they are validated as provided in para. 123 below. *Category : TECHNICAL*
172	122	~~Valid absence~~ Absence data collected during surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access.	**Argentina** During surveys absence data are colected and then they are validated as provided in para. 123 below. *Category : TECHNICAL*
173	122	Valid absence data collected during surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free ~~areas~~ areas, as well as its trade and market access.	**European Union** Easier to read with an additional comma. *Category : EDITORIAL*
174	122	Valid absence data collected during surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free ~~areas~~ areas, as well as its trade and market access.	**EPPO** Easier to read with an additional comma. *Category : EDITORIAL*
175	122	Valid absence data collected during surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access.	**South Africa** Note the definition of an area that it can form part of several countries or is an area in a country. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
176	122	~~Valid absence~~ Absence data collected during surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access.	**Uruguay** During surveys absence data are collected, and then they are validated as provided in paragraph 123 below. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
177	122	~~Valid absence~~ Absence data collected during surveys can be used by NPPOs to support a country's pest status and pest free areas as well as its trade and market access.	**COSAVE** During surveys absence data are colected and then they are validated as provided in para. 123 below. *Category : TECHNICAL*
178	123	The most important factor for the validity of pest absence data is the design of the specific surveillance programme. Elements that should be considered in the design of specific surveillance programmes are presented in sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.9.	**Peru** *Category : TECHNICAL*
179	123	The most important factor for the validity of pest absence data is the design of the specific surveillance programme. Elements that should be considered in the design of specific surveillance programmes are presented in sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.9.	**Brazil** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
180	123	The most important factor for the validity of pest absence data is the design of the specific surveillance programme. Elements that should be considered in the design of specific surveillance programmes are presented in sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.9.	**Argentina** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
181	123	The most important factor for the validity of pest absence data is the design of the specific surveillance programme. Elements that should be considered in the design of specific surveillance programmes are presented in sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.9.	**Uruguay** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
182	123	The most important factor for the validity of pest absence data is the design of the specific surveillance programme. Elements that should be considered in the design of specific surveillance programmes are presented in sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.9.	**COSAVE** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
183	125	The purpose of the surveillance should include background on the phytosanitary objectives and the reasons why the information is required (e.g. early detection, assurance for a pest free area, commodity pest list~~,~~). ~~market access).~~	**European Union** "market access" is not clear why this is there. *Category : TECHNICAL*
184	125	The purpose of the surveillance should include background on the phytosanitary objectives and the reasons why the information is required (e.g. early detection, assurance for a pest free area, commodity pest list, market access).	**EPPO** It is not clear why "market access" is here *Category : TECHNICAL*
185	125	The purpose of the surveillance should include background on the phytosanitary objectives and the reasons why the information is required (e.g. early detection, assurance for a pest free ~~area~~area or production site, area of low pest prevalence, commodity pest list, market access).	**Malaysia** Malaysia suggested to add 'or production site, area of low pest prevalence' after "assurance for a pest free area" in the sentence. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
186	132	***2.2.5 Area or site selection***	**Panama** Incorporar que también puede ser determinada por: área libre de plagas, área de baja prevalencia de plagas.

#	Para	Text	Comment
			Category : SUBSTANTIVE
187	132	***2.2.5 Area or site selection***	**OIRSA** Incorporate that can also be determined by: pest free area, low prevalence. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
188	134	the previously reported presence, distribution and resulting pest status of the pest - the previously reported absence of a pest - undetermined pest status of an area	**APPPC** To include 2 additional bullet points - the previously reported absence of a pest & the undetermined pest status of an area **Nepal** Support APPPC comments **China** China support this APPPC comment. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Australia** Australia supports this APPPC comment **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea supports this APPPC comment. **Bangladesh** Bangladesh agree with APPPC comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
189	134	the previously reported presence, distribution and resulting pest status of the pest	**Cameroon** Remove the first "pest" in the sentence *Category : EDITORIAL*
190	134	~~the~~ any previously reported presence, distribution and resulting pest status of the pest	**European Union** Improvement. *Category : EDITORIAL*
191	134	~~the~~ any previously reported presence, distribution and resulting pest status of the pest	**EPPO** Improvement *Category : EDITORIAL*
192	134	the previously reported presence, distribution and resulting pest status of the pest - the previously reported absence of a pest - undetermined pest status of an area	**Singapore** To include additional 2 bullet points for determination of area of site selection. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
193	134	the previously reported presence, distribution and resulting pest status of the pest - the previously reported absence of a pest	**Australia** New indent. The additional dot point is important to clarify the requirement of absence data for the maintenance of Pest Free Area. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
