



**Regional workshop for the review of draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
South West Pacific region
Nadi, Fiji Islands
3-6 August 2009**

Report

1. Opening of the session

The meeting began with an opening prayer service presented by Mr. Ilaitia Boa of Fiji. He also welcomed all the regional participants to Fiji, on behalf of the Government of Fiji.

This was followed by Mr Sidney Suma of SPC / PPPO who welcomed everyone to the 2009 Draft ISPM Workshop on behalf of the Director General Dr Jimmy Rogers and the Director of Land Resource Division of SPC, Mr. Aleki Sisifa. He noted that presence of almost all of the participants invited except for the participants from Palau. Mr. Suma encouraged everyone to contribute to the meeting discussions and comments. He said that the meeting was informal and for the participants to feel free to express their views during the discussion. He wished everyone successful meeting.

Dr John Hedley who is the representative for New Zealand and IPPC Secretariat made his welcome comments. He said that he was pleased to see all colleagues at the meeting. Dr Hedley mentioned the importance of the draft standards that was to be discussed especially those on export issues like the Cold treatments of Citrus Fruits for Fruit Flies in our region. He encouraged everyone to focus their thinking toward the need of our region rather than those of the bigger countries as they (the big countries) view from a different perspective.

Dr Matairangi Porea made his welcome remarks and was pleased to see familiar faces and also noted some new faces around the room. He welcomed everyone on behalf of Dr Vili Fuavao FAO Sub Regional Representative for the Pacific Islands. He pointed out the importance of making country comments on all the Draft Standards and encouraged all to comment freely and share views and ideas so that the countries in our region benefit from these standards.

Following the FAO remarks the participants from the various countries introduced themselves.

The meeting was attended by twenty experts from fifteen countries (French Polynesia, Cook Islands, Samoa, Niue, New Zealand, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands) and was facilitated by FAO (Dr Matairangi Porea), SPC/PPPO (Mr Sidney Suma) and Standards Committee members from New Zealand (Dr John Hedley) and Vanuatu (Mr Tim Tumukon). Palau and Australia did not attend due to unforeseen circumstances.

2. Purpose of the workshop

The FAO Regional Plant Protection Officer, Dr Matairangi Porea outlined that the main purpose of this workshop was to provide participants from countries in each FAO region with a regional forum to discuss the draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). These discussions would help participants gain a better understanding of the national and regional impact of these proposed standards and provide a basis for the development and submission of national comments. This workshop covered the following draft ISPMs:

- Diagnostic Protocol on *Thrips palmi*
- Eight cold treatments for fruit flies
 - Cold treatment of *Citrus sinensis* for *Ceratitis capitata*

- Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* × *Citrus sinensis* for *Ceratitis capitata*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus sinensis* for *Bactrocera tryoni*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* × *Citrus sinensis* for *Bactrocera tryoni*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus limon* for *Bactrocera tryoni*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus paradisi* for *Ceratitis capitata*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids for *Ceratitis capitata*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus limon* for *Ceratitis capitata*
- Revision of ISPM No. 7: Export certification system
- Revision of ISPM No. 12: Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates
- Draft ISPM: Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations
- Glossary of phytosanitary terms (Amendment to ISPM No. 5)

3. Overview of the IPPC

Dr Matairangi Porea (FAO) gave an overview of the IPPC, ISPMs and the standard setting process. It was noted that this meeting is held to assist countries in the preparation of their comments on draft ISPMs. Official comments should be submitted to the IPPC Secretariat by the national IPPC contact point before the deadline of 30 September 2009.

The participants discussed the possibility of running a course for biosecurity. Mr Suma noted early efforts to develop a course but donors were not available. A plant protection course was developed for a school course. There are biosecurity courses offered at a number of New Zealand and Australian Universities. The present patch system with officer movement, etc and various training exercises will have to continue for the moment. Scholarship provision is usually only associated with government priorities. He mentioned some training on import risk analysis and market access submissions would continue under the new Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) programme.

Dr Porea noted the availability of TCP Facility funding for Pacific Island countries and encouraged countries to apply for such technical assistance to strengthen Quarantine and Biosecurity in their countries.

4. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was discussed and adopted (Appendix 1).

5. Review of documents and discussion on draft ISPMs

In view of the documents being circulated prior to the meeting and given the number of participants, the participants agreed to work as one group in reviewing each of the draft standard. A power-point presentation provides an introduction for each of the draft standard, before a facilitator leads the group and comments followed by a general discussion by the group to determine which comments were to be entered in the standard template. Other comments submitted electronically by other experts in the region (those that didn't attend) were also discussed and assessed by the group. Suggestions and comments were projected on the screen for the group to agree on, before progressing finalizing the group comments.

The following five draft standards and amendments to the *Glossary* (ISPM No. 5) were reviewed and comments were recorded.

5.1 Diagnostic Protocol on *Thrips palmi*

Dr Porea introduced this draft standard. It was noted that this is the second version of the draft to be presented for consultation. The situation regarding the comments of Australia and the nature of the revisions to make it more acceptable to developing countries was discussed.

Amendments were proposed regarding the degree of distribution of the pest in the Pacific.

The distribution referred to in para 38 was not understood (Holoartic region and Old World tropics).

In 4.1.4 para 57 the subheading in italics led to a scientific name being produced in normal text. This leads to the suggestion that the form of the subheadings be reviewed with the intention of gaining some consistent format between standards.

As per a New Zealand comment, it was suggested that the image in 5.3.a be replaced with a clearer image.

5.2 Seven cold treatments for fruit flies

Mr Suma introduced this range of draft treatments.

- Cold treatment of *Citrus sinensis* for *Ceratitis capitata*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* × *Citrus sinensis* for *Ceratitis capitata*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus sinensis* for *Bactrocera tryoni*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* × *Citrus sinensis* for *Bactrocera tryoni*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus limon* for *Bactrocera tryoni*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus paradisi* for *Ceratitis capitata*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids for *Ceratitis capitata*
- Cold treatment of *Citrus limon* for *Ceratitis capitata*

The footnote was briefly discussed with the divergent opinions that led to the compromise text being outlined.

The need for a definition for “conditional host” was noted. The group asked how the appendices would be numbered. A member of the TPPT was asked about this but no information was available at the moment.

5.3 Revision of ISPM No. 7: Export certification system

This draft was introduced by Mr T. Timothy Tumukon. The group agreed to use the Template with Dr. David Porritt’s comments as a basis for discussion.

General comments included reference to the misuse of “certification” (should be phytosanitary certification) and “export phytosanitary certification” (should be phytosanitary certification) and “consignment” on some occasions should be “lot”.

The Scope was revised with the removal of an unnecessary “export”. It was pointed out that the reference to electronic certification should be in ISPM No. 12. But some participants disagreed with this. This was left till para15 which we was modified to include “the electronic transmission of certification data.

Re para 17 – the term “phytosanitary activities” was questioned but no suitable replacement was found.

Re para 21 dashpoint 2 – clarification was requested for “phytosanitary certification specification”.

Re para 25 – the reference to “financial interest” was removed.

Re para 26 – the only new text here is “”which can be issued only by public officers”. Hedley felt this was justified and should be left. Porritt’s suggestion was not followed. “Financial interest” was removed from this section as well as above.

Para 36 was modified so the text reflected the intent of the section.

Para 46 – consignment has to have a PC so there is no such thing as a non-conforming consignment. This should be a non-conforming lot. This was modified to non-compliant lots.

The group questioned the lack of the Appendix on best practices was not available.

5.4 Revision of ISPM No. 12: Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates

This draft was introduced by J. Hedley.

It was recommended that the term “electronic equivalent” be reconsidered as this can cause confusion with the use of faxes or email. The use of a phrase such as “electronic transfer of certification data” or “electronic certification” was suggested. This applies to the whole draft standard.

“Phytosanitary” was added to “certification” or “certificates” in many places in the draft standard. Also, the full term “phytosanitary import requirements” was introduced in many sections. However, it was noted that the certifying statement includes the term “phytosanitary requirements”. The SC will have to decide whether to recommend a change in the annex for this statement to achieve consistency with the accepted term “phytosanitary import requirements” or to keep the present term in this standard.

The term “phytosanitary security” was used to replace statements regarding integrity and security of consignments.

The inclusion of background information and the purpose in the requirements section of the standard was noted. In later standards these have been excluded from the standard. No recommendation was made.

In para 31, it was asked where the information on the original certificate should be placed on the replacement certificate.

In para 42, the group felt that the information of an electronic phytosanitary certificate should be made available to relevant officials otherwise there is no point in obtaining it. This was questioned in the remarks made by the group on the template.

The group was disappointed that the material for Appendix 1 in this standard was not available. Some information had been sent out by NAPPO, but this was not examined closely as it was not distributed by the IPPC Secretariat and may not be the final language.

There was some discussion on the meaning of the “May be specified if this applies only to parts thereof” as under the single asterisk in para 162. This could apply to parts of a consignment that were composed of a particular host or parts of a consignment meant for re-export. Whatever the case, it was felt that the intent of the instruction is not at all clear.

5.5 Draft ISPM: Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations

The draft ISPM was introduced by Dr Matairangi Porea FAO Samoa.

The workshop noted the major content changes in this revised version of the draft standard. The major components of the specifications of a PEQ station should reflect the biology of the quarantine pests that may be associated with the plants.

It was proposed that the use of the term “consignment” be checked as the glossary term implies that each lot has a phytosanitary certificate and is being moved between countries. The term could be changed to “accession” or “lot”.

A restructure of the early part of the draft was proposed. This involved the insertion of a section on determining the need of a PEQ station. The section on general requirements was reduced to one paragraph. With smaller changes affecting the beginning of the section on specific requirements, the numbering of the following sections was changed. It was felt that some of the stated staff requirements did not belong in this section and so were removed.

