

## 2018 FIRST CONSULTATION

**1 July – 30 September 2018**

### Compiled comments for draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)

#### Summary of comments

Name	Summary
Congo	commentaires acceptés
Croatia	After consulting a relevant subjectmatter experts we agree with the comments made during regional workshop
Cuba	No se tienen comentarios a las propuestas por lo que se aceptan
European Union	Completed on 27 September 2018 by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its 28 Member States.
Korea, Republic of	Republic of Korea agrees with the comments made during APPPC Regional workshop.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao PDR has agreed with the Regional comment.
Latvia	Agree to this standard
Libya	no
OIRSA	Proyecto de norma revisada.
Oman	No comment.
Peru	Completada
Singapore	Singapore agree to the proposed amendments to ISPM 5 and support the APPPC submitted comments.
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago is in agreement with the comments made during the 2018 IPPC Regional Workshop in the Caribbean.

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Guyana</b> We accept the draft standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Sri Lanka</b> Accept all comments made by APPPC <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Canada</b> Canada supports the proposed amendments to ISPM 5. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

4	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b> Antigua and Barbuda has no objection to the proposed amendments and supports the comments submitted by CAHFA. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Peru</b> Peru comparte los comentarios finales efectuado por COSAVE <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b> Trinidad and Tobago is in agreement with the comments made during the 2018 IPPC Regional Workshop in the Caribbean.  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Nigeria</b> Nigeria totally agree with the comments made during the IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Grenada</b> Changes to Phytosanitary terms accepted by NPPO of Grenada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Viet Nam</b> Vietnam would like to agree with deletations: commodity class, bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class), cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)*, fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class) and plants in vitro (as a commodity class)*. Vietnam also would like to agree with revisions: seed (as a commodity), grain (as a commodity), wood (as a commodity and treatment (as a phytosanitary measure). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
10	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Philippines</b> We agree with the comments made during the APPPC Regional Workshop. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
11	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Korea, Republic of</b> Republic of Korea agrees with the comments made during APPPC Regional workshop. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>PPPO</b> We agree with the comments made during the regional workshop <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
13	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Bahrain</b> Paragraph no. 27: The goods are classified according to the risks of their pests mentioned in ISPM No. 32 it is classified according to specific conditions not related to these definitions.  paragraph no. 39:

				<p>The definition of "bulbs and tubers (as a commodity)" should not be deleted and should be defined in broad general sense</p> <p>paragraph no. 48 The definition of "cut flowers and branches (as a commodity)" should not be deleted and should be defined in common sense.</p> <p>paragraph no. 56 The definition of "fruits and vegetables (as a commodity)" should not be deleted and should be defined in common sense</p> <p>paragraph no. 64 The definition of "plants in the laboratory (as a commodity)" should not be deleted and should be defined in the common understanding used in ispm 32 &amp; ispm 33</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Sierra Leone</b> Sierra Leone agrees to the comment made during the Africa regional workshop <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
15	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Costa Rica</b> I agree <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
16	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Congo</b> j'accepte les commentaires de l'atelier <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
17	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Congo</b> j'accepte les commentaires de l'atelier <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
18	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Congo</b> j'accepte les commentaires de l'atelier <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
19	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>NEPPO</b> I agree with the comments made during NEPPO regional workshop <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
20	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Libya</b> No comments <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
21	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed changes to the Glossary <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
22	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Namibia</b> No additional inputs to the content.</p>