194	142	the location of sites where imported commodities are marketed, ~~stored~~ stored, processed or used as planting material.	**European Union** For example sawmills are interesting sites to survey for forest pests such as Bursaphelenchus xylophilus or Ceratocystis fagacearum. *Category : TECHNICAL*
195	142	the location of sites where imported commodities are marketed, ~~stored~~ stored, processed or used as planting material.	**EPPO** For example sawmills are interesting sites to survey for forest pests such as Bursaphelenchus xylophilus or Ceratocystis fagacearum. *Category : TECHNICAL*
196	142	the location of sites where imported commodities are marketed, stored or used as planting material.	**Nicaragua** Agregar "Puntos de ingresos, lugares turísticos y hoteles" *Category : TECHNICAL*
197	143	If the objective of surveillance is to delimit an outbreak, the area selection should ~~also~~ be ~~focused~~focused to the immediate surroundings of the known infested area and to sites of the same habitat type that, according to exercises of trace forward and back, may also have become infested. Surveillance that is focused on specific areas or sites within a larger area may be complemented by random sampling of sites in the whole area. For surveillance of pests that are widely distributed, a more systematic and random selection of sites over the whole area to be surveyed is more appropriate.	**European Union** Important to be more specific on what is meant by 'focused', in particular also introducing the notion of trace forward and back. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
198	143	Surveillance design for absent or recently intercepted pests (e.g. in consignment) may best be concentrated to places at higher risk, where pest could spread primarily, to make surveillance resource and result effective. If the objective of surveillance is to delimit an outbreak, the area selection should also be focused. Surveillance that is focused on specific areas or sites within a larger area may be complemented by random sampling of sites in the whole area. For surveillance of pests that are widely distributed, a more systematic and random selection of sites over the whole area to be surveyed is more appropriate.	**European Union** Reference to surveillance design in case of absent pest is missing, adding some information would be useful. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
199	143	If the objective of surveillance is to delimit an outbreak, the area selection should also be focused. Surveillance that is focused on specific areas or sites within a larger area may be complemented by random sampling of sites in the whole area. For surveillance of pests that are widely distributed, a more systematic ~~and random~~ selection of sites over the whole area to be surveyed is more appropriate.	**European Union** It would be clearer to delete "and random" because the previous sentence speaks about "random sampling" and following first consultation, in paragraph 152 "systematic random sampling" was replaced with "systematic sampling". *Category : EDITORIAL*
200	143	Surveillance design for absent or recently intercepted pests (e.g. in consignment) may best be concentrated to places at higher risk, where pest could spread primarily, to make surveillance resource and result effective. If the objective of surveillance is to delimit an outbreak, the area selection should ~~also~~ be ~~focused~~focused to the immediate surroundings of the known	**EPPO** It would be clearer to delete "and random" because the previous sentence speaks about "random sampling" and following first consultation, in paragraph 152 "systematic random sampling" was replaced with "systematic sampling".

#	Para	Text	Comment
		infested area and to sites of the same habitat type that, according to exercises of trace forward and back, may also have become infested. Surveillance that is focused on specific areas or sites within a larger area may be complemented by random sampling of sites in the whole area. For surveillance of pests that are widely distributed, a more systematic ~~and random~~ selection of sites over the whole area to be surveyed is more appropriate.	Reference to surveillance design in case of absent pest is missing, adding some information would be useful Important to be more specific on what is meant by 'focused', in particluar also introducing the notion of trace forward and back. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
201	144	***2.2.6 Statistical design***	**Panama** Adicionar el factor de área de riesgos (ej. puntos de ingresos al país, centro de abastos, centros turísticos). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
202	144	***2.2.6 Statistical design***	**OIRSA** Add the factor of area of risks (in. Points of entry to the country, center of supplies, tourist centers). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
203	145	NPPOs should define the population units of an area or site (in the statistical sense) to be surveyed; that is, the population as a collection of similar units of concern. Defining the statistical population may be based on pest biology, a pathway or an entity upon which phytosanitary measures may be applied. The population unit may be of various types, for example:	**Thailand** for better clarification. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
204	148	an individual host plant in an ~~unmanaged~~ unmanaged/uncultivated area	**Thailand** It is noted that only one of the term unmanaged or uncultivated (section 2.2.2) should be used. *Category : EDITORIAL*
205	150	It is often not feasible to survey all units of an entire population. Therefore, NPPOs may decide to perform the surveillance on a sample taken from the population. The five most common sampling methods, which may be applied alone or in combination, are:	**European Union** For clarity. The entire population should, at best, be surveyed, but not all its units. *Category : TECHNICAL*
206	150	It is often not feasible to survey all units of an entire population. Therefore, NPPOs may decide to perform the surveillance on a sample taken from the population. The five most common sampling methods, which may be applied alone or in combination, are:	**EPPO** For clarity. The entire population should, at best, be surveyed, but not all its units *Category : TECHNICAL*
207	150	It is often not feasible to survey an entire population. Therefore, NPPOs may decide to perform the surveillance on a sample taken from the population. The five most common sampling methods, which may be applied alone or in combination, are:	**Kenya** We propose inclusion of an outline of when a particular sampling method is more appropriate. However it is noted that ISPM31 takes care of this *Category : TECHNICAL*
208	150	It is often not feasible to survey an entire population. Therefore, NPPOs may decide to perform the surveillance on a sample taken from the	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		population. The five most common Probability Random sampling methods, which may be applied alone or in combination, are:	