The staff requirements were amended so that the procedure for registering staff entry was removed to the section on technical requirements and operation procedures.

The heading of section 2.4.2 was amended to be more in line with the previous sub-headings (see above). An addition regarding footbaths was proposed.

In documentation, it was suggested that the records be clearly related to each specific consignment.

The heading of the last section was changed to clarify its intent using “completion of the PEQ process” instead of “Conclusion of PEQ”. A sentence was added to note that plants can only be released under the authority of the NPPO.

It was proposed that the heading of Annex 1 was amended to “Requirements ”

5.6 Glossary of phytosanitary terms (Amendment to ISPM No. 5)

This draft was introduced by J. Hedley. The participants agreed to the deletion of the term and definition of “beneficial organism”.

5.7 Further action by countries

Technical and editorial comments were made on the draft ISPMs and these comments on the comment templates are attached to the report (see Annex III). Participants were invited to take note of the comments collected at this workshop and utilize these comments as they felt appropriate in their preparation of national comments. National comments should be submitted through the NPPO contact point to the IPPC Secretariat no later than 30 September 2009 and participants were reminded to follow the *Instructions for the Use of the Template* (see Annex IV)

6. Miscellaneous matters

6.1 The Pacific programme of work

Mr Suma discussed some aspects of future work in the plant health area in the Pacific. He explained the new Australian funded Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Programme which would fund some of the PPPO activities. PHAMA has four components and will run for 10 years. The four components are:

1. Development and processing of market access submissions
2. Implementation of market access requirements
3. Research and Development
4. Regional Support

The first phase of the programme covers Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga and Solomon Islands. Component 4 activities will also include support for implementation of standards and participations in the standard setting process.

The participants noted that discussion is ongoing between Australia and New Zealand about co-funding PHAMA, where NZ is being encouraged to fund component 4 (Regional Support).

The project on the harmonisation of biosecurity laws in Pacific and the development of the biosecurity information facility (BIF) which was to end in July 2009, has been extended to June 2010.

The French Government was also seen as a possible funding source.

Cook Islands shared their experience in getting their regionally harmonised national Biosecurity Law enacted how there are going about implementing the law with SPC assistance.

6.2 Funding

Participants were asked to consider the future of regional workshops for the review of draft ISPMs. Participants agreed as to the usefulness of the meetings and agreed that planning should take place for a meeting next year. The Secretariat will be investigating sources for funds.

Participants were asked to consider the future of regional workshops for the review of draft ISPMs. The subject was introduced by Mr. Suma for discussion. Mr. Sione Foliaki of Tonga raised the issue of country hosting future meeting and at the same time recalled that French Polynesia proposed to host the 2007 meeting. However this did not eventuate due to the change of Government in Tahiti after the general election. The new Government did not support the proposal made by the previous Government hence French Polynesia didn't host the 2007 meeting. Participant from Tahiti Mr. Djeen responded confirming his New Government's views.

Dr John Hedley suggested perhaps for the meeting to consider preparing a project proposal to the New Zealand Government for financial support for the next 5 years. Dr Hedley pointed out that it would need a partner or partners to share the costs, etc.

Mr. Suma and all the participants supported Dr Hedley's proposal and agreed to further look into it.

6.2 Guides to the implementation of good forest health practices in support of international phytosanitary standards

This was presented by Dr Porea. The issue of national communication among the various sectors (biosecurity, forestry and environment, etc) was highlighted as an impediment that needs to be overcome, and it was suggested that the Heads of National Plant Protection Organisation may assist with addressing this issue.

6.3 The Green customs initiative: capacity building for environmental security

The document was presented. It would seem that invasive alien species are not regarded as environmentally-sensitive items" as the IPPC is not included in the list of partners for the project.

7.0 Date and location of the next meeting

It was noted that date and location of the next meeting is dependent on securing funding source. In principal it was agreed that a meeting will be held in 2010 and for logistical and economic reasons, Nadi is likely to be the location. It was suggested that if possible for the meeting to be held back to back, or link to the NZMAFT/FAO Roundtable Meeting in Wellington, NZ, where some of the participants will be attending. The tentative date for the FAO Roundtable meeting is around August/September.

8. Next steps

Participants were asked to consider the future of regional workshops for the review of draft ISPMs. Participants agreed as to the usefulness of the meetings and agreed that planning should take place for a meeting next year. The Secretariat will be investigating sources for funds.

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8.1 Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation

Participants were reminded of a previous agreement made regarding the sharing of results of the PCE. A matrix of the ranking done by SPC was presented highlighting gaps, and requesting participants to assist in addressing them.

8.2 Pacific Mini Games (Cook Islands)

Mr Simone Tukidia (LRD Graphic Artists) presented the awareness materials for the Mini-Games produced by the Information, Communication and Extension group of the SPC-LRD. The awareness materials included posters, stickers, banners, vests and a 30s television advertisement. These materials were presented to participants to take back to their countries to start the awareness process for the mini-games. Participants were asked to get a quote from local television stations for the running of 30 seconds spot to be sent to ICE/SPC. Cook Islands reiterated the need to work together with ensure the Pacific Mini-Games is pest free for both Cook Islands and the other Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

9.0 Close

Closing remarks were given by Mr Sidney Suma of SPC/PPPO. The Governments were thanked for allowing the participants to participate at this regional meeting. Participants were thanked for their valuable contributions and encouraged to coordinate their submission of national country comments to the Secretariat. The FAO regional Plant Protection Officer and Standards Committee representative were also thanked for their special contribution, as were the supporting agencies that helped make the workshop possible. Participants were reminded of the need to fill in the questionnaire and evaluation forms.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Agenda

Appendix 2: List of participants

Appendix 3: Guidelines for use of templates for comments

Appendix 4: Completed templates with Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (workshop) comments on each ISPM

APPENDIX 1 – AGENDA



South West Pacific Regional Workshop for the Review of Draft International Standards for
Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)
03-06 August, 2009

Draft PROGRAMME

TIME	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBILITY
MONDAY, 3 August 2009		
8.30 – 9.00	Official Opening - Welcome & Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer • Opening Remarks • Introduction of Delegates • House keeping 	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
9.00 – 10.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of the Workshop • IPPC Overview Adoption of Agenda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of chair • Election of rapporteur Group Photo	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
10.30 – 1.00 pm	Review of documents and discussion on draft ISPMs 1. Diagnostic Protocol for Thrips palmi	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
2.00 – 5.00 pm	Review of documents and discussion on draft ISPMs con't 2. Seven cold treatments for fruit flies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cold treatment of Citrus sinensis for Ceratitis capitata ○ Cold treatment of Citrus reticulata × Citrus sinensis for Ceratitis capitata ○ Cold treatment of Citrus sinensis for Bactrocera tryoni ○ Cold treatment of Citrus reticulata × Citrus sinensis for Bactrocera tryoni ○ Cold treatment of Citrus limon for Bactrocera tryoni ○ Cold treatment of Citrus paradisi for Ceratitis capitata ○ Cold treatment of Citrus reticulata cultivars and hybrids for Ceratitis capitata ○ Cold treatment of Citrus limon for Ceratitis capitata 	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
TUESDAY, 4 August 2009		
8:30 – 10:00	Review of documents and discussion on draft ISPMs con't 3. Revision of ISPM No. 7: Export certification system	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP

10:30 – 1:00 pm	Review of documents and discussion on draft ISPMs con't 4. Revision of ISPM No. 12: Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
2.00 - 5.00pm	Revision of ISPM No. 12: Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
WEDNESDAY, 5 August 2009		
8:30 – 1.00 pm	Review of documents and discussion on draft ISPMs con't 5. Draft ISPM: Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
2.00 – 5.00 pm	Review of documents and discussion on draft ISPMs con't 6. Glossary of phytosanitary terms (Amendment to ISPM No. 5)	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
THURSDAY, 6 August 2009		
8:30 – 10:00	Organisation of future regional workshops on draft ISPMs (2010 session) -tentative date and venue 2010 consultation (between July – September 15, 2010) -identification of sponsors -funding strategy and action plan	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP
10:30 – 5.00 pm	Any other business 1. Guide to the implementation of good forest health practices in support of international Phytosanitary standards 2. The Green Customs Initiative: Capacity Building for Environmental Security Adoption of report Close	SPC, FAO, SC Members for SWP

Morning Tea: 10.00 – 10.30 am

Lunch: 1.00- 2.00 pm

Afternoon Tea: 3.00 – 3.30 pm

APPENDIX 2 – PARTICIPANTS LIST



Regional workshop for the review of draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

