



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
[1]	G	Editorial		Editorials should be revised for consistency because for example not in all paragraphs the term "guideline" is replaced with "suplement". The same happens with the term "national" which was deleted in paragraph 39 but not in paragraph 37.	Costa Rica ,Mexico ,Nicaragua
[2]	G	Editorial	<u>Editorials should be revised for consistency because for example not in all paragraphs the term "guideline" is replaced with "supplement". The same happens with the term "national", which was deleted in paragraph 39 but not in paragraph 37.</u>		Uruguay
[3]	G	Editorial	<u>We found it very difficult to partially review the ISPMs, because it is confusing having strikethrough text together with text not subjected to comments in the same paragraph.</u> <u>Editorials should be revised for consistency because for example not in all paragraphs the term "guideline" is replaced with "supplement". The same happens with the term national, which was deleted in paragraph 39 but not in paragraph</u>		OIRSA
[4]	G	Substantive	<u>There seems to be a confusion in the text between the process of determining whether a pest is not widely distributed, the use of PRA and the status of a pest being not widely distributed. Concrete proposals are provided, focusing the text on describing the status.</u>		EPPO,Norway ,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan
[5]	G	Substantive	<u>Paragraph 28 of this draft states "An endangered area need not be contiguous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size".</u> <u>That leads to the question, how does a country consider the protection of the endangered area that is not contiguous to the infested area?</u> <u>This is a requirement of official control but because this is not eradication or containment, the protection of the non-continuous endangered area is not included in the definition for OC.</u> <u>How is this action, the protection of a non-continuous endangered area, a requirement for OC, considered?</u> <u>As of this date,it has not been recognized as an OC activity, yet clearly, as per new language describing NWD, it is part of OC.</u> <u>To help close the gap, the US has suggested additional wording for the definition of the new term exclusion to include "in and around an endangered area".</u> <u>Furthermore, we suggest the TPG considers revising the term Official Control to include the phrase "exclusion in the endangered areas".</u>		United States of America



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[6]	G	Substantive		The phrase “not widely distributed” is not correctly translated in the Spanish definition of the term “quarantine pest” (plaga cuarentenaria). This phrase should be translated into Spanish as “no ampliamente distribuida”. The current Spanish definition of quarantine pest refers to “plagas que no están extendidas” and not to “plagas no ampliamente distribuidas”. Thus translation into Spanish of the term “quarantine pest” should be revised to include the phrase “no ampliamente distribuida” to which this supplement is intended to provide guidelines in its application and interpretation. The title of the draft is not correctly translated into Spanish, the translation does not reflect the English version and expresses that the concept of official control only applies to regulated pests that are not widely distributed. We found it very difficult to partially review the ISPM because it is confusing having strikethrough text together with text not subjected to comments in the same paragraph.	Costa Rica ,Mexico ,Nicaragua
[7]	G	Substantive	<u>The phrase “not widely distributed” is not correctly translated in the Spanish definition of the term “quarantine pest” (plaga cuarentenaria). This phrase should be translated into spanish as “no ampliamente distribuida”. The current spanish definition of quarantine pest refers to “plagas que no estan extendidas” and not to “plagas no ampliamente distribuidas”. Thus translation into spanish of the term “quarantine pest” should be revised to include the phrase “no ampliamente distribuida” to which this supplement is intended to provide guidelines in its application and interpretation.</u>		Uruguay
[8]	G	Substantive		The phrase “not widely distributed” is not correctly translated in the spanish definition of the term “quarantine pest” (plaga cuarentenaria). This phrase should be translated into spanish as “no	COSAVE,Chile,Brazil