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
23	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Iraq</b> Iraq reviewed the drafts and has no comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
24	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>South Africa</b> The National Plant Protection Organisation of South Africa (NPPOZA) endorse the comments from the regional workshop <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
25	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Zambia</b> The proposed changes are generally fine <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
26	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Zambia</b> A survey is not always conducted to determine the status of pests as sometimes a survey may be conducted to determine the status of a single or specific pest using tools specific (e.g pheromone traps) to that pest therefore the term pests (in plural) should be followed by 'or a pest' (in singular) or better still vice versa so that it reads as 'a pest or pests'. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
27	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Lao PDR agreed with APPPC as regional comments. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
28	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Mozambique</b> The proposed amendments are aligned with the contexts, so Mozambique agrees with them <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
29	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Libya</b> No comments <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
30	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency</b> CAHFSA has no objection to the proposed deletions and revisions put forward in this document. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
31	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>PPPO</b> no further comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
32	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>PPPO</b> No amendment to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
33	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>United States of America</b> When the "commodity class" term(s) are deleted, we need to make sure that "intended use" is properly addressed in ISPMs related to risk assessment and risk management of commodities as a salient factor in characterizing the risk. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
34	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>APPPC</b> (12) APPPC (13 Sep 2018 2:38 PM) no regional comments. countries may provide their own

				<p>comments                  (11) Philippines (12 Sep 2018 3:58 AM)                  We agree to the proposed revisions and deletions.                  Category : SUBSTANTIVE                  (7) Thailand (6 Sep 2018 7:12 AM)                  Thailand agreed with the proposed revision of the term "seed (as a commodity), grain (as a commodity) and wood (as a commodity) and also agreed with the proposed deletion of the term "commodity class", fruit and vegetable (as a commodity class) and bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class).                  However, for the term "cut flower and branches (as a commodity class)" and plant in vitro (as a commodity class), Thailand would like to propose to retain these 2 terms with the deletion of the word "class" in a bracket. This is because the draft ISPM on cut flower and foliage has already been circulated for the first consultation as well as the concept of commodity standard has not yet been concluded. So, it would be best to wait until we have a final conclusion. In addition, the term "plant in vitro (as a commodity)" is a group of commodities that may be able to develop a standard in which similar measures applied.                  (5) Malaysia (21 Aug 2018 4:55 AM)                  Malaysia has reviewed and accepted the draft.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
35	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>NEPPO</b>                  No comment                  Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p>
36	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>New Zealand</b>                  New Zealand agrees with the proposed revision.                  Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p>
37	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Thailand</b>                  Thailand agreed with the proposed revision of the term "seed (as a commodity), grain (as a commodity) and wood (as a commodity) and also agreed with the proposed deletion of the term "commodity class", fruit and vegetable (as a commodity class) and bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class). However, for the term "cut flower and branches (as a commodity class)" and plant in vitro (as a commodity class), Thailand would like to propose to retain these 2 terms with the deletion of the word "class" in a bracket. This is because the draft ISPM on cut flower and foliage has already been circulated for the first consultation as well as the concept of commodity standard has not yet been concluded. So, it would be best to wait until we have a final conclusion. In addition, the term "plant in vitro (as a commodity)" is a group of commodities that may be able to develop a standard in which similar measures applied.                  Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p>

38	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Haiti</b> No comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
39	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>APPPC</b> no regional comments. countries may provide their own comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
40	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Malawi</b> We agree with comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
41	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa</b> We accept the draft 2018 amendments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
42	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Colombia</b> No se tienen comentarios adicionales. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
43	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Malawi</b> We accept the draft ISPM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
44	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Lao People's Democratic Republic (13 Aug 2018 4:39 PM) So far, no comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
45	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Kenya</b> Kenya in agreement with proposal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
46	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Algeria</b> no comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
47	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Chile</b> Chile support and agrees with comments of COSAVE <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
48	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Brazil</b> Brazil supports COSAVE's comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
49	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Saint Kitts And Nevis</b> Revision Old definitions 5 and 6 have flaws but I do not think the new proposals improved on anything. I am inclined to leave as is for seeds Wood as defined in present legislation (7) is workagle <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
50	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Saint Kitts And Nevis</b> In favor of deleting 1.1 right up to 1.5 Some like bulbs and flowers and branches seek to be too specific, this means some products that are normally under this category can be excluded and may not fit snugly elsewhere. for example why should branches be fresh - what about coconut