3 – 6 August 2009

Nadi, Fiji Islands

Participants List

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Participants

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Resource Personnel	
<p style="text-align: center;">FAO: SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE PACIFIC</p> <p>Name: Dr. Matairangi Purea Position: Plant Protection Officer Address: FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific Address: PMB, Matautu-uta Address: Apia, Country: SAMOA Tel: (685) 22127/20710 Fax: (685) 22126 Email: mat.purea@fao.org</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND</p> <p>Name: Dr John HEDLEY Position: Principal Adviser Address: International Coordination Address: Policy & Risk Directorate Address: MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Address: P O Box 2526, Wellington Country: New Zealand Tel: (64) (4) 894 0428 Fax: (64) (4) 894 0733 Email: john.hedley@maf.govt.nz</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VANUATU REPRESENTATIVE/SWP STANDARDS COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE</p> <p>Name: Mr. Tekon Timothy TUMUKON Position: Principal Plant Protection Officer Address: Department of Livestock & Quarantine Address: PMB 9095 Address: Port Vila Country: Vanuatu Tel: (678) 23519/23130 Fax: (678) 23185 E-mail: ttumukon@vanuatu.gov.vu</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY</p> <p>Name: Mr. Sidney SUMA Position: Adviser & Coordinator Address: Biosecurity & Trade Support Address: Land Resources Division Address: Secretariat of the Pacific Community Address: Private Mail Bag Address: Suva Country: Fiji Tel: (679) 337 0733 Fax: (679) 338 6326 / 337 0021 Email: sidneys@spc.int</p>
Observers	
<p style="text-align: center;">SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY</p> <p>Name: Dr. Posa Skelton Position: PACINET Coordinator Address: C/- Land Resources Division Address: Secretariat of the Pacific Community Address: Private Mail Bag Address: Suva Country: Fiji Tel: (679) 3232708 Email: skelton_p@usp.ac.fj / posas@spc.int</p>	<p>Name: Mr Surend Pratap Position: Quarantine Officer Address: Agriculture Quarantine Address: Fiji Quarantine & Inspection Service Address: P O Box 9035 Address: Nadi Airport Country: Fiji Tel: (679) 6725092 Fax: (679) 6720053 Email: surend.pratap@govnet.gov.fj</p>
SECRETARIAT	
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APPENDIX 3 - GUIDELINES FOR USE OF TEMPLATES FOR COMMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TEMPLATE

A template is provided to facilitate the submission and compilation of member comments. The instructions have been modified since last year; please review both the instructions and the examples. Paragraph numbers have been included in the draft standards, and each paragraph has a row in the template with the corresponding number. It is important to be accurate in allocating comments to paragraphs, since the compilation of comments will be done automatically and only based on paragraph numbers.

To facilitate compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee, please apply the following and refer to the table of examples below:

- do not add or delete columns, and do not change their width or formatting of the actual table.
- ensure that all comments refer to the appropriate section of the text and paragraph number.
- if proposals are made to add, delete or move paragraphs to the text of the standard, subsequent comments should continue to refer to the paragraph numbers used in the draft standard sent for consultation.
- only one type of comment should be made in each row of the template; when more than one type of comment needs to be made on the same paragraph, **insert a new row**, include all appropriate information (including paragraph number) and fill in your comment. **Do not use automatic numbering.**
- ensure that all cells of the row are completed when a comment is made.
- use formatting to indicate proposed additions (e.g. underline) and deletions (e.g. ~~strike through~~), with colour as appropriate (e.g. red or blue) and not tracked changes of the Word processor
- only include those sentences from the draft standard to display the suggested modifications. Do not include paragraphs or sentences for which no modifications are suggested.
- to provide a comment on a footnote, please enter it in a row with the number of the paragraph with which the footnote is associated.
- delete the rows of the template in which no comments are made.

Specific guidelines for each column in the template and examples of comments

General comments apply to the entirety of the standard. Comments on specific sections of the standard can be provided as described below.

1. Section

- This gives the titles of sections as they appear in the draft, plus a row for general comments. To propose changes to section titles, include new wording in the "proposed rewording" column.

2. Paragraph number (Paragraph)

- To propose a new paragraph, add a row and qualify the paragraph number with a letter (e.g. 12a, to indicate that the new paragraph follows paragraph 12).
- To propose to move a paragraph, indicate the new location in the "proposed rewording" column (e.g. move para 51 to after para 47). **Do not alter the paragraph numbers.**

3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.

- Clearly identify the specific place in the paragraph, such as sentence, row of a table, indent, etc, where the comment applies (e.g. sentence 2, indent 5, row 2, footnote 3, figure 15, etc). Table rows have been also numbered similar to the paragraphs
- The text as circulated for consultation should be used as a basis for counting sentences, bullet points, etc. Please do not refer to page or line numbers as these may vary depending on the word processor used or language version of the draft.

4. Type of comment

Indicate whether the type of comment refers to one of the three choices: substantive, editorial, or translation. Please only use these keywords: Substantive, Editorial, Translation.

- substantive comments include technical comments. They take into account conceptual changes, addition of new aspects or ideas, scientific corrections and technical adjustments.
- editorial comments clarify or simplify the text without changing the meaning. This includes spelling or grammatical corrections, suggestions of different but equivalent words, and simplification of sentence structure.
- translation comments correct points that are considered to be inaccurately translated into another language version of the text.

5. Proposed rewording

Suggestions to change the text should always include proposed rewording. Modifications to the original text should be clearly identifiable (i.e. text that is added or deleted should appear in a distinct way from unchanged text). For example, text added can be underlined and text deleted can be ~~struck through~~ (with colours as appropriate). Tracked changes should not be used.

6. Explanation

Detailed explanations should give justification for the comment made and should be sufficient for the Standard Committee to understand the intention of the comment and the proposed rewording.

7. Country

- There should be only one name in this column.
- The country name should be indicated in every row for which a comment is made. The country name should be that of the country submitting the comments.
- Comments made on behalf of an organization (such as an RPPO) should include only the organization name, and not the names of the member countries.

Examples of comments using the template

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation) only	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
BACKGROUND	[9]	Sentence 1	Substantive	The main purpose of the IPPC is to protect plants <u>secure common and effective actions to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products</u>	To be consistent with the text of the IPPC.	COUNTRY NAME
BACKGROUND	[9]	Sentence 2	Editorial	In doing so, contracting parties undertake the promotion of appropriate measures for the control of <u>regulated</u> pests.	The scope of the IPPC addresses regulated pests.	COUNTRY NAME
BACKGROUND	[17]	Sentence 4	Editorial	Thus <u>Additionally</u> , while pursuing the	Clearer wording	COUNTRY NAME
1.4 Supervision activities	[26]	Sentence 3	Substantive	The FF-ALPP programme, including regulatory control <u>domestic regulation</u>	The term regulatory control is unclear and text should use specific terms clarifying what is meant.	COUNTRY NAME

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. Sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation) only	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
1.4 Supervision activities	[32]	New 2nd indent	Substantive	- operation of surveillance procedures - <u>fruit sampling</u> - surveillance capability	Fruit sampling is necessary as part of surveillance	COUNTRY NAME
1.6 Tolerance level	[44a]	After para 44	Substantive	add new paragraph after 44: <u>For quarantine pests the tolerance level generally equals zero. Setting the level of detection to zero implies that all units of the consignment must be included in the sample. Hence, for quarantine pests, a detection level that is as small as technically possible approaches the zero tolerance level.</u>	to explain the particular situation for quarantine pests	COUNTRY NAME
3. Phytosanitary Risk Categories and Measures	[61]	Whole para	Editorial	Move para 61 to after para 47	More appropriate location.	COUNTRY NAME

APPENDIX 4 - COMPLETED TEMPLATES: DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES – 2009

Template for comments - Draft ISPMs for country consultation, 2009

DRAFT: Annex to ISPM No. 27 (DIAGNOSTIC PROTOCOLS FOR REGULATED PESTS)

Thrips palmi

See [instructions](#) on how to use this template at the end of the document. Following these will greatly facilitate the compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee.

1. Section	2. Paragraph	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
GENERAL COMMENTS		Throughout the document	Editorial – use of italics in sub-headings		Consistency in the use of numbered, italics, and other font formats in sub-headings should be reviewed	PPPO
TITLE	[1]					
TITLE	[2]					
Contents	[3]					
Endorsement	[4]					
1. Pest Information	[5]					
1. Pest Information	[6]	2nd sent. Line 2 3rd sent., line 3 4th sent., line 4	substantial subst. subst	...appears to have originated in and replace with ‘records indicate that... throughout Asia and is widespread throughout the..in Asia, Pacific and the Carribean , Africa and Oceania. And Africa.	Unclear Pest is not widespread in the Pacific Pest is not widespread in the Pacific	PPPO
1. Pest Information	[7]					
1. Pest Information	[8]					
Figure 1:	[9]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Figure 2:	[10]					
Figure 3:	[11]					
2. Taxonomic Information	[12]					
2. Taxonomic Information	[13]					
3. Detection	[14]					
3. Detection	[15]					
3. Detection	[16]					
3. Detection	[17]					
3. Detection	[18]					
3. Detection	[19]					
3. Detection	[20]					
4. Identification	[21]					
4. Identification	[22]					
4. Identification	[23]					
4.1 Morphological identification of the adult thrips	[24]					
4.1.1 Preparation of thrips for microscopic exa	[25]					
4.1.1 Preparation of thrips for microscopic exa	[26]					
4.1.1 Preparation of thrips for microscopic exa	[27]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
4.1.1 Preparation of thrips for microscopic exam	[28]					
4.1.2 Identification of the family Thripidae	[29]					
4.1.2 Identification of the family Thripidae	[30]					
Table 1: Family Thripidae – shared characteristics	[31]					
Body part	[32]					
Antennae	[33]					
Forewings (if fully developed)	[34]					
Abdomen – female	[35]					
Median sternites – male	[36]					
4.1.3 Identification of the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[37]					
4.1.3 Identification of the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[38]	1st sent, line 2	clarity		Holarctic región? Old World tropics? Explanation required.	PPPO
Table 2: Genus <i>Thrips</i> – shared characteristics, adult specimens	[39]					
Body part	[40]					
Female	[41]					
Antennae	[42]					
Ocellar setae	[43]					
Pronotum	[44]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	
Prosternal basantra	[45]					
Forewings	[46]					
Metascutum	[47]					
Metasternal furca	[48]					
Tarsi	[49]					
Abdominal tergites and sternites	[50]					
Abdominal tergites	[51]					
Abdominal sternites and pleurotergites	[52]					
4.1.3 Identification of the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[53]					
4.1.3 Identification of the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[54]					
4.1.3 Identification of the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[55]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[56]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[57]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[58]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[59]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[60]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[61]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[62]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[63]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[64]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[65]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the	[66]					