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				ampliamente distribuida". The current spanish definition of quarantine pest refers to "plagas que no estan extendidas" and not to "plagas no ampliamente distribuidas". Thus translation into spanish of the term "quarantine pest" should be revised to include the phrase "no ampliamente distribuida" to which this supplement is intended to provide guidelines on its application and interpretation. The title of the draft is not correctly translated into spanish, the translation does not reflect the english version and express that the concept of official control only applies to regulated pests that are not widely distributed.	
[9]	G	Substantive	There seems to be a confusion in the text between the process of determining whether a pest is not widely distributed, the use of PRA and the status of a pest being not widely distributed. Concrete proposals are provided, focusing the text on describing the status.		European Union
[10]	G	Substantive		The phrase "not widely distributed" is not correctly translated in the spanish definition of the term "quarantine pest" (plaga cuarentenaria). This phrase should be translated into spanish as "no ampliamente distribuida". The current spanish definition of quarantine pest refers to "plagas que no estan extendidas" and not to "plagas no ampliamente distribuidas". Thus translation into spanish of the term "quarantine pest" should be revised to include the phrase "no ampliamente distribuida" to which this supplement is intended to provide guidelines on its application and interpretation. The title of the draft is not correctly translated into spanish, the translation does not reflect the english version and express that the concept of official control only applies to regulated pests that are not widely	Argentina



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
				distributed	
[11]	G	Translation		The Spanish version has a lot of problems with translation. We detected for example in paragraph 55 inconsistencies with the English version which leads to a wrong interpretation of the contents.	Costa Rica ,Mexico ,Nicaragua
[12]	G	Translation	<u>The title of the draft is not correctly translated into spanish, the translation does not reflect the english version and express that the concept of official control only applies to regulated pests that are not widely distributed.</u>		Uruguay
[13]	G	Translation	<u>The phrase "not widely distributed" is not correctly translated in the spanish definition of the term "quarantine pest" (plaga cuarentenaria). This phrase should be translated into spanish as "no ampliamente distribuída". Tje current spanish definition of quarantine pest refers to "plagas que no estan extendidas" and not to "plagas no ampliamente Distribuídas". Thus translation into spanish of the term "quarantine pest" should be revised to include the phrase "no ampliamente distribuída" to wich this supplement is intended to provide guidelines on its application and interpretation.</u> <u>The tittle of the draft is not correctly translated into spanish, the translation does not reflect the english version and express that the concept of official control only applies to regulated pests that are not widely distributed.</u>		Paraguay
[14]	G	Translation	<u>The phrase "not widely distributed" is not correctly translated in the Spanish definition of the term "quarantine pest" (plaga cuarentenaria). This phrase should be translated into spanish as "no ampliamente distribuída". The current spanish definition of quarantine pest refers to "plagas que no estan extendidas" and not to "plagas no ampliamente distribuídas". Thus translation into spanish of the term "quarantine pest" should be revised to include the phrase "no ampliamente distribuída" to which this supplement is intended to provide guidelines in its application and interpretation.</u> <u>The tittle of the draft is not correctly translated into spanish, the translation does not reflect the english version and expresses that the concept of official control only applies to regulated pests that are not widely distributed.</u> <u>The Spanish version has a lot of problems with translation. We detected for example in paragraph 55 inconsistencies with the English version</u>		OIRSA



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>which leads to a wrong interpretation of the contents.</u>		
[15]	1	Editorial	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF "OFFICIAL CONTROL" FOR IN RELATION TO REGULATED PESTS AND "NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED" IN RELATION TO QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	Simplification of title (by removing both 'in relation to ...etc') Add inserted commas to "official control" and "not widely distributed" for clarity	EPPO,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan
[16]	1	Editorial	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF "OFFICIAL CONTROL" FOR IN RELATION TO FOR REGULATED PESTS AND "NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED" IN RELATION TO FOR QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	Simplified wording	Uruguay
[17]	1	Editorial	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF OFFICIAL CONTROL FOR IN RELATION TO REGULATED PESTS AND NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED FOR IN RELATION TO QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	Simplified wording	COSAVE,Chile,Brazil
[18]	1	Editorial	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF OFFICIAL CONTROL FOR IN RELATION TO REGULATED PESTS AND NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED FOR IN RELATION TO QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	Simplified wording	Paraguay
[19]	1	Editorial	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF "OFFICIAL CONTROL" FOR IN RELATION TO REGULATED PESTS AND "NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED" IN RELATION TO QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	Simplification of title (by removing both 'in relation to ...etc') Add inserted commas to "official control" and "not widely distributed" for clarity	European Union
[20]	1	Editorial	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF OFFICIAL CONTROL FOR FOR IN RELATION TO REGULATED PESTS AND NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED FOR IN RELATION TO QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	Simplified wording	Argentina
[21]	1	Editorial	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY	Title of the supplement No. 1 to ISPM	Canada