				branch hats and vests that are often dried prior to sale, but may still be infested by the coconut spider mite? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
51	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Venezuela</b> Una vez realiza la revisión del documento, Venezuela no tiene ninguna observación o comentario relevante sobre el documento presentado, por tanto estamos de acuerdo con el mismo. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
52	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Malawi</b> No comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
53	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Argentina</b> We agree with the document as it is. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
54	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Uruguay</b> We have no comments on this draft. We agree with the proposal as it is <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
55	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Malaysia</b> Malaysia has reviewed and accepted the draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
56	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Mexico</b> Mexico has no comments on this draft standard. We agree with the document as it is <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
57	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> So far, no comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
58	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Latvia</b> Agree to this standard <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
59	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Burkina Faso</b> Le Burkina Faso appuie cette révision de la norme 8 qui est bien détaillée, Il se veut être un outil pour soutenir le travail des ONPV dans la détermination de la situation d'un organisme nuisible dans une zone ; <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
60	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Burkina Faso</b> On peut maintenir la définition de " fleurs coupées " pour lever toute équivoque dans la compréhension <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
61	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Burkina Faso</b> Le Burkina Faso approuve les propositions faites <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
62	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Indonesia</b> Indonesia proposes the definition of treatment (as a phytosanitary measure) as follows: is an official procedure for killing,

				inactivating, removing, rendering infertile, devitalizing regulated pest including any procedure that could protect the commodity from pest infestation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
63	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Indonesia</b> Indonesia proposes the definition of wood as follows: Wood (as a commodity) is commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material and products derived from bamboo and rattan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
64	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Benin</b> L'expression "Période de végétation" utilisée à la page 14 de la NIMP 5 présente des ambiguïtés. Avec les nouvelles technologies, la plante peut être cultivée partout et sur toutes les périodes de l'année. La "période de végétation" qui présente des connotations géographiques et/ou climatiques (saisons) n'a plus forcément d'influences sur la production. La seule constante qui demeure, quelque soit la technologie utilisée pour cultiver la plante (milieu contrôlé), ce sont ses différentes stades de développement: levée, croissance, floraison et fructification. Je propose l'expression "Cycle végétatif" en lieu et place de la "période de végétation". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
65	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>COSAVE</b> We agree with the document as it is. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
66	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> Grains <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
67	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Haiti</b> No comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
68	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> So far, no comments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
69	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>Burkina Faso</b> On peut maintenir la définition " Fleurs coupées " pour lever toute ambiguïté dans la compréhension <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
70	G	(General Comment)	C	<b>OIRSA</b> De acuerdo con las supresiones En el caso de las revisiones se considera que debería revisarse la definición de "semilla" y "grano", recalando que la diferencia entre ambos es el uso que se le dé, ya que ambos tienen capacidad de germinar y pueden ser usados para plantar. Por lo que se consideró que en ambas definiciones debería indicarse:

				<p>Semilla: Semillas (en el sentido botánico) cuyo uso previsto es para plantar. [FAO, 1990; revisado CIMF, 2001; CMF, 2016]  Grano: Semillas (en el sentido botánico) cuyo uso previsto es para procesamiento o consumo, pero no para plantar [FAO, 1990; revisado CIMF, 2001; CMF, 2016]</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
71	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Costa Rica</b></p> <p>De acuerdo con las supresiones  En el caso de las revisiones se considera que debería revisarse la definición de "semilla" y "grano", recalcando que la diferencia entre ambos es el uso que se le dé, ya que ambos tienen capacidad de germinar y pueden ser usados para plantar. Por lo que se consideró que en ambas definiciones debería indicarse:  Semilla: Semillas (en el sentido botánico) cuyo uso previsto es para plantar . [FAO, 1990; revisado CIMF, 2001; CMF, 2016]  Grano: Semillas (en el sentido botánico) cuyo uso previsto es para procesamiento o consumo, pero no para plantar [FAO, 1990; revisado CIMF, 2001; CMF, 2016]</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
72	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Venezuela</b>  Venezuela está de acuerdo</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
73	G	(General Comment)	C	<p><b>Venezuela</b>  Después de realizada la revisión técnica, Venezuela no tiene ninguna observación y está de acuerdo con el proyecto de enmienda</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
Draft 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)				
74	1	<b>DRAFT 2018 AMENDMENTS TO ISPM 5: GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS (1994-001)</b>	C	<p><b>China</b>  no comment on this draft</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
75	7	Draft 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 ( <i>Glossary of <del>phytosanitary</del> Phytosanitary terms</i> ) (1994-001)	P	<p><b>Ghana</b></p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
76	11	CEPM (1994) added topic: 1994-001, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of <del>phytosanitary</del> <u>Phytosanitary</u> terms	P	<p><b>Ghana</b></p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
77	19	IPPC Official contact points are asked to consider the following proposals for deletion and revision of terms and definitions to ISPM 5 ( <i>Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms</i> ). A brief explanation is given for each proposal. For revision of terms and definitions, only the proposed changes are open for comments. For full details on the discussions related to the specific terms, please refer to the meeting reports on the <a href="#">IPP</a> .	C	<p><b>Mauritius</b>  agreeable to amendments proposed</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
1.1 "commodity class" (2015-013)				

78	21	<b>1.1 “commodity class” (2015-013)</b>	C	<b>NEPPO</b> Agree with deletion of commodity class <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
79	24	En mayo de 2017, el CN confirmó que el GTG debería considerar el término “clase de producto” (2015-013) y su posible supresión. El CN revocó la condición de pendiente del término “flores y ramas cortadas (como clase de producto)” (2012-007) y añadió los siguientes términos a la <i>Lista de temas de las normas de la CIPF</i> : “bulbos y tubérculos (como clase de producto)” (2017-001), “frutas y hortalizas (como clase de producto)” (2017-003), “grano (como clase de producto)” (2017-004), “plantas <i>in vitro</i> (como clase de producto)” (2017-006), “semillas (como clase de producto)” (2017-007) y “madera (como clase de producto)” (2017-009).	C	<b>Ecuador</b> Ecuador está de acuerdo con la supresión del término, incluyendo aquellos que menciona (como clase de producto) tal como se propone en el párrafo; exceptuando Semillas, grano y madera. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
80	27	The current Glossary definition of “commodity class” refers to “similar commodities that can be considered together in <del>phytosanitary</del> <u>Phytopsanitary</u> regulations”. This could be interpreted as meaning that the same requirements should be established for all commodities within a commodity class. However, the grouping of commodities based on an <i>a priori</i> perceived similar pest risk has proven to be unrealistic in that it conflicts with the actual specific requirements that may be set for individual commodities within a commodity class. Thus, the Glossary definition of “commodity class” and the categorization of specific commodities into commodity classes has caused confusion for the IPPC community when developing commodity standards.	P	<b>Ghana</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
81	29	Harmonization of product descriptions is needed for the development of the ePhyto project, but the current Glossary terms related to commodity classes are not helpful for that work. The term “commodity class” is not used within the context of the ongoing work on ePhyto: Appendix 1 to ISPM 12 on <i>Electronic <del>phytosanitary certificates</del> <u>Phytopsanitary certificates (ePhyto)</u>, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms</i> and the related links on the IPPC website only refer to “commodity” and “product description”, and not to “commodity class”.	P	<b>Ghana</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
82	30	Not having a definition for “commodity class” in the Glossary would not prevent countries from considering similar commodities together in <del>phytosanitary</del> <u>Phytopsanitary</u> regulations, whenever technically justified.	P	<b>Ghana</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
83	32	<b><i>Proposed deletion</i></b>	C	<b>Botswana</b> delete <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
84	32	<b><i>Proposed deletion</i></b>	C	<b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed deletion for the definition of commodity class. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
85	32	<b><i>Proposed deletion</i></b>	P	<b>Egypt</b> approve the deletion of bulbs and tubers <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		<u>as they are considered plants for planting or propagation materials separation bulbs and tubers from the other planting material is not consistent with the wide scope of plants for planting</u>		
86	32	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Egypt</b> approve the deletion of the commodity class definition Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	32	<b>Proposed deletion: <u>The proposed deletion is acceptable as justified</u></b>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.2 “bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)” (2017-001)				
88	40	The deletion of the term “bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)” from the Glossary <del>would not require any</del> <u>would require</u> ink amendments.	P	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>  Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	40	The deletion of the term “bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)” from the Glossary would not require any ink amendments.	C	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> The current Glossary term “cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)” is not consistent with the scope of the draft ISPM on International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005), which currently excludes woody foliage. There is need for a Glossary definition to clarify what a standard should cover, as this should be defined by the scope of the standar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
90	41	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Botswana</b> Delete Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
91	41	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Botswana</b> Delete Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
92	41	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed deletion bulbs and tuber ( as a commodity class). Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
93	41	<b>Proposed deletion: <u>The proposed deletion is acceptable as justified</u></b>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.3 “cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)” (2012-007)				
94	47	The Glossary term “cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)” does not have any specific meaning in the <del>phytosanitary</del> <u>Phytosanitary</u> context. It is making explicit the intended use of cut flowers and branches (i.e. “for decorative use and not for planting”) and their state (i.e. “fresh), but this is also clear from the common meaning of the term.	P	<b>Ghana</b>  Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
95	50	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Botswana</b> delete Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
96	50	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Botswana</b> delete