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
genus <i>Thrips</i>						
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[67]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[68]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[69]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[70]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[71]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[72]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>						
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[73]					
Table 3: A list of morphological characters that collectively distinguish <i>Thrips palmi</i> from other species in the genus <i>Thrips</i>	[74]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[75]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[76]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[77]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[78]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[79]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[80]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[81]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[82]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[83]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[84]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[85]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[86]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[87]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[88]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[89]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[90]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[91]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[92]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[93]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[94]					
4.1.4 Identification of <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[95]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[96]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the	[97]					

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>						
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[98]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[99]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[100]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[101]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[102]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[103]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[104]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[105]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[106]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[107]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b)	[108]					

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
<i>Thrips palmi</i>						
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[109]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[110]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[111]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[112]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[113]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a)	[114]					

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>						
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[115]					
Table 4: Simplified checklists of the diagnostic features for quick recognition: (a) the genus <i>Thrips</i> ; (b) <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[116]					
Figure 4:	[117]					
Figure 5 (Figs 5.1 to 5.12	[118]					
Fig. 5.1(a), (b):	[119]					
Fig. 5.2(a), (b):	[120]					
Fig. 5.3(a), (b):	[121]	Fig.5.3 (a)	substantive	Change Fig. 5.3 (a) replace with an image where ocellar setae II can be seen clearly or indicate the location of setae II in the current image (fig. 5.3 (a))	Although the position of ocellar setae III is obvious in the fig. 5.3 (a), the position of ocellar setae II is not clear. This character is mentioned in Table 4 (page 9, para 99)	PPPO
Fig. 5.4(a), (b):	[122]					
Fig. 5.5(a), (b):	[123]					
Fig. 5.6(a)–(c):	[124]					
Fig. 5.7(a)–(e):	[125]					
Fig. 5.8(a)–(c)::	[126]					
Fig. 5.9(a), (b):	[127]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Fig. 5.10(a), (b):	[128]					
Fig. 5.11(a), (b):	[129]					
Fig. 5.12(a)–(c):	[130]					
4.2 Molecular assays for identifying <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[131]					
4.2 Molecular assays for identifying <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[132]					
4.2 Molecular assays for identifying <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[133]					
4.2 Molecular assays for identifying <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[134]					
4.2 Molecular assays for identifying <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[135]					
4.2 Molecular assays for identifying <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[136]					
4.2 Molecular assays for identifying <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[137]					
4.2 Molecular assays for identifying <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[138]					
4.2.1 SCAR marker-generated sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[139]					
4.2.1 SCAR marker-generated sequence-	[140]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>						
4.2.1 SCAR marker-generated sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[141]					
4.2.1 SCAR marker-generated sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[142]					
4.2.1 SCAR marker-generated sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[143]					
4.2.2 COI sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[144]					
4.2.2 COI sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[145]					
4.2.2 COI sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[146]					
4.2.2 COI sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[147]					
4.2.2 COI sequence-based real-time PCR assay for <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[148]					
4.2.3 ITS2 sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for nine species of thrips including <i>Thrips</i>	[149]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
<i>palmi</i>						
4.2.3 ITS2 sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for nine species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[150]					
4.2.3 ITS2 sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for nine species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[151]					
4.2.3 ITS2 sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for nine species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[152]					
4.2.3 ITS2 sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for nine species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[153]					
4.2.3 ITS2 sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for nine species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[154]					
4.2.3 ITS2 sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for nine species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[155]					
4.2.4 COI sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for ten species of thrips	[156]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
including <i>Thrips palmi</i>						
4.2.4 COI sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for ten species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[157]					
4.2.4 COI sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for ten species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[158]					
4.2.4 COI sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for ten species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[159]					
4.2.4 COI sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for ten species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[160]					
4.2.4 COI sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for ten species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[161]					
4.2.4 COI sequence-based PCR-RFLP assay for ten species of thrips including <i>Thrips palmi</i>	[162]					
5. Records	[163]					
5. Records	[164]					
5. Records	[165]					
6. Contact points for further information	[166]					
6. Contact points for further information	[167]					

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
7. Acknowledgements	[168]					
7. Acknowledgements	[169]					
8. References	[170]					

Template for comments - Draft ISPMs for country consultation, 2009

DRAFT: Annex to ISPM No. 28 (PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS FOR REGULATED PESTS)

See [instructions](#) on how to use this template at the end of the document. Following these will greatly facilitate the compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee.

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
GENERAL COMMENTS			Substantative	Numbering of Annexes	Annexes will need to be numbered as they are developed and annexed to the ISPM.	PPPO
TITLE	[1]					
TITLE	[2]					
Endorsement	[3]					
Scope of the treatment	[4]					
Scope of the treatment	[5]					
Treatment description	[6]					
Name of treatment	[7]					
Active ingredient	[8]					
Treatment type	[9]					
Target pest	[10]					
Target regulated articles	[11]					
Treatment schedule	[12]					
Other relevant information	[13]					
References	[14]					
TITLE	[15]					

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
TITLE	[16]					
Endorsement	[17]					
Scope of the treatment	[18]					
Scope of the treatment	[19]					
Treatment description	[20]					
Name of treatment	[21]					
Active ingredient	[22]					
Treatment type	[23]					
Target pest	[24]					
Target regulated articles	[25]					
Treatment schedule	[26]					
Other relevant information	[27]					
References	[28]					
TITLE	[29]					
TITLE	[30]					
Endorsement	[31]					
Scope of the treatment	[32]					
Scope of the treatment	[33]					
Treatment description	[34]					
Name of treatment	[35]					
Active ingredient	[36]					
Treatment type	[37]					
Target pest	[38]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Target regulated articles	[39]					
Treatment schedule	[40]					
Other relevant information	[41]					
References	[42]					
TITLE	[43]					
TITLE	[44]					
Endorsement	[45]					
Scope of the treatment	[46]					
Scope of the treatment	[47]					
Treatment description	[48]					
Name of treatment	[49]					
Active ingredient	[50]					
Treatment type	[51]					
Target pest	[52]					
Target regulated articles	[53]					
Treatment schedule	[54]					
Other relevant information	[55]					
References	[56]					
TITLE	[57]					
TITLE	[58]					
Endorsement	[59]					
Scope of the treatment	[60]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Scope of the treatment	[61]					
Treatment description	[62]					
Name of treatment	[63]					
Active ingredient	[64]					
Treatment type	[65]					
Target pest	[66]					
Target regulated articles	[67]					
Treatment schedule	[68]					
Other relevant information	[69]					
References	[70]					
TITLE	[71]					
TITLE	[72]					
Endorsement	[73]					
Scope of the treatment	[74]					
Scope of the treatment	[75]					
Treatment description	[76]					
Name of treatment	[77]					
Active ingredient	[78]					
Treatment type	[79]					
Target pest	[80]					
Target regulated articles	[81]					
Treatment schedule	[82]					
Other relevant	[83]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
information						
References	[84]					
TITLE	[85]					
TITLE	[86]					
Endorsement	[87]					
Scope of the treatment	[88]					
Scope of the treatment	[89]					
Treatment description	[90]					
Name of treatment	[91]					
Active ingredient	[92]					
Treatment type	[93]					
Target pest	[94]					
Target regulated articles	[95]					
Treatment schedule	[96]					
Other relevant information	[97]					
References	[98]					
TITLE	[99]					
TITLE	[100]					
Endorsement	[101]					
Scope of the treatment	[102]					
Scope of the treatment	[103]					
Treatment description	[104]					
Name of treatment	[105]					

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Active ingredient	[106]					
Treatment type	[107]					
Target pest	[108]					
Target regulated articles	[109]					
Treatment schedule	[110]					
Other relevant information	[111]					
References	[112]					

Template for comments - Draft ISPMs for country consultation, 2009

DRAFT: ISPM No. 7 (Export Phytosanitary Certification System)

See [instructions](#) on how to use this template at the end of the document. Following these will greatly facilitate the compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee.