209	156	Statistical sampling methods described in ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*) or other appropriate methods can be used as appropriate. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The statistical analysis of the data should be based on an appropriate method and may require expert advice.	**Tajikistan** We support comments done by EPPO *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
210	156	Statistical sampling methods described in ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*) or other appropriate methods ~~can~~ should be used as appropriate. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The statistical analysis of the data should be based on an appropriate method and may require expert advice.	**European Union** Appropppriate obligation level. *Category : TECHNICAL*
211	156	Statistical sampling methods described in ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*) or other appropriate methods ~~can~~ should be used as appropriate. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The statistical analysis of the data should be based on an appropriate method and may require expert advice.	**EPPO** Appropiate obligation level *Category : TECHNICAL*
212	156	Statistical sampling methods described in ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*) or other appropriate methods can be ~~used as appropriate~~used. They are often used when the data captured are of a binary nature (presence/absence). The statistical analysis of the data should be based on an appropriate method and may require expert advice.	**Philippines** *Category : EDITORIAL*
213	159	NPPOs should determine the data elements to be captured in the surveillance records (see section 4.1 for requirements for surveillance records) and how these data will be transferred to the information management system (e.g. by the use of forms and electronic devices). The requirements for the collection and reporting of presence and absence pest surveillance records are different. With presence pest records, a specimen or image is taken of the pest, which is then verified with the appropriate information to provide confidence that the records is the pest identified. With absence pest records, NPPOs should collect and provide evidence that the target pest/s could have occurred in the area, on the host/vector surveyed	**APPPC** There are different requirements for the collection and reporting of pest presence and absence surveillance records. Absence surveillance records provide confidence for pest free area claims made by exporting NPPO's for consideration by importing NPPOs when developing appropriate import conditions for host commdodities. This addition provides a critical requirement that NPPOs should collect and provide evidence that the target pest/s could have occured in the area/on the host surveyed and that the survey method used is effective for detecting the pest. This is dependent on the biology of the pest and the environment of the survey site. Providing this information to NPPOs increases confidence that a pest is absent from an area. The dot points give additional guidance by providing some specific examples of evidence that could be used to provide confidence that the data demonstrates pest absence. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		and that the survey method used is effective for detecting the pest. This is dependent on the biology of the pest and the environment of the survey site. The following are examples of potential evidence which could be used to provide confidence that the absence data demonstrates pest absence: - Using an effective lure attractant for the target fruit fly species in a fruit fly trap. - Fruit cutting for non-lure attracted fruit fly - Sampling known host plant for pests during periods when the pest should be present - Using appropriate diagnostic techniques for pathogens that are known to be symptomless in hosts.	**Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
214	159	NPPOs should determine the data elements to be captured in the surveillance records (see section 4.1 for requirements for surveillance records) and how these data will be transferred to the information management system (e.g. by the use of forms and electronic devices). The requirements for the collection and reporting of presence and absence pest surveillance records are different. With presence pest records, a specimen or image is taken of the pest, which is then verified with the appropriate information to provide confidence that the records is the pest identified. With absence pest records, NPPOs should collect and provide evidence that the target pest/s could have occurred in the area, on the host/vector surveyed and that the survey method used is effective for detecting the pest. This is dependent on the biology of the pest and the environment of the survey site.	**Korea, Republic of** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
215	159	NPPOs should determine the data elements to be captured in the surveillance records (see section 4.1 for requirements for surveillance records) and how these data will be transferred to the information management system (e.g. by the use of forms and electronic devices). The requirements for the collection and reporting of presence and absence pest surveillance records are different.	**Australia** There are different requirements for the collection and reporting of pest presence and absence surveillance records. Absence surveillance records provide confidence for pest free area claims made by exporting NPPO's for consideration by importing NPPOs when developing appropriate import conditions for host commdodities. This addition provides a critical requirement that NPPOs should collect and provide evidence that the target pest/s could have occured in the area, on the host/vector surveyed and that the survey method used is effective for

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		With presence pest records, a specimen or image is taken of the pest, which is then verified with the appropriate information to provide confidence that the records is the pest identified. With absence pest records, NPPOs should collect and provide evidence that the target pest/s could have occurred in the area, on the host/vector surveyed and that the survey method used is effective for detecting the pest. This is dependent on the biology of the pest and the environment of the survey site. The following are examples of potential evidence which could be used to provide confidence that the absence data demonstrates pest absence: Using an effective lure attractant for the target fruit fly species in a fruit fly trap * Fruit cutting for non-lure attracted fruit fly * Sampling known host plant for pests during periods when the pest should be present * Using appropriate diagnostic techniques for pathogens that are known to be symptomless in hosts.	detecting the pest. This is dependent on the biology of the pest and the environment of the survey site. Providing this information to NPPOs increases confidence that a pest is absent from an area. The dot points give additional guidance by providing some specific examples of evidence that could be used to provide confidence that the data demonstrates pest absence. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