				Category : TECHNICAL
97	50	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed deletion cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class). Category : SUBSTANTIVE
98	50	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Egypt</b> approve the deletion Category : SUBSTANTIVE
99	50	<b>Proposed deletion: <u>The proposed deletion is acceptable as justified</u></b>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  Category : SUBSTANTIVE
100	52	<b>Fresh parts of plants</b> intended for decorative use and not for <b>planting</b> <b>planting/propagation</b> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001].	P	<b>APPPC</b> Nepal: Here I would like to advice to add propagation after planting Category : EDITORIAL
1.4 “fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class)” (2017-003)				
101	58	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Botswana</b> Delete Category : TECHNICAL
102	58	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed deletion fruits and vegetables ( as a commodity class). Category : SUBSTANTIVE
103	58	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Egypt</b> approve the deletion Category : SUBSTANTIVE
104	58	<b>Proposed deletion: <u>The proposed deletion is acceptable as justified</u></b>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  Category : SUBSTANTIVE
105	58	<b>Proposed deletion: <u>The proposed deletion is acceptable as justified</u></b>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  Category : SUBSTANTIVE
1.5 “plants in vitro (as a commodity class)” (2017-006)				
106	64	«Végétaux <i>in vitro</i> » est utilisé uniquement dans la NIMP 32 ( <i>Classification des marchandises selon le risque phytosanitaire qu'elles présentent</i> ) et dans la NIMP 33 ( <i>Matériel de micropropagation et minitubercules de pommes de terre (<del>Solanum</del> (<del>Solanum spp.spp.</del>) exempts d'organismes nuisibles et destinés au commerce international)</i> ) et le sens courant de «végétaux <i>in vitro</i> » est approprié dans ces contextes.	P	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> Salanum Category : TECHNICAL
107	64	«Végétaux <i>in vitro</i> » est utilisé uniquement dans la NIMP 32 ( <i>Classification des marchandises selon le risque phytosanitaire qu'elles présentent</i> ) et dans la NIMP 33 ( <i>Matériel de micropropagation et minitubercules de pommes de terre (<del>Solanum</del> (<del>Solanum spp.</del>) exempts d'organismes nuisibles et destinés au commerce</i>	P	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>  Category : TECHNICAL