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (substantive, Editorial or Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
GENERAL COMMENTS		Throughout document	Substantive	Export phytosanitary certification should be replaced with phytosanitary certification	Consistent with Article VI of the IPPC	PPPO
		In part of the document	Technical	Use of the term Consignment should be modified to Lots on some occasions	Lots become consignments only after issuance of PC	PPPO
			Economical	Regional consultation (of the PPPO) felt that it was inappropriate to consult on this document when it is incomplete	The PPPO does not have funds to reconvene and consider other incomplete parts of this document	PPPO
TITLE	[1]					
TITLE	[2]	Title	substantive	EXPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR A PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION SYSTEM	Better reflects the scope of the standard	PPPO
CONTENTS	[3]					
INTRODUCTION	[4]					
SCOPE	[5]					
SCOPE	[6]	1 st sentence and new 2 nd	Substantive	This standard contains requirements for an export a phytosanitary	While the original ISPM did refer to “export phytosanitary certificates”	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (substantive, Editorial or Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		sentence		certification system to be addressed by NPPOs involved in phytosanitary certification	the glossary defines only a “phytosanitary certificate” and this term should be used throughout the ISPM.	
REFERENCES	[7]					
DEFINITIONS	[8]					
DEFINITIONS	[9]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[10]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[11]	2 nd sentence		This standard describes an export phytosanitary certification system to produce valid and credible phytosanitary certificates.	As in paragraph 6 above.	PPPO
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[12]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[13]	1 st sentence	Substantive	The requirements for an export phytosanitary certification system to fulfil these functions comprise both the legal authority and the management responsibility, including resources, documentation, communication and a review mechanism.	As in paragraph 6 above.	PPPO
REQUIREMENTS	[14]					
REQUIREMENTS	[15]	1 st sentence and new 2 nd sentence	Substantive	The framework for an export a paper-based phytosanitary certification system, or the	As in paragraph 6 above. As electronic transmission of	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (substantive, Editorial or Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				electronic transmission of certification data, includes the following components.	electronic data is now an important part of phytosanitary certification, it is appropriate that this be mentioned at the beginning of the requirements.	
1. Legal Authority	[16]					
1. Legal Authority	[17]					
1. Legal Authority	[18]	2 nd dash point	Substantive	- implement safeguards against potential problems such as conflicts of interest and fraudulent use of phytosanitary certificates.	Consistency of terms – Phytosanitary certificates	PPPO
1. Legal Authority	[19]					
2. NPPO Responsibility	[20]					
2. NPPO Responsibility	[21]	2 nd dash point	Substantive	identify a person or office responsible for the export phytosanitary certification system	As in paragraph 6 above. Clarification on what is phytosanitary certification specification?	PPPO
3. Resources and Infrastructure	[22]					
3.1 Personnel	[23]					
3.1 Personnel	[24]	4 th dash point	Substantive	- performing or supervising phytosanitary treatments required for the phytosanitary certification in question	The PC would only be issued if the treatments are performed – no “in question”	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (substantive, Editorial or Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		6 th dash point	Substantive	- interpreting importing countries' requirements and documenting and maintaining such information where needed for export phytosanitary certification and incorporating it in instructions for personnel	As in paragraph 6 above.	PPPO
		8 th dash point	Substantive	- developing and implementing the export phytosanitary certification	As in paragraph 6 above.	PPPO
		12 th dash point	Substantive	- auditing of authorized personnel and export phytosanitary certification systems, where appropriate	As in paragraph 6 above.	PPPO
		15 th dash point	Substantive	- training of authorised personnel	Consistency with text	PPPO
		16 th dash point	Substantive	- review of the effectiveness of export phytosanitary certification systems	As in paragraph 6 above.	PPPO
3.1 Personnel	[25]	1 st sentence	Substantive	All personnel performing these tasks should be have appropriate technically qualified qualifications and skills and have no financial interest in the outcome.	Understand the intent with this text but would eliminate the ability of 3 rd party providers to provide any of the services (testing, monitoring, etc) to the NPPO.	PPPO
3.1 Personnel	[26]	last sentence	substantive	To ensure independence in their exercise of official functions, they	Understand the intent with this text but would eliminate the ability of 3 rd	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (substantive, Editorial or Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				should be subject to restrictions equivalent to those for government officials. and have no financial interest in the outcome.	party providers to provide any of the services (testing, monitoring, etc) to the NPPO.	
3.2 Information on importing country phytosanitary requirements	[27]					
3.2 Information on importing country phytosanitary requirements	[28]					
3.3 Technical information on pests	[29]					
3.3 Technical information on pests	[30]					
3.4 Equipment	[31]					
3.4 Equipment	[32]					
4. Documentation	[33]					
4. Documentation	[34]	1 st sentence	Substantive	In order to adequately support the export phytosanitary certification system, the NPPOs should have a documentation system in place for the relevant procedures and records that allow the traceability of consignments.	As in paragraph 6 above.	PPPO
4.1 Phytosanitary certificates	[35]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (substantive, Editorial or Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
4.1 Phytosanitary certificates	[36]	1 st sentence	Substantive	The PC is the documentary assurance that a product certification process as described under the IPPC has been undertaken.	This better reflects the intent of the section	PPPO
4.2 Procedures	[37]					
4.2 Procedures	[38]	1 st sentence	Substantive	The NPPO should maintain guidance documents, procedures and work instructions as appropriate covering every aspect of the export phytosanitary certification system.	As in paragraph 6 above.	PPPO
4.2 Procedures	[39]					
4.2 Procedures	[40]					
4.2 Procedures	[41]					
4.3 Records	[42]					
4.3 Records	[43]					
4.3 Records	[44]					
4.3 Records	[45]	5 th dash point	Substantive	The results obtained and observations made	One also make observations during inspections	PPPO
4.3 Records	[46]	1 st and 2 nd sentence	Technical	It may be useful to keep equivalent records for those non-conforming consignments non-complying lots which phytosanitary certificates were not issued.	Use of correct terminology	PPPO
5. Communication	[47]					
5.1 Within the exporting country	[48]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (substantive, Editorial or Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
5.1 Within the exporting country	[49]					
5.2 Between NPPOs	[50]					
5.2 Between NPPOs	[51]					
5.2 Between NPPOs	[52]					
5.2 Between NPPOs	[53]	1 st sentence	Substantive	If cases of non-compliance have been identified, or if after phytosanitary certification the exporting NPPO becomes aware	Consistency with use of terms	PPPO
6. System Review Mechanism	[54]					
6. System Review Mechanism	[55]	1 st sentence	Substantive	The NPPO should periodically review the effectiveness of all aspects of its export phytosanitary	Consistency with use of terms	PPPO
Appendix 1: Preliminary title	[56]					
BEST PRACTICES FOR NPPOS ISSUING PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES <i>[under development]</i>	[57]					

Template for comments - Draft ISPMs for country consultation, 2009

DRAFT: Revision of ISPM No. 12 (Phytosanitary Certificates)

See [instructions](#) on how to use this template at the end of the document. Following these will greatly facilitate the compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee.