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF OFFICIAL CONTROL FOR IN RELATION TO REGULATED PESTS AND NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN RELATION TO QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	no. 5 (Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms) is too long and convoluted to be helpful. Suggested changes to the title of supplement no. 1 make it easier to understand for the reader. These changes are also supported by the description of the scope as it is written in paragraph [7]	
[22]	1	Editorial	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF OFFICIAL CONTROL FOR IN RELATION TO FOR "REGULATED PESTS" AND "NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED" IN RELATION TO FOR QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	Simplified wording	OIRSA
[23]	1	Technical	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF "OFFICIAL CONTROL" FOR FOR IN RELATION TO REGULATED PESTS AND "NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED" IN RELATION TO FOR QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	Simplified wording.	Costa Rica ,Mexico ,Nicaragua
[24]	1	Translation	2. DRAFT REVISION TO ISPM 5 (GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS) - SUPPLEMENT NO. 1: GUIDELINES ON THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF OFFICIAL CONTROL FOR IN RELATION TO REGULATED PESTS AND NOT WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN RELATION TO QUARANTINE PESTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN AN AREA	The text proposed in Spanish is: "2. PROYECTO DE REVISIÓN DE LA NIMF 5 (GLOSARIO DE TÉRMINOS FITOSANITARIOS) - SUPLEMENTO NO. 1: DIRECTRICES SOBRE LA INTERPRETACIÓN Y APLICACIÓN DE LOS CONCEPTOS DE "CONTROL OFICIAL" PARA PLAGAS REGLAMENTADAS Y "NO AMPLIAMENTE DISTRIBUIDAS" PARA LAS CUARENTENARIAS QUE ESTÁN PRESENTES" Explanation: the translation does not reflect the English version and expresses that the concept of official control only applies to regulated pests that are not widely distributed.	OIRSA
[25]	7	Editorial	This guideline supplement refers only to guideline provides guidance on the official control of regulated pests and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is	Using the word 'guideline' when referring to this supplement is more appropriate.	Malaysia



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			<p>considered to be present but not widely distributed. For the purposes of this guidelinessupplement guideline, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.</p> <p><u>General comment:</u> Maintain 'guidelines' when referring to the content of the whole document. The word supplement refers to association of the document with ISPM No. 5.</p>		
[26]	7	Editorial	<p>This guidelinessupplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests, and, for the <u>provides decision criteria on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest and, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelinessupplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.</p>		Philippines
[27]	7	Editorial	<p>This guidelinesupplement guideline refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the <u>decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelinesupplement, guideline, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.</p>		Thailand ,Korea, Republic of ,Viet Nam ,Lao People's Democratic Republic,India
[28]	7	Editorial	<p>This guidelinessupplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the <u>decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelinessupplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.</p>	Deleted text is repetition from the definition of a quarantine pest	Ghana
[29]	7	Editorial	<p>This guidelineguidelinesupplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the <u>decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guideline guideline supplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.</p>		Japan
[30]	7	Editorial	<p>This guidelinesupplement guideline refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the <u>decision on whether</u></p>		Russian Federation