		<i>internationale</i> ) et le sens courant de «végétaux <i>in vitro</i> » est approprié dans ces contextes.		
108	66	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Botswana</b> Delete Category : TECHNICAL
109	66	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed deletion of plants in vitro ( as a commodity class). Category : SUBSTANTIVE
110	66	<b>Proposed deletion</b>	C	<b>Egypt</b> approve the deletion Category : SUBSTANTIVE
111	66	<b>Proposed deletion:</b> <u>The proposed deletion is acceptable as justified</u>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  Category : SUBSTANTIVE
112	67	<b>plantas in vitro</b> (como <del>clase de producto</del> )	P	<b>OIRSA</b> Se requiere enmienda a tinta debido a que plantas in vitro está claramente definida para un tipo de producto. Category : TECHNICAL
113	67	<b>plantas in vitro</b> (como <del>clase de producto</del> )	P	<b>Nicaragua</b> Se requiere enmienda a tinta debido a que plantas in vitro está claramente definida para un tipo de producto. Category : TECHNICAL
2.1 “seeds (as a commodity class)” (2017-007), “grain (as a commodity class)” (2017-004)				
114	73	The terms “seeds” and “grain” and their definitions should remain in the Glossary, because they are essential to explain the difference between these commodities in a <del>phytosanitary</del> <u>Phyotosanitary</u> context. While the Glossary definitions of “seeds” and “grain” both refer to “seeds (in the botanical sense)”, they distinguish “seeds” in the Glossary sense from “grain” in the Glossary sense by stating that their intended use is different, “seeds” being for planting and “grain” being for processing or consumption, but not for planting.	P	<b>Ghana</b>  Category : EDITORIAL
115	74	Le terme «semences» est utilisé dans plusieurs NIMP et recommandations de la CMP, que ce soit au sens de la définition du Glossaire ou au sens botanique. Le champ d'application de la NIMP 38 ( <i>Déplacements internationaux de semences</i> ) concorde avec la définition donnée dans le Glossaire pour «semences», et cette définition n'a créé aucune difficulté pendant l'élaboration de cette norme.	C	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> avec la définition donne Category : EDITORIAL
116	79	Seeds (in the botanical sense) for <del>planting</del> <u>planting-sowing</u> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016]	P	<b>APPPC</b> Nepal: The word planting is suitable for sapling not for seed. For seed sowing word would better. Category : EDITORIAL
117	81	Seeds (in the botanical sense) for processing or consumption, but not for <b>planting</b> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016]	C	<b>European Union</b> Seeds in the botanical sense (e.g. mung beans seeds) that are used for sprouting and then consumed, are strictly seeds that are planted (placed on a substrate for subsequent growth) and are

				<p>according to the IPPC definitions 'seeds' and not 'grain' whereas the risk is more comparable with grain.</p> <p>Therefore could the TPG consider the particular case of seeds intended for sprouting for consumption as plantlets? Should these seeds be considered as grain rather than as seeds? Should an explanation be given in the Annotated Glossary to give more guidance about this specific case?</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
118	82	<i>Proposed revisions</i>	C	<p><b>Botswana</b> agree to the proposal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
119	82	<i>Proposed revisions</i>	C	<p><b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed revision for seeds (as a commodity) and grain (as a commodity) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
120	82	<i>Proposed revisions</i>	C	<p><b>NEPPO</b> Agree with revision <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
121	82	<i>Proposed revisions: <u>The proposed definitions for seeds and grain are acceptable as justified</u></i>	P	<p><b>Eritrea</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
122	83	<u>seeds (as a commodity class) approve the deletion to be consistent with the deletion of commodity class definition</u>	P	<p><b>Egypt</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
123	83	<b>seeds (as a commodity class)</b>	C	<p><b>NEPPO</b> No comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
124	85	<u>grain (as a commodity class) approve the deletion to be consistent with the deletion of commodity class definition</u>	P	<p><b>Egypt</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
125	85	<b>grain (as a commodity class)</b>	C	<p><b>NEPPO</b> No comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
126	85	<b>grain (as a commodity class)</b>	C	<p><b>NEPPO</b> No comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
127	86	Seeds (in the botanical sense) for processing or consumption, but not for <b>planting</b> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016]	C	<p><b>EPPO</b> Seeds in the botanical sense (e.g. mung beans seeds) that are used for sprouting and then consumed, are strictly seeds that are planted (placed on a substrate for subsequent growth) and are according to the IPPC definitions 'seeds' and not 'grain' whereas the risk is more comparable with grain.</p> <p>Therefore could the TPG consider the particular case of seeds intended for sprouting for consumption as plantlets? Should these</p>