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
GENERAL COMMENTS			substantive	Reconsider term ' electronic equivalents ' and possibly consider replacing it with the term ' electronic transfer of certification data ' or ' electronic certification '	Avoid misinterpretation with transmission of information via email and faxes	PPPO
TITLE	[1]					
TITLE	[2]					
Contents	[3]					
INTRODUCTION	[4]					
SCOPE	[5]					
SCOPE	[6]					
REFERENCES	[7]	3 rd reference	Editorial	Amended title of ISPM 7 as necessary	consistency	PPPO
DEFINITIONS	[8]					
DEFINITIONS	[9]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[10]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[11]	2 nd sentence, line 1	substantive	Model phytosanitary certificates...	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO
BACKGROUND	[12]					
BACKGROUND	[13]	1 st sentence	Substantive	International trade in plants, and plant products and other regulated articles is facilitated by phytosanitary certification, which ensures the protection of plants, including cultivated and non-	Consistency with body of the text of the ISPM (para 20)	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				cultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora and aquatic plants, in the importing countries.		
REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES	[14]					
1. General Considerations	[15]					
1. General Considerations	[16]					
1. General Considerations	[17]					
1. General Considerations	[18]					
1.1 Purpose of phytosanitary certificates	[19]					
1.1 Purpose of phytosanitary certificates	[20]	1 st sentence	Substantive	Phytosanitary certificates, or their electronic equivalents , are issued to attest that consignments of plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet specified phytosanitary import requirements and are in conformity with the certifying statement of the appropriate model certificate.	One of the reasons the ISPM was revised was to ensure that the validity electronic certification was recognised and incorporated.	PPPO
		2 nd sentence and new 3 rd sentence	Substantive	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued to attest to the phytosanitary status of a consignment and for no other purpose (see Section 3). for this purpose. NPPOs should, to the extent possible, have available official current information concerning the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued based on official information (e.g. IPP, import permits,	One of the key problems with Phytosanitary certificates is that other organisation, areas within a contracting parties government, or commercial entities attempt to use PCs for their own needs. A PC is a communication between NPPOs on the phytosanitary status of a consignment and this point needs to be made strongly.	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				etc) from the importing country (see Section 3.2 ISPM No. 7 <i>Systems for phytosanitary certificate issuance</i>).		
1.2 Certificates	[21]	Section title	substantive	Phytosanitary Certificates	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” may cause confusion. The electronic certificate is a PC that is transmitted in another manner.	PPPO
1.2 Certificates	[22]	1 st sentence	Substantive	Phytosanitary certificates can be in paper or electronic form.	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” may cause confusion. The electronic certificate is a PC that is transmitted in another manner.	PPPO
1.2 Certificates	[23]	1 st 2 nd sentence	substantive Substantive	...model phytosanitary certificates These certificates provide a standard wording and format that should be followed for the preparation of official phytosanitary certificates.	Consistent use of terminology Aren't they all official?	PPPO PPPO
1.2 Certificates	[24]		substantive	NPPOs are encouraged to post an example of their model phytosanitary certificates and stamps on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP: www.ippe.int).	Posting it on IPP encourages fraudulent use of certificates	PPPO
1.2 Certificates	[25]	1 st sentence	substantive	The phytosanitary certificate issued for the first time is considered to be the original.	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” may cause confusion.	PPPO
1.2.1 Attachments to certificates	[26]	Title	Substantive	1.2.1 Attachments to phytosanitary certificates	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” may cause confusion.	PPPO
1.2.1 Attachments to certificates	[27]	New 1 st sentence and old 1 st sentence	Substantive	Only attachments that are required to demonstrate compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country should be attached to phytosanitary certificates by the exporting NPPO. Official Attachments to the phytosanitary certificate should be	One of the key problems with Phytosanitary certificates is that other organisation, areas within a contracting parties government, or commercial entities attempt to use PCs for their own needs. A PC is an official communication between NPPOs on the phytosanitary status of a consignment and	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		New 2 nd para	Substantive	limited to those instances where the information required to complete the phytosanitary certificate exceeds the available space on the phytosanitary certificate. Attachments to electronic phytosanitary certificates should also only be those required to demonstrate compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.	this point needs to be made strongly. Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion. One of the reasons the ISPM was revised was to ensure that the validity electronic certification was recognised and incorporated.	PPPO
1.3 Changes to issued certificates	[28]	Title	Substantive	Changes to issued phytosanitary certificates	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
1.3.1 Replacement certificates	[29]	Title	Substantive	Replacement phytosanitary certificates	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
1.3.1 Replacement certificates	[30]	1 st sentence	Substantive	Replacement phytosanitary certificates are phytosanitary certificates that replace a phytosanitary certificate and should be issued only by the NPPO of the country issuing the original phytosanitary certificate and only in exceptional circumstances.	Reissuance of PCs should only be in exceptional circumstances. Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
1.3.1 Replacement certificates	[31]	1 st sentence	Substantive/editorial	When an original phytosanitary certificate is not presented (for example, because it is lost or in another country), the number of the phytosanitary certificate being replaced should be referenced on the replacement phytosanitary certificate together with their and its date of issuance of the original phytosanitary certificate.	Editorial – insert “,” after “for example”. We recommend that the SC consider providing advise on where this addition information should be put, e.g, should it be included as an additional declaration.	PPPO
1.3.1 Replacement certificates	[32]	1 st sentence	Substantive/editorial	When an original phytosanitary certificate is presented and a replacement phytosanitary	Editorial – insert “,” after “for example”.	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				certificate is requested (for example, because of damage), then a replacement phytosanitary certificate may be issued and the original phytosanitary certificate being replaced, along with any duplicates, is should be retained by the exporting NPPO and voided.		
1.3.2 Certified copies	[33]	Title	substantive	Certified copies of phytosanitary certifies	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO
1.3.2 Certified copies	[34]	1 st sentence	Substantive	A certified copy is a copy of the original phytosanitary certificate that is validated and countersigned by the issuing NPPO to indicate it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate and it does not replace the original.	Who countersigns? is should be the issuing NPPO Provides clarity	PPPO
1.3.3 Alterations to certificates	[35]	Title	Substantive	1.3.3 Alterations to phytosanitary certificates	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
1.3.3 Alterations to certificates	[36]	2 nd sentence	Substantive/editorial	However, if alterations are necessary, they must be authorized and countersigned by the issuing NPPO.	Editorial – insert “;” after “however”. Who countersigns? is should be the issuing NPPO	PPPO
1.4 Mode of issuance	[37]					
1.4 Mode of issuance	[38]					
1.4 Mode of issuance	[39]	1 st sentence	Substantive	When using electronic certification NPPOs are encouraged to develop systems that generate certificates based on XML messages and use standard exchange protocols being developed by other United Nations bodies (i.e. UNCEFACT – United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business).	The UN/CEFACT has approved scheme that may be applicable to this standard - http://www.uncefactforum.org/TBG/TBG18/tbg18.htm	PPPO
1.4 Mode of issuance	[40]	1 st dash point	substantive	- The mode of issue, transmission and security is acceptable to the importing country countries .	Would be on a country by country basis.	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		3 rd dash point	Substantive	- The identity of the issuing NPPO authority can be adequately established.	NPPOs are responsible for issuing PCs.	PPPO
1.5 Mode of transmission	[41]					
1.5 Mode of transmission	[42]	1 st sentence	Substantive	The phytosanitary certificate may accompany the consignment or, in the case of an electronic certificate, it should may be made available to the relevant officials.	The PC, or its electronic equivalent, should be available to the “officials” inspecting/clearing the consignment.	PPPO
		2 nd sentence	Substantive	In both cases the phytosanitary certificate should be available is presented to the relevant officials prior to or upon the consignment’s arrival in the importing country.	The PC, or its electronic equivalent, should be available to the “officials” inspecting/clearing the consignment.	PPPO
1.6 Duration of validity	[43]					
1.6 Duration of validity	[44]	1 st sentence	Editorial	As the phytosanitary security of the a consignment can may be lost over a period of time, the phytosanitary certificate should remain valid for a limited period of time after issuance.		PPPO
		last sentence	Editorial	This likelihood is related to, for example, packaging (sealed carton vs loose packing) and storage environment (open air vs enclosed).	insert 2 “,” commas	PPPO
2. Considerations for Importing and Exporting Countries	[45]					
2. Considerations for Importing and Exporting Countries	[46]	2 nd sentence	Editorial	These include commodities such as plants, bulbs and tubers, seeds, fruits and vegetables, cut flowers and branches, grain, and growing medium.	Editorial - remove comma	PPPO
2. Considerations for	[47]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Importing and Exporting Countries						
2. Considerations for Importing and Exporting Countries	[48]					
2.1 Unacceptable certificates	[49]	Title	Substantive	2.1 Unacceptable phytosanitary certificates	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
2.1 Unacceptable certificates	[50]	1 st sentence	Substantive	Importing countries should not accept phytosanitary certificates that they determine to be invalid or fraudulent.	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
		2 nd sentence	Substantive	The NPPO in the claimed country of issuance should be notified as soon as possible regarding unacceptable or suspect phytosanitary certificate documents following ISPM No. 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>).	suspect PCs as this is the document (including ADs).	PPPO
		3 rd sentence	Substantive	The NPPO of the exporting country should take necessary corrective action and maintain systems to monitor and ensure secure systems for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for vigilance and security to ensure that a high level of confidence is associated with phytosanitary certificates issued by that NPPO that authority .	“Monitor” is a better as this term would be easier to understand for many NPPOs	PPPO
2.1.1 Invalid phytosanitary certificates	[51]					
2.1.1 Invalid phytosanitary certificates	[52]	3 rd dash point	Editorial	- an expired period of validity	Delete “an”	PPPO
2.1.1 Invalid	[53]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
phytosanitary certificates						
2.1.2 Fraudulent certificates	[54]	Title	Substantive	2.1.2 Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
2.1.2 Fraudulent certificates	[55]	1 st sentence	Substantive	Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates include those:	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
2.2 Importing countries' requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates	[56]					
2.2 Importing countries' requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates	[57]	1 st sentence	Substantive	Importing countries frequently specify phytosanitary requirements that should be observed with respect to the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates.	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO
		2 nd Dash point	technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importing countries may specify the period of time allowed for issuance after inspection and/or treatment, export dispatch of the consignment from the country of origin after issuance, and validity of phytosanitary certificate 	Correct use of terminology	PPPO
		3 rd dash point	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries may require that the phytosanitary certificate be completed by typing, or in handwritten legible capital letters. 		PPPO
		4 th dash point	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case where phytosanitary certificates are issued after dispatch, countries may require that the inspection date be indicated in the additional declaration section. 		PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
3. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates	[58]					
3. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates	[59]					
3. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates	[60]					
3. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates	[61]	3 rd sentence	Substantive/Editorial	This information should be added in the additional declaration AD section, but should be clearly separated from the text of any additional declaration that may be required by a third country if the consignment, or parts of it, are to be re-exported. the country of re-export.	Editorial – change AD to additional declaration Clarifies the requirements of the re-exporting country	PPPO
3.1 Requirements for completing the various components of a phytosanitary certificate	[62]					
3.1 Requirements for completing the various components of a phytosanitary certificate	[63]					
No. _____	[64]					
No. _____	[65]	1 st sentence	substantive	This is the phytosanitary certificate number...	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO
Plant Protection	[66]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Organization of _____						
Plant Protection Organization of _____	[67]	1 st sentence	substantive	Phytosanitary certificate	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO
TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____	[68]					
TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____	[69]	2 nd sentence	substantive	...shipment consignment	PC covers one consignment	PPPO
		2 nd sentence	Editorial	In cases where the shipment transits through a country that has specific transit requirements, including the need for phytosanitary certificates, the names of both the importing country and the country of transit may be inserted.	Clarification	PPPO
		4 th sentence	substantive	...shipment consignment	PC covers one consignment	PPPO
I. Description of Consignment	[70]					
Name and address of exporter: _____	[71]					
Name and address of exporter: _____	[72]	2 nd sentence	substantive	The name and address should be that of the exporter as located in the exporting country.	clarity	PPPO
Declared name and address of consignee: _____	[73]					
Declared name and address of consignee: _____	[74]	2 nd sentence	substantive	The importing country may require that the address be a location in the importing country.	clarity	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				The name and address should be that of the consignee as located in the importing country.		
Number and description of packages: _____	[75]					
Number and description of packages: _____	[76]					
Distinguishing marks: _____	[77]					
Distinguishing marks: _____	[78]					
Place of origin: _____	[79]					
Place of origin: _____	[80]	1 st sentence	Editorial	The place of origin Refers to place(s) where the commodity was grown, i.e. where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by a regulated pest(s).	To make the intro sentence consistent with the other paras	PPPO
Place of origin: _____	[81]					
Place of origin: _____	[82]					
Place of origin: _____	[83]					
Declared means of conveyance:	[84]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country