216	159	NPPOs should determine the data elements to be captured in the surveillance records (see section 4.1 for requirements for surveillance records) and how these data will be transferred to the information management system (e.g. by the use of forms and electronic devices). The requirements for the collection and reporting of presence and absence pest surveillance records are different. With presence pest records, a specimen or image is taken of the pest, which is then verified with the appropriate information to provide confidence that the records is the pest identified. With absence pest records, NPPOs should collect and provide evidence that the target pest/s could have occurred in the area, on the host/vector surveyed and that the survey method used is effective for detecting the pest. This is dependent on the biology of the pest and the environment of the survey site. The following are examples of potential evidence which could be used to provide confidence that the absence data demonstrates pest absence: - Using an effective lure attractant for the target fruit fly species in a fruit fly trap.	**Singapore** To include this concept. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		- Fruit cutting for non-lure attracted fruit fly - Sampling known host plant for pests during periods when the pest should be present - Using appropriate diagnostic techniques for pathogens that are known to be symptomless in hosts	
217	159	NPPOs should determine the data elements to be captured in the surveillance records (see section 4.1 ~~for requirements for~~ on surveillance records) and how these data will be transferred to the information management system (e.g. by the use of forms and electronic devices).	**Malaysia** To delete the words " for requirements for " and replace with the word "on" *Category : EDITORIAL*
218	162	NPPO officers, or other personnel authorized to undertake surveillance, should follow any biosecurity procedures that are in place at ~~facilities or~~ facilities, places of production or sites being surveyed.	**European Union** To deal with all the situations (see paragraphs 145 to 149 and paragraph 95), and particularly with uncultivated areas (see paragraph 148). *Category : TECHNICAL*
219	162	NPPO officers, or other personnel authorized to undertake surveillance, should follow any biosecurity procedures that are in place at ~~facilities or~~ facilities, places of production or sites being surveyed.	**EPPO** To deal with all the situations (see paragraphs 145 to 149 and paragraph 95), and particularly with uncultivated areas (see paragraph 148). *Category : TECHNICAL*
220	162	NPPO officers~~,~~ or other personnel authorized to undertake surveillance, should follow any biosecurity procedures that are in place at facilities or places of production being surveyed.	**Philippines** *Category : EDITORIAL*
221	164	The surveillance protocol should include a description of when samples are to be taken and how these are to be collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation, and timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier ~~code,~~ code (e.g. label, number or bar code) to enable tracking and follow-up from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	**European Union** An inappropriate comma to be deleted. *Category : EDITORIAL*
222	164	The surveillance protocol should include a description of when ~~samples are to be taken~~ and how ~~these~~ samples are to be taken, collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation, and timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier code, (e.g. label, number or bar code) to enable tracking and follow-up from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	**European Union** It is also important, how sample should be taken. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
223	164	The surveillance protocol should include a description of when ~~samples are to be taken~~ and how ~~these~~ samples are to be taken, collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation, and	**EPPO** It is also important, how sample should be taken An inappropriate comma to be deleted

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		timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier ~~code,~~ code (e.g. label, number or bar code) to enable tracking and follow-up from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	*Category : EDITORIAL*
224	164	The surveillance protocol should include a description of when samples are to be taken and how these are to be collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation, and timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier code, (e.g. label, number or bar ~~code)~~ code or sample coding) to enable tracking and follow-up from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*
225	167	A National surveillance ~~systems~~ system should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure that authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level.	**Peru** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
226	167	A National surveillance ~~systems~~ system should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure that authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level.	**Brazil** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
227	167	~~National~~ A national surveillance ~~systems~~ system should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure that authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level.	**Argentina** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
228	167	National surveillance systems should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies ~~that~~ to ensure that the authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative ~~level~~levels.	**Ghana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
229	167	~~National~~ A national surveillance ~~systems~~ system should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure that authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level.	**Uruguay** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*
230	167	~~National~~ A national surveillance ~~systems~~ system should be supported by phytosanitary legislation and policies that ensure that authority, responsibilities and financial resources are assigned to the appropriate administrative level.	**COSAVE** For consistency *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