				seeds be considered as grain rather than as seeds? Should an explanation be given in the Annotated Glossary to give more guidance about this specific case?  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2.2 “wood (as a commodity class)” (2017-009)				
128	94	<b>wood</b> (as a commodity class) <i>Apply</i>	P	<b>APPPC</b> (9) Myanmar (11 Sep 2018 3:35 PM) we consider cane products  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
129	96	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<b>Botswana</b> aggre to the pro[posal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
130	96	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed revision wood( as a commodity ). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
131	96	<i>Proposed revision: <u>The proposed revision of wood is acceptable as justified</u></i>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
132	96	<i>Proposed revision: <u>The proposed revision of wood is acceptable as justified</u></i>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
133	97	<b>wood</b> (as a commodity class) <i>approve the deletion to be consistent with the deletion of commodity class definition</i>	P	<b>Egypt</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
134	98	<b>Commodities</b> such as <b>round wood, sawn wood</b> , wood chips and wood residue, with or without <b>bark</b> , excluding <b>wood packaging material, processed wood material</b> and bamboo products [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016]	C	<b>NEPPO</b> Agree <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2.3 “treatment” (2017-008)				
135	104	“Regulated” should be added to “pests” in the Glossary definition of “treatment (as a <del>phytosanitary</del> <b>Phytoprotective</b> measure)” because, according to its Glossary definition, a <del>“phytosanitary”</del> <b>“Phytoprotective”</b> measure” only applies to regulated pests. In some situations, official treatments need to be applied on imports for pests which are not yet regulated; however, this would not conflict with the proposed revised definition of “treatment (as a phytosanitary measure)” because the application of treatments in those situations would refer to emergency actions.	P	<b>Ghana</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
136	104	Debería añadirse “reglamentadas” a “plagas” en la definición de “tratamiento (como medida fitosanitaria)” en el Glosario porque, según su definición en el Glosario, una “medida fitosanitaria” solo se aplica a las plagas reglamentadas. En algunas situaciones, es necesario aplicar a las importaciones tratamientos oficiales contra plagas que aún no están reglamentadas; sin embargo, esto no estaría reñido con la definición revisada	C	<b>Ecuador</b> Que pasa si se requiere realizar un tratamiento con la nueva definición "como medida fitosanitaria" para una plaga que no es reglamentada por la ONPF y tampoco está dentro de una "acción de emergencia"; de hecho ni siquiera es considerada plaga? Ejemplo: Desvitalización "Procedimiento que elimina la capacidad de germinación, crecimiento o reproducción posterior de las