Declared means of conveyance: _____	[85]	3rd sentence	Substantive	This is the means of conveyance as declared by the exporter.	Delete - Does it matter who declares it?	PPPO
Declared point of entry: _____	[86]					
Declared point of entry: _____	[87]					
Declared point of entry: _____	[88]					
Name of produce and quantity declared: _____	[89]					
Name of produce and quantity declared: _____	[90]	3 rd sentence	substantive	Different phytosanitary import requirements	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO
		Add at end		(see ISPM No. 32)	reference	PPPO
Botanical name of plants: _____	[91]					
Botanical name of plants: _____	[92]	End of sentence	substantive	...but preferably to species level lowest taxonomic unit	Refer to ISPM no. 11 and 21	PPPO
Botanical name of plants: _____	[93]					
Certifying statement	[94]					
Certifying statement	[95]				We note the use of the term 'phytosanitary requirements' is not consistent with the glossary. However changing this terminology would require a change to the terminology use in Annex of the IPPC	PPPO
Certifying statement	[96]					
Certifying statement	[97]	1 st sentence	substantive	...specific phytosanitary import requirements... phytosanitary certificate is	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				used...		
Certifying statement	[98]	1 st sentence	substantive	...specific phytosanitary import requirements	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO
Certifying statement	[99]					
Certifying statement	[100]					
Certifying statement	[101]					
Certifying statement	[102]					
Certifying statement	[103]					
Certifying statement	[104]					
II. Additional Declaration	[105]				See comments on paragraph 95	PPPO
II. Additional Declaration	[106]	End of 2 nd sentence	substantive	...or bilateral agreements arrangements	clarity	PPPO
II. Additional Declaration	[107]	1 st sentence	Substantive	In principle, additional declarations should be only those containing phytosanitary information required by the importing country and not otherwise noted on the certifying statement or in the treatment section.	Clarity and consistent use of terminology	PPPO
		2 nd sentence	substantive	In cases where there is more than one additional declaration option to comply with the importing country's requirements, the NPPO should specify which option has been applied.	We don't understand the function of this statement – as we understand the exporting countries maybe given several options in meeting the phytosanitary import requirements but they may only use of option and declare this in the additional declaration.	PPPO
II. Additional Declaration	[108]					
II. Additional Declaration	[109]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
II. Additional Declaration	[110]					
II. Additional Declaration	[111]					
II. Additional Declaration	[112]					
III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment	[113]					
III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment	[114]	1 st sentence	substantive	Treatments indicated should only be those that are acceptable to the importing country and are performed in the exporting country, or in transit or wherever agreed to by the importing and exporting countries to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country	Best reflects existing trade arrangements	PPPO
Stamp of organization	[115]					
Stamp of organization	[116]	2 nd sentence	Substantive	... phytosanitary certificate or added by...	Consistent use of terminology	PPPO
Name of authorized officer	[117]					
Name of authorized officer	[118]					
Name of authorized officer	[119]	1 st sentence	Substantive	Although portions of the phytosanitary certificate may be completed in advance, the date should correspond to the date of issuance.	Its about PCs and should be as such. Use of the term “certificate” (solely) may cause confusion.	PPPO
Name of authorized officer	[119]	2 nd sentence	Substantive	If the phytosanitary certificate is issued after dispatch of the consignment the NPPO should ensure that the phytosanitary security identity and integrity of the consignment is maintained secured .	The term of phytosanitary security has been adopted and should be used here.	PPPO
Name of authorized	[120]	2nd and 3	substantive	This authentication process is equivalent to	The process is no longer practical or used by	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
officer		rd		the signature of the authorized officer. NPPOs are encouraged to publish a list of authorized officers on the IPP.	NPPOs	
Financial liability statement	[121]					
Financial liability statement	[122]					
4. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Use of Phytosanitary Certificates for Transit and for Re-export Consignments	[123]	title	substantive	Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Use of Phytosanitary Certificates for Transit and for Re-export and Consignments in Transit	Order of the title should reflect the order of the text	PPPO
4. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Use of Phytosanitary Certificates for Transit and for Re-export Consignments	[124]					
4. Specific Principles and Guidelines for the Use of Phytosanitary Certificates for Transit and for Re-export Consignments	[125]					
4.1 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export	[126]					
4.1 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re	[127]	2 nd sentence	Substantive	The NPPO should issue such a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the importing country's regulations are met.	The section is about PCs for re-export and terms should be kept consistent.	PPPO
4.1 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary	[128]	1 st sentence	Substantive	When a phytosanitary certificate for export is used, the NPPO of the exporting country	Confusing as written	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
certificate for re				determines the phytosanitary status in accordance with the certifying statement.		
4.1 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re	[129]					
4.1 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re	[130]	2 nd and 3 rd sentences Last sentence	Editorial technical	After the end of sentence 2, indent the two cases. If the phytosanitary import requirements are more stringent, then additional phytosanitary measures may need to be applied.	Clarity Phytosanitary measures other than inspection maybe required.	PPPO PPPO
4.1 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re	[131]	last sentence	Substantive	When regular re-export exists, or is started, suitable procedures for satisfying these special requirements may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin, and re-export and import .	If the country of re-export is trying to substitute a sampling/texting regime for a field inspection/monitoring requirement of the final country of import then the country of final import needs to be involved in any discussions regarding the PC systems for re-export for those goods.	PPPO
4.2 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for an imported consignment	[132]					
4.2 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for an imported consignment	[133]					
4.2 Conditions for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for an imported consignment	[134]	1 st sentence	Substantive	If the consignments phytosanitary security has not been maintained has been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests, or has lost its integrity or identity, or it has been processed to change its nature, the NPPO, on application from exporters, may carry out appropriate phytosanitary procedures and if the NPPO is confident	Consistent with the use of term <i>phytosanitary security</i>	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		Last sentence	substantive	that the importing country's regulations are met, may issue a phytosanitary certificate and not the a phytosanitary certificate for re-export. The country of origin should still be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.	Concise and avoids confusion	PPPO
4.3 Transit	[135]	title	substantive	Phytosanitary certification arrangements for consignments in transit	clarity	PPPO
4.3 Transit	[136]					
4.3 Transit	[137]	1 st sentence	Substantive	Where an NPPO receives a request to provide a phytosanitary certificate for re-export become involved , the NPPO may should issue the phytosanitary certificate for re-export in accordance with sections 4.1 and 4.2.	Need to issue PCs and PCs for re-export in accordance with the guidance in the ISPM.	PPPO
4.3 Transit	[138]					
ANNEX 1	[139]					
Model Phytosanitary Certificate	[140]					
I. Description of Consignment	[141]					
II. Additional Declaration	[142]					
III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment	[143]					
ANNEX 2	[144]					
Model Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export	[145]					
I. Description of	[146]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Consignment						
II. Additional Declaration	[147]					
III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment	[148]					
APPENDIX 1	[149]					
ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATION, INFORMATION ON STANDARD XML SCHEMES AND EXCHANGE MECHANISMS	[150]				The UN/CEFACT has approved scheme that may be applicable to this standard can be found at - http://www.uncefactforum.org/TBG/TBG18/tbg18.htm	PPPO
APPENDIX 2	[151]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[152]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[153]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[154]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[155]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR	[156]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS						
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[157]	3 rd indent	editorial	Delete ''		PPPO
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[158]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[159]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[160]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[161]					
RECOMMENDED WORDING FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS	[162]					

Template for comments - Draft ISPMs for country consultation, 2009

**DRAFT: DESIGN AND OPERATION OF
POST-ENTRY QUARANTINE STATIONS FOR PLANTS**

See [instructions](#) on how to use this template at the end of the document. Following these will greatly facilitate the compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee.

1. Section	2. Paragraph	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
GENERAL COMMENTS		Annex 1	General	None	The annex to this standard provides valuable information to contracting parties, particularly developing contracting parties, in relation to the requirements for different PEQ levels and should be retained.	PPPO
			Substantive	Use of consignment	Use of the word “consignment” in this draft standard should be dealt with and considered accordingly (refer to the definition of consignment).	PPPO
			Substantive	Use of accession	The word “accession” is used in a few places in this draft standard.	PPPO
			Substantive	Change “Quarantine Pest(s)” to “Regulated Pest(s)” throughout the document.	The Standards Committee and steward are encouraged to consider and discuss the proposal to change "quarantine pest" to "regulated pest" throughout the ISPM in order to recognise that some countries may wish to ensure that regulated non quarantine pests are also managed in post-entry quarantine noting that in order to be a regulated non quarantine pest it must be "... <i>regulated within the</i>	PPPO