231	168	~~NPPOs~~ Contracting Parties should include the following provisions in their phytosanitary legislation or in official procedures:	**European Union** It is not the NPPOs that include provisions in legislation. *Category : TECHNICAL*
232	168	~~NPPOs~~ Contracting Parties should include the following provisions in their phytosanitary legislation or in official procedures:	**EPPO** It is not the NPPOs that include provisions in legislation *Category : TECHNICAL*
233	169	the legal protection of NPPO officers or other authorized personnel who perform specific surveillance activities	**European Union** This sentence should make more clear what this means and why it is required. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
234	169	the legal protection of NPPO officers or other authorized personnel who perform specific surveillance activities	**EPPO** This sentence should make more clear what this means and why it is required. *Category : TECHNICAL*
235	171	the establishment and maintenance of facilities for diagnostics or appropriate access to up-to-date diagnostic facilities and services to ensure that pests are properly identified	**Ghana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
236	172	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on ~~potential~~ detection of regulated pests or pests new to an area, host or pathway.	**European Union** Clearer as 'potential' is not clear. The original concept of the sentence has been extended. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
237	172	mandatory domestic reporting (e.g. by research institutions, diagnostic laboratories, non-governmental organizations, industry, growers, local government or scientific groups) to the NPPO on ~~potential~~ findings of any pests ~~new~~ not known to ~~an~~ occur in the area, host or pathway.	**EPPO** Clearer as 'potential' is not clear *Category : EDITORIAL*
238	175	Priorities for surveillance may vary from country to country depending on the needs for surveillance information.	**Panama** Incluir en el texto la siguiente información (seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, notificación de incumplimiento de plagas interceptadas) *Category : TECHNICAL*
239	175	Priorities for surveillance may vary from country to country depending on the needs for surveillance information.	**OIRSA** Include in the paragraph the following information (food and nutritional security, notification of breach of intercepted pests). *Category : TECHNICAL*
240	175	Priorities for surveillance may vary from country to country depending on the needs for surveillance information.	**Nicaragua** Agregar "Plagas que pongan en riesgo la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional" *Category : TECHNICAL*
241	178	existing national, bilateral, regional or international phytosanitary obligations and arrangements	**European Union** According to IPPC, all countries are subject to various international obligations for surveying etc. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
242	178	existing national, bilateral, regional or international phytosanitary obligations and arrangements	**EPPO** According to IPPC, all countries are subject to various international obligations for surveying etc. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*

#	Para	Text	Comment
243	179	implementation of pest management programmes ~~where surveillance is used~~	**European Union** Useless words. *Category : EDITORIAL*
244	179	implementation of pest management programmes ~~where surveillance is used~~	**EPPO** Useless words. *Category : EDITORIAL*
245	180	emerging pests at the local, national, regional or international ~~level~~level and potential benefits of their early detection	**European Union** This explains better the factor as otherwise the action and what is meant by this is not completely clear. *Category : TECHNICAL*
246	180	emerging pests at the local, national, regional or international ~~level~~level and potential benefits of early detection	**EPPO** This explains better the factor as otherwise the action and what is meant under that is not completely clear. *Category : TECHNICAL*
247	185	trade and market access. Where market access is the desired outcome, the NPPO needs to establish inter-Governmental strong relationship and cooperation to ensure compliance with international standards in plant quarantine.	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*
248	189	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources ~~from within the NPPO or by outsourcing to other authorized entities~~. Diagnostic services resources are an essential part of a national surveillance system.	**European Union** This added phrase does not provide additional guidelines. Such aspects depend on NPPOs and country systems, not appropriate for this Standard. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
249	189	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical ~~resources from within the NPPO or by outsourcing to other authorized entities~~resources. Diagnostic services resources are an essential part of a national surveillance system.	**EPPO** This added phrase does not provide additional guidelines, therefore not needed. Such decission depends on NPPO and country system, not on this standard about surveillance. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
250	189	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources from within the NPPO or by outsourcing to other authorized entities. Diagnostic services resources are an essential part of a national surveillance system.	**South Africa** Propose addition of the wording:"and should be appropriately funded to cater also for new pest incursion which does not have diagnostic protocols testing kids etc available" after surveillance systems *Category : TECHNICAL*
251	189	Surveillance should be adequately resourced with appropriate human, financial and physical resources from within the NPPO or by outsourcing to other authorized entities. Diagnostic services resources are an essential part of a national surveillance system.	**China** Diagnostic services should be an independent section. It should have drawn level with other resources. *Category : EDITORIAL*
252	192	Physical resources may include field equipment (including personal protective equipment), vehicles, appropriate storage facilities and consumables used for carrying out surveys and monitoring, reference materials and other documentation, ~~computers~~ computers, georeferencing	**European Union** Important supplement. *Category : TECHNICAL*

#	Para	Text	Comment
		devices and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms (or valid identification) and materials for raising public awareness.	