		propuesta de “tratamiento (como medida fitosanitaria)”, porque las aplicaciones de tratamientos en esas situaciones constituirían acciones de emergencia.		plantas o productos vegetales”; aquí no se trata de una plaga. Tenemos que reevaluar el concepto. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
137	107	<b>tratamiento</b>	C	<b>OIRSA</b> Orientar el tratamiento a plagas endémicas y cuarentenadas Aceptar la supresión y cambios ya que es mejor tener en específico lo que se importa a que venga en un término generalizado El termino prueba indicado en el nimf 5 el numeral 4.1 item 3, salir de la duda si no confunde el concepto de prueba y el poner en su lugar de la enmienda nimf 8, información de respaldo. Madera, granos y semillas  <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
138	107	<b>tratamiento</b>	C	<b>Guatemala</b> quitar el termino desvitalizar ya que esto solo aplica para semillas, una plaga no se puede desvitalizar a menos que sea una maleza <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
139	107	<b>tratamiento</b>	C	<b>Guatemala</b> Orientar el tratamiento a plagas endémicas y cuarentenadas <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
140	109	<b>Proposed revision</b>	C	<b>Botswana</b> agree to the proposal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
141	109	<b>Proposed revision</b>	C	<b>Jamaica</b> Jamaica agrees with the proposed revision treatment (as a phytosanitary measure). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
142	109	<b>Proposed revision</b>	C	<b>APPPC</b> (8) Thailand (8 Sep 2018 9:28 AM) we would like to retain the current definition due to the used of the term "regulated pest" instead of the term "pest" narrows down the definition and is not coorespondent to normal treatment practices for pests other than regulated pests, for example, treatment under ISPM 15 were done without indicatng specific regulated pests. In case large amount of contaminating pests or non regulated pests are found, NPPO of the importing country can determine the fumigation treatment required.  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
143	109	<b>Proposed revision</b>	C	<b>Thailand</b> Thailand would like to retain the current definition due to the used of the term "regulated pest" instead of the term "pest" narrows down the definition and is not correspondent to normal treatment practices for pests other than regulated pests, for example, treatment under ISPM 15 were done without indicating specific regulated pests. In case large amount of contaminating pests or non regulated pests are found, NPPO of the importing country can determine the fumigation treatment required.

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
144	110	<b>treatment (as a phytosanitary measure)</b>	C	<b>NEPPO</b> Agree <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	110	<b>treatment (as a phytosanitary <del>measure</del>measure) approve the proposed definition and adding regulated pests instead of pest</b>	P	<b>Egypt</b>  <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
146	110	<b>tratamiento (como medida fitosanitaria)</b>	C	<b>OIRSA</b> De acuerdo con incluir al término "tratamiento" (como medida fitosanitaria), la definición del término actual está clara y adecuada. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
147	110	<b>tratamiento (como medida fitosanitaria)</b>	C	<b>Nicaragua</b> De acuerdo con incluir al término "tratamiento" (como medida fitosanitaria), la definición del término actual está clara y adecuada. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
148	111	<b>Official procedure for the killing, <del>inactivating on, or removing</del> of <del>pests, or for rendering pests</del> infertile or for <del>devitalization</del> regulated pests [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM 15, 2002; ISPM 18, 2003; ICPM, 2005]</b>	C	<b>APPPC</b> (10) Myanmar (11 Sep 2018 3:45 PM) We would like to clarify that treatment is needed only for regulated pests. In our country, if we found the alive insect in the consignment, fumigation has to be done for this consignment. I would like to delete regulated. (4) Nepal (15 Jul 2018 4:44 AM) I fully agree with proposed revision definition of treatment  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
149	111	<b>Official procedure for the killing, <del>inactivating on, or removing</del> of <del>pests, or for rendering pests</del> infertile or for <del>devitalization</del> regulated pests [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM 15, 2002; ISPM 18, 2003; ICPM, 2005]</b>	C	<b>NEPPO</b> No Comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
150	111	<b>Official procedure for the <del>the</del> killing, <del>inactivating on, inactivation, removal</del> or <del>remov ingal</del> of <del>pests, or for rendering pests</del> infertile or for <del>devitaliz</del>devitalization<del>ing</del>ation of regulated pests [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM 15, 2002; ISPM 18, 2003; ICPM, 2005]</b>	P	<b>Eritrea</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>