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
					<i>territory of the importing contracting party...</i> ". Increasing the coverage of the standard to include regulated non quarantine pests may result in an increasing number of consignments entering quarantine and an increasing the associated costs of maintaining a post-entry quarantine facility. Could the report of the standards committee include a summary of the discussions/considerations surrounding this point please?	
TITLE	[1]					
Contents	[2]					
Introduction	[3]					
SCOPE	[4]					
SCOPE	[5]					
SCOPE	[6]					
REFERENCES	[7]					
DEFINITIONS	[8]					
DEFINITIONS	[9]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[10]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[11]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[12]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[13]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[14]					
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	[15]					
BACKGROUND	[16]					
BACKGROUND	[17]	4th Sentence	Technical	For many commodities that are traded internationally, importing NPPOs identify risk management measures that mitigate pest risk without the need to detain a consignment in apply quarantine after entry.	To bring the text into line with the definition of “detention”	PPPO
BACKGROUND	[18]	1st sentence	Technical	The purpose of a PEQ station is to contain both the plants and any quarantine pest potentially associated with them so that neither can escape move from the station before the required inspection, testing, treatment and verification activities have been completed, and the consignment is released or destroyed, as appropriate.	Editorial “a” and the use of “escape” implies some self motivation whereas some pests will/may just blow away.	PPPO
REQUIREMENTS	[19]	Whole Section 2	Editorial Substantive	2. Determining the need for PEQ	Apart from the numbering (ie general requirements is #2 and Specific requirements is also #2 there seems to be a disconnect between the general and specific sections. The general requirements This section identifies the need the PRA to determine pest risk, the level of containment required and the PEQ requirements. Paragraphs 21 and 23 should be moved to before the current	PPPO PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
					requirements section so the headings would be: 1) Background 2) Determining the need for PEQ 3) Requirements 3.1) General requirements 3.2) Specific Requirements for a PEQ station 2.1) PEQ Stations 3.2.1) Location 3.2.2) Physical Requirements etc	
2. General Requirements for PEQ	[20]	Title	Substantive	2.3.1 General Requirements for PEQ	See above	PPPO
2. General Requirements for PEQ	[21]	Whole para	Substantive	PRA is required to determine the quarantine requirements for a specified consignment of plants as described in ISPM No. 2 (<i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>) and ISPM No. 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>). The PRA determines the pest risk associated with the plants and identifies measures, which may include PEQ, to manage the risk. The physical and operational characteristics of a PEQ station determine the level of confinement provided by the station.	Move to under a new heading in a new section 2 “ <i>Determining the need for PEQ</i> ”	PPPO
2. General Requirements for PEQ	[22]	3rd sentence	Technical	Successful detention of a consignment of plants in quarantine of consignments of plants requires measures to prevent any associated quarantine pests from moving	To bring the text into line with the definition of “detention” and the use of “escape” implies some self motivation whereas some pests will/may just blow away noting that	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				from the consignment into the area escaping, and where appropriate, to prevent organisms in the area outside the PEQ station from entering the station and transferring or vectoring quarantine pests.	any pests need to move into the “area”.	
2. General Requirements for PEQ	[23]	whole para	Substantive	Once the quarantine requirements have been determined by the NPPO in the importing country, the NPPO then needs to determine whether these requirements can be provided by any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an existing PEQ station - a modification of structural or operating conditions of an existing station - quarantine in a different area - a new station designed and constructed to meet the requirements. 	Move to under a new heading in a new section 2 “ <i>Determining the need for PEQ</i> ” as second para in this section.	PPPO
2. Specific Requirements	[24]	Title	Technical	2. 3.2 Specific Requirements for a PEQ station	The whole section addresses the specific requirements in relation to a PEQ station, its location etc.	PPPO
2.1 PEQ stations	[25]	Title	Delete	PEQ stations	By changing the title these 2 paras (#26 and #27) become the introductory chappo for this section on specifics.	PPPO
2.1 PEQ stations	[26]					
2.1 PEQ stations	[27]					
2.2 Location	[28]	Title	Substantive	2.2 3.2.1 Location	To bring headings into line with restructured text	PPPO
2.2 Location	[29]	1 st sentence	editorial/technical	In determining the location of a the PEQ stations the risks of movement accidental escape of quarantine pests into an area should be addressed.	Editorial “a” and the use of “escape” implies some self motivation whereas some pests will/may just blow in.	PPPO
		2 nd sentence	Editorial	A PEQ stations should provide adequate isolation and stability (e.g. with minimal exposure to severe climatic events, not in	Editorial changes	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				earthquake-prone areas, etc), and some separation from related and susceptible plant species (e.g. location away from agricultural or horticultural production, forests or areas of high biodiversity) and suitable separation from susceptible plants.		
2.3 Physical requirements	[30]	Title	Substantive	2.3 3.2.2 Physical requirements	To bring headings into line with restructured text.	PPPO
2.3 Physical requirements	[31]	1 st sentence	Editorial	The physical design of a the PEQ station should take into consideration the growth requirements of the plants, the biology of any potentially associated quarantine pests potentially associated with the consignment , the work flow in the station and specific emergency requirements (e.g. in the event of loss of electricity).	Editorial changes	PPPO
2.3 Physical requirements	[32]					
2.4 Operational requirements	[33]	Title	Substantive	2.4 3.2.3 Operational requirements	To bring headings into line with restructured text.	PPPO
2.4 Operational requirements	[34]	1 st sentence	Technical	PEQ stations should either be operated, by or be authorized by, the NPPO of the importing country .	To highlight which NPPO is responsible	PPPO
2.4 Operational requirements	[35]					
2.4 Operational requirements	[36]					
2.4.1 Staff requirements	[37]	Title	Substantive	2.4.1 3.2.3.1 Staff requirements	To bring headings into line with restructured text	PPPO
2.4.1 Staff requirements	[38]	2 nd dash point	Editorial	- specific staff identified with key responsibilities for concerning the maintenance of the PEQ stations and activities described and attributed to	Editorial	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		3 rd , and 4 th dash point	Substantive	<p>staff members</p> <p>a means to control and register entry of authorized staff</p> <p>all access to the station restricted to authorized persons</p>	These dash points are not related to “staff requirements” but more to Technical and operating procedures and should be included at the end of the dash points in the next section.	PPPO
2.4.2 Technical and operational procedures	[39]	Title	Substantive	2.4.2 3.2.3.2 Technical requirements and operational procedures	To bring headings into line with restructured text	PPPO
2.4.2 Technical requirements and operational procedures	[40]	1 st line	Substantive	Technical requirements and operational procedures may include as appropriate:	To be consistent with the heading of this sub-section	PPPO
		1 st dash point	Substantive	- a limit on provision for the number of plants held at anyone time in the a PEQ station so as not to exceed the capacity of the station in a way that could impede inspection or compromise quarantine	To highlight that PEQ stations should only hold the amount of plants that they are able to.	PPPO
		2 nd dash point	Technical	- undertake provision of disinfestations of the station before introduction of material for screening or in the event of pest occurrence	Should undertake the disinfestations not just have a provision for it	PPPO
		3 rd dash point	Technical	- ensure adequate spatial separation of different consignments or lots within the station as appropriate	Should ensure this happens and “as appropriate” is in the intro line.	PPPO
		5 th dash point	Technical	- use of specific containment equipment (e.g. biological cabinets), if needed		PPPO
		6 th dash point	Technical	- appropriate handling and sanitation procedures to prevent the spread of organisms on hands, cutting tools, footwear (including footbaths) and	Standard disinfection procedure	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		7 th dash point	Technical	clothing, as well as procedures for disinfections of surfaces in the PEQ station	Many ways of doing this so either a more exhaustive list of examples or delete.	PPPO
		10 th dash point	Technical	- provision for monitoring for pest occurrence in station using traps etc.	Quarantine, by definition, is confinement.	PPPO
		15 th dash point		- criteria for what constitutes a breach of quarantine confinement , and a reporting system to ensure that any breaches are reported without any delays to the NPPO or authorized body	delete as this seems contrary to the dash points in previous section (ie restricting access to only authorised staff) and will be addressed in the new dash points below.	PPPO
		19 th dash point (new)		- application of standard operating a procedure to control risks related to any visitors (e.g. records of visitors)	highlighting procedures for access to PEQ station	PPPO
2.4.3 Documentation	[41]	Title	Substantive	2.4.3 3.2.3.3 Documentation	To bring headings into line with restructured text	PPPO
2.4.3 Documentation	[42]	4 th dash point	Substantive	a record of all PEQ activities conducted in the station , including detail records for each consignment held (e.g. staff activities, treatments and disposal of consignments in quarantine)	To include individual consignment or batch	PPPO
		5 th dash point	Substantive	a register of all consignments accessions of plants brought into or released from the PEQ. of plants in the station	In line with current PEQ practices	
		7 th dash point	Substantive	records of inspections and testing.	Covered in 4th dash point	PPPO
2.5 Diagnosis and	[43]	Title	Substantive	2.5 3.2.3 Diagnosis and removal of	To bring headings into line with restructured	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
removal of infestations of quarantine pests or vectors				infestations of quarantine pests or vectors	text	
2.5 Diagnosis and removal of infestations of quarantine pests or vectors	[44]	2 nd sentence	Substantive	It is essential that the PEQ station staff has diagnostic expertise or have access to such expertise. diagnostic expertise be held by staff within or associated with the PEQ station.	Some countries may not have the expertise but do have systems in place to ensure that they have access to it.	PPPO
2.5 Diagnosis and removal of infestations of quarantine pests or vectors	[45]					
2.6 Audit of PEQ stations	[46]	Title	Substantive	2.6 3.2.4 Audit of PEQ stations	To bring headings into line with restructured text	PPPO
2.6 Audit of PEQ stations	[47]					
3. Conclusion of PEQ	[48]	Title	Substantive	3. 4. Conclusion of PEQ Completion of PEQ process	To bring headings into line with restructured text For better clarity	PPPO
3. Conclusion of PEQ	[49]	2 nd new sentence	Substantive	Plants can only be released under the authority of the NPPO	Only the NPPO has regulatory authority to release plants from quarantine	PPPO
3. Conclusion of PEQ	[50]	1 st sentence	Substantive	If consignments of plants are found to be have regulated/quarantine pests associated with them infested with quarantine pests they should either be treated to remove the pest infection or be destroyed.	Using “infestation” excludes contaminating pests.	PPPO
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[51]	Title	Substantive	SPECIFICATIONS REQUIREMENTS FOR PEQ STATIONS	The headings in the text all refer to requirements not specifications	PPPO
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[52]	2 nd sentence	editorial	The requirements specifications are based on the biology of quarantine pests potentially associated with the plants.	To ensure consistency of this sentence with the previous sentence and the text in the body of the standard.	PPPO

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[53]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[54]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[55]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[56]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[57]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[58]	4 th dot point	Substantive	Host material restricted to PEQ site only; and no grafting performed unless part of testing procedures	Some countries may allow “bulking up” of material in PEQ and as long as procedures are in place to trace the progeny (and it is not released from PEQ) there should be no restriction on this practise if the NPPO has the systems in place.	PPPO
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[59]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[60]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[61]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[62]	5 th dot point	technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than 0.2 mm mesh over vents to prevent pest or vector entry or escape 	to ensure that this sized pest is retained	PPPO
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[63]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[64]					
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[65]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEQ STATIONS	[66]					

Template for comments - Draft ISPMs for country consultation, 2009

DRAFT: ISPM No. 5 (Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms)

See [instructions](#) on how to use this template at the end of the document. Following these will greatly facilitate the compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee.

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (substantive, Editorial or Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
GENERAL COMMENTS			Substantive		Agree with the deletion of the term	PPPO
AMENDMENTS TO ISPM No. 5	[1]					
Proposed for deletion	[2]					