253	192	Physical resources may include field equipment (including personal protective equipment), vehicles, appropriate storage facilities and consumables used for carrying out surveys and monitoring, reference materials and other documentation, ~~computers~~ computers, geo-referencing devices and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms (or valid identification) and materials for raising public awareness.	**EPPO** Important supplement *Category : TECHNICAL*
254	194	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures ~~(e~~for e.g. ~~standard operating procedures for, among other things,~~ engaging ~~stakeholders) for~~ stakeholders, maintaining official documentation, undertaking ~~surveillance (e.g.~~ surveillance, technical instructions in the form of surveillance ~~protocols),~~ protocols and managing or having access to specimen collections. ~~This documentation~~ Documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	**European Union** Simplification. *Category : EDITORIAL*
255	194	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures ~~(e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders)~~ for maintaining official documentation, undertaking surveillance (e.g. technical instructions in the form of surveillance protocols), and managing specimen collections. This documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	**European Union** Each NPPO and country has their own administrative procedures. They differ. This is not good example and does not give guidelines, but confusion, therefore better to avoid from such examples. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
256	194	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures (e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders) for maintaining official documentation, undertaking surveillance (e.g. technical instructions in the form of surveillance ~~protocols),~~ protocols) and managing specimen collections. This documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	**European Union** Deletion of a useless comma. *Category : EDITORIAL*
257	194	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures ~~(e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders)~~ for	**EPPO** Deletion of a useless comma.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		maintaining official documentation, undertaking ~~surveillance (e.g.~~ surveillance, technical instructions in the form of surveillance ~~protocols),~~ protocols and managing specimen collections. ~~This documentation~~ Documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating audit and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	Each NPPO and country has their own administrative procedures. We propose deleting them. Simplification *Category : EDITORIAL*
258	197	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant health and related fields (including relevant pests, their biology, hosts and symptoms of infestation) and data management. Personnel should also be trained in biosecurity, sampling methods, ~~handling~~handling of samples, ~~biosecurity,~~ preservation and transportation of samples for ~~identification,~~ identification and record keeping associated with samples.	**European Union** Improvement. *Category : EDITORIAL*
259	197	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant health and related fields (including relevant pests, their biology, hosts and symptoms of infestation) and data management. Personnel should also be trained in biosecurity, sampling methods, ~~handling~~handling of samples, ~~biosecurity,~~ preservation and transportation of samples for ~~identification,~~ identification and record keeping associated with samples.	**EPPO** Improvement *Category : EDITORIAL*
260	197	Personnel involved in surveillance programmes should be adequately trained in plant health and related fields (including relevant pests, their biology, hosts and symptoms of ~~infestation)~~ infestation and pathways) and data management. Personnel should also be trained in sampling methods, handling, biosecurity, preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	**Thailand** for better clarification *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
261	198	Training materials should be developed and updated regularly to ensure that the competencies of personnel are developed and maintained. Training and reference materials should be readily available to all ~~staff of the NPPO~~personnel involved in surveillance activities.	**European Union** For consistency with paragraph 196. Not all staff of the NPPO is involved in surveillance activities and conversely other authorized entities may be involved in surveillance activities (see paragraph 189). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
262	198	Training materials should be developed and updated regularly to ensure that the competencies of personnel are developed and maintained. Training and reference materials should be readily available to all ~~staff of the NPPO~~personnel involved in surveillance activities.	**EPPO** For consistency with paragraph 196. Not all staff of the NPPO is involved in surveillance activities and conversely other authorized entities may be involved in surveillance activities (see paragraph 189). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
263	207	**3.9 Pest diagnostics**	**Cameroon** There is a need to give details on technical requirements for diagnosis services to be fulfilled by the NPPO as in the current version. This simplification may lead to loss of specificity or guidance *Category : TECHNICAL*

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264	208	Diagnostic services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure that appropriate diagnostic services are accessible. Some diagnostic protocols are available ~~in~~ as annexes to ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*).	**European Union** More precise. *Category : EDITORIAL*
265	208	Diagnostic services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. Resouced NPPOs should ensure that appropriate diagnostic services are ~~accessible~~accessible and also help the less endowed NPPOs to access these services. Some diagnostic protocols are available in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*).	**Ghana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
266	208	Diagnostic services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure that appropriate diagnostic services are accessible. Some diagnostic protocols are available ~~in~~ as annexes to ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*).	**EPPO** More precise. *Category : EDITORIAL*
267	208	Diagnostic services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure that appropriate diagnostic services are accessible. Some diagnostic protocols are available in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*).	**Panama** Luis Antonio Alvarado Gálvez (1 ago. 2017 21:10) Las características de los servicios de diagnóstico no están incorporadas en el borrador, pero si en la versión vigente de la NIMF 6. No hay otra NIMF que describa estas características. Por lo cual consideramos importante que se mantengan en el punto de diagnóstico de plagas. Incluir al final del párrafo 207 el siguiente texto: Las características de los servicios de diagnóstico incluyen: - experiencia en disciplinas relacionadas con identificación de plagas (y hospederos) - instalaciones y equipos adecuados - acceso a especialistas para verificación, cuando sea necesario - mantenimiento de registros - instalaciones para curación y almacenamiento de especímenes de comprobación - utilización de procedimientos normalizados de operación, cuando estén apropiados y disponibles. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
268	209	~~Diagnosis by an NPPO or authorized entity may require verification by another recognized authority.~~	**European Union** Such statement seems irrelevant and inadequate with this ISPM. *Category : TECHNICAL*
269	209	~~Diagnosis by an NPPO or authorized entity may require verification by another recognized authority.~~	**EPPO** Such statement seems irrelevant and inadequate with this ISPM *Category : TECHNICAL*
270	212	Information management systems should be designed for the collection, consolidation, management, validation and reporting of surveillance data	**APPPC** To retain.

#	Para	Text	Comment
		and information for analysis, including records of presence and absence of pests.	**Nepal** Support APPPC comments **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment. *Category : EDITORIAL*
271	213	It is critical that surveillance data and information are collected in a uniform manner to ensure their integrity from collection to reporting. NPPOs should develop and implement minimum data sets for use across all surveillance programmes in accordance with section 4.1 of this standard. These data sets should form the basis of a surveillance information management system. Information management systems should ensure traceability of samples taken during surveillance activities. Data verification procedures ~~are~~ should also be an integral element of information management systems.	**European Union** More appropriate wording for an ISPM (guidance given). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
272	213	It is critical that surveillance data and information are collected in a uniform manner to ensure their integrity from collection to reporting. NPPOs should develop and implement minimum data sets for use across all surveillance programmes in accordance with section 4.1 of this standard. These data sets should form the basis of a surveillance information management system. Information management systems should ensure traceability of samples taken during surveillance activities. Data verification procedures ~~are~~ should also be an integral element of information management systems.	**EPPO** More appropriate wording for an ISPM (guidance given). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
273	214	~~As well as being systems for~~ Record keeping ~~records~~systems, information management systems should allow easy retrieval of data and information to meet national and international surveillance-related reporting requirements.	**Ghana** *Category : EDITORIAL*
274	214	~~As well as being systems for~~ Aside from keeping records, information management systems should allow easy retrieval of data and information to meet national and international surveillance-related reporting requirements.	**Philippines** *Category : EDITORIAL*
275	216	NPPOs should determine how long surveillance records are required to be retained, taking into account that they may be needed to support declarations of pest status. For example, fruit fly absence surveillance records may be needed to support pest free areas for fruit flies in accordance with ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies* (Tephritidae)). General Reference to the survey methodology used should be included in the surveillance records.	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*

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276	216	NPPOs should determine how long surveillance records are required to be retained, taking into account that they may be needed to support declarations of pest status. For example, fruit fly absence surveillance records may be needed to support pest free areas for fruit flies in accordance with ISPM 26 ~~([~~*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies* ~~(Tephritidae))~~(Tephritidae)]. Reference to the survey methodology used should be included in the surveillance records.	**Philippines** *Category : EDITORIAL*
277	217	Surveillance records (Pests data sheet) should include, as a minimum, the following information:	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*
278	218	pest scientific name and taxonomic position	**European Union** Simplification, engulfing the next indent. *Category : EDITORIAL*
279	218	pest scientific name and taxonomic position	**EPPO** simplification, engulfing the next indent *Category : EDITORIAL*
280	218	pest scientific name - Common name of pest	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support to add country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*
281	220	~~host~~ scientific name and taxonomic position of infested host (where possible)	**European Union** For clarity: infested host as in contrast to all surveyed hosts. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
282	220	~~host~~ scientific name and taxonomic position of infested host (where possible)	**EPPO** clarity: infested host as in contrast to all surveyed hosts *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
283	220	host common and scientific ~~name (where possible)~~ name	**Philippines** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
284	221	~~host family and order (where possible)~~	**European Union** Included in above indent. *Category : EDITORIAL*
285	221	~~host family and order (where possible)~~	**EPPO** Included in above indent *Category : EDITORIAL*
286	223	~~collection~~ surveying date and name of ~~collector~~surveyor	**European Union** 'Collection' is too restrictive. *Category : TECHNICAL*
287	223	~~collection~~ surveying date and name of ~~collector~~surveyor	**EPPO** 'Collection' is too restrictive *Category : TECHNICAL*
288	223	collection date and name of ~~collector~~collector with collector background	**Nepal**

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			Nepal Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*
289	224	identification date, method of identification and name of identifier. In addition, records of pest absence should include: - Justification that the pest could occur in area, on the host/vector surveyed and that the sampling method used would have detected the pest (See section 2.2.7) and - Identification of the unit sampled for absence records (i.e. single fruit for internal borer or single plant for foliar pathogen).	**APPPC** This additional section provides the requirement that absence data reported includes justification that pest could occur in the area/on the host surveyed and that the sampling method used would have detected the pest (as justified in section 2.2.7). This section also provides the requirement that the unit sampled as an absence surveillance record is specified. This provides context for those analysing absence surveillance records. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea supports this APPPC comment. **Bangladesh** Bangladesh agree with APPPC comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
290	224	identification date, GPS coordinates, method of identification and name of identifier.	**Korea, Republic of** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
291	224	identification date, method of identification and name of identifier. In addition, records of pest absence should include: - Justification that the pest could occur in area, on the host/vector surveyed and that the sampling method used would have detected the pest (See section 2.2.7) and - Identification of the unit sampled for absence records (i.e. single fruit for internal borer or single plant for foliar pathogen).	**Australia** This additional section provides the requirement that absence data reported includes justification that pest could occur in the area/on the host surveyed and that the sampling method used would have detected the pest (as justified in section 2.2.7). This section also provides the requirement that the unit sampled as an absence surveillance record is specified. This provides context for those analysing absence surveillance records. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
292	224	identification date, method of identification and name of identifier. In addition, records of pest absence should include: - Justification that the pest could occur in area, on the host/vector surveyed and that the sampling method used would have detected the pest (See section 2.2.7) and	**Singapore** Supported proposed addition by Australia: This additional section provides the requirement that absence data reported includes justification that pest could occur in the area/on the host surveyed and that the sampling method used would have detected the pest (as justified in section 2.2.7). This section also provides the requirement that the unit sampled as an absence surveillance record is specified. This provides context for those analysing absence surveillance records.

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		- Identification of the unit sampled for absence records (i.e. single fruit for internal borer or single plant for foliar pathogen).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
293	224	identification date, method of identification and name of ~~identifier.~~identifier with identifier background	**Nepal** *Category : EDITORIAL*
294	226	codes for pest and host scientific names (e.g. EPPO codes)	**Panama** Se hace referencia a códigos de plagas y nombres científicos de hospederos y se menciona el sistema de códigos Bayer de EPPO como ejemplo, sin embargo, tanto EPPO como este código, se encuentran eliminados del punto 36 de Referencias. Anexar de vuelta el sistema de códigos Bayer de EPPO a la lista de referencias. *Category : TECHNICAL*
295	227	verification date, method of verification and name of ~~verifier~~verifier with verifier background	**Nepal** **Nepal** Support country comments *Category : EDITORIAL*
296	230	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship, infestation level, pest incidence, the growth stage and the origin of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses in the ~~area,~~ area and the plant part ~~affected or the means of sample collection (e~~affected.~~g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net).~~	**APPPC** This section is now redundant as the differences in requirements for collecting and reporting presence and absence data are previously explained. **Nepal** Support APPPC comments **China** China support this APPPC comment. **Thailand** Thailand support this APPPC comment. **Korea, Republic of** Republic of Korea supports this APPPC comment. **Bangladesh** Bangladesh agree with APPPC comment. **Viet Nam** Vietnam support this APPPC comment. **Malaysia** Malaysia agreed with APPPC *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
297	230	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship, ~~infestation level,~~ pest incidence, the growth stage and the origin of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses in the area, the plant part affected or the means of sample collection (e.g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net).	**European Union** Redundant, all said by: pest incidence. *Category : TECHNICAL*

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298	230	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship~~, infestation level, ,~~ pest incidence, the growth stage and the origin of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses in the area, the plant part affected or the means of sample collection (e.g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net).	**EPPO** Redundant, all said by: pest incidence *Category : TECHNICAL*
299	230	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship, infestation level, pest incidence, the growth stage and the origin of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses in the area, the plant part ~~affected or the means of sample collection (e~~affected~~.g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net).~~	**Australia** This section is now redundant as the differences in requirements for collecting and reporting presence and absence data are previously explained. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
300	230	Additional information may be useful; for example, the nature of the pest and host relationship, infestation level, pest incidence, the growth stage and the origin of the host plant affected, whether the host plant is grown only in greenhouses in the area, the plant part affected or the means of sample collection (e.g. attractant trap, soil sample, sweep net). Location where specimen collection is kept, economic significance of pests and general comments/Attachments.	**Nepal** *Category : TECHNICAL*
301	234	The information to be reported will depend on the type of surveillance conducted. In all cases, reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, the statistical reliability. Detailed obligations on reporting may be found in ISPM 17.	**European Union** Added a link to a relevant Standard. *Category : EDITORIAL*
302	234	The information to be reported will depend on the type of surveillance conducted. In all cases, reports should provide data on the target (pest, host, pathway or commodity of concern), the area covered, the number of observations or samples taken, the results obtained and, if appropriate, the statistical reliability. Detailed obligations on reporting may be found in ISPM 17.	**EPPO** Added a link to a relevant Standad *Category : TECHNICAL*
303	239	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested that the Secretariat ~~to~~ gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft; please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	**Ghana** *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
304	239	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested that the Secretariat to gather information on any potential	**Colombia** Para la implementación de esta norma, se presentarán dificultades dadas las diferencias de estructura organizacional, infraestructura y recursos técnicos, logísticos, operativos y presupuestales de cada ONPF, razón por la cual

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		implementation issues related to this draft; please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	seguramente su implementación será por fases. *Category : TECHNICAL*
305	239	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested that the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft; please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues. Indonesia would like to give general comment in the implementation of specific survey such as: - Pest survey some times difficult to focus for certain species of host plant only because plant species presented in an area (in Indonesia) very diverse and most of them considered to be host of specific pest. - In certain condition, unknown pest (not reported before) become outbreak and some times quite destructive to crops which its seeds never imported. In this case, the origin of the pest is difficult to know, whether it is an exotic pest or it is an indigenous pest that outbreak as result of global climate change.	**Indonesia** *Category : TECHNICAL*