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			<u>a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guideline supplement, guideline, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.		
[31]	7	Editorial	This guidelines supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests <u>and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest and the,</u> determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed. For the purposes of this guidelines supplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	These changes are proposed to provide clarity.	Canada
[32]	7	Editorial	This guidelines supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests <u>and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest,</u> determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed. For the purposes of this guidelines supplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	Deleted text is repetition from the definition of a quarantine pest	Gabon ,Cameroon
[33]	7	Editorial	This guidelines supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests <u>and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelines supplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	To avoid redundancy	El Salvador
[34]	7	Editorial	This guideline supplement guideline refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests <u>and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guideline supplement, guideline, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	Scope should clearly specify the content of the revision of this supplement which is to provide guidelines on the concept of not widely distributed in relation to present quarantine pest.	Brazil
[35]	7	Substantive	This guideline supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests <u>and on not widely distributed for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pests that are present,</u> determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed. For the purposes of this guideline supplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine	Scope should clearly specify the content of the revision of this supplement which is to provide guidelines on the concept of not widely distributed in relation to quarantine pests that are present.	Costa Rica ,Mexico ,Nicaragua



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.		
[36]	7	Substantive	This guidelines supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, on the determination of when a quarantine pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed. For the purposes of this guidelines supplement , the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	Scope should clearly specify the content of the revision of this supplement which is to provide guidelines on the concept of not widely distributed in relation to quarantine pests that are present.	Uruguay
[37]	7	Substantive	This guidelines supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, on the determination of when a quarantine pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed. For the purposes of this guidelines supplement , the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	Scope should clearly specify the content of the revision of this supplement which is to provide guidelines on the concept of not widely distributed in relation to present quarantine pest.	COSAVE, Chile, Brazil
[38]	7	Substantive	This guideline supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, ON THE <u>determination of when a QUARANTINE pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelines supplement , the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	Scope should clearly specify the content of the revision of this supplement which is to provide guidelines on the concept of not widely distributed in relation to present quarantine pest.	Argentina
[39]	7	Substantive	This guidelines supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but on not widely distributed for quarantine pests that are present. For the purposes of this guidelines supplement , the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	Scope should clearly specify the content of the revision of this supplement which is to provide guidelines on the concept of not widely distributed in relation to quarantine pests that are present.	OIRSA
[40]	7	Substantive	This guidelines supplement refers only to <u>provides guidance on</u> the official control of regulated pests and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, on the determination of when a quarantine pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed. For the purposes of this guidelines supplement , the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	Scope should clearly specify the content of the revision of this supplement which is to provide guidelines on the concept of not widely distributed in relation to present quarantine pest.	Paraguay



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
[41]	7	Technical	This guidelinesupplementrefers only to provides guidance on the official control of regulated pests <u>and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelinesupplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	The last sentence, even with amendments, is still confusing and has become unnecessary with the amendments to the first sentence. The second sentence therefore should be deleted altogether.	EPPO,Norway ,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan
[42]	7	Technical	This guidelinesupplementrefers only to provides guidance on the official control of regulated pests <u>and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelinesupplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	The last sentence, even with amendments, is still confusing and has become unnecessary with the amendments to the first sentence. The second sentence therefore should be deleted altogether.	European Union
[43]	7	Technical	This guidelinesupplementrefers only to provides guidance on the official control of regulated pests <u>and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelinesupplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	Deleted text is repetition from the definition of a quarantine pest	Nigeria
[44]	7	Translation	This guidelinesupplementrefers only to provides guidance on the official control of regulated pests <u>and, for the decision on whether a pest qualifies as a quarantine pest, determination of when a pest is considered to be present but not widely distributed.</u> For the purposes of this guidelinesupplement, the relevant regulated pests are both quarantine pests that are present in an importing country but not widely distributed and regulated non-quarantine pests.	The proposal of the Spanish translation for the first sentence of the paragraph 7 it is that follow: "El presente suplemento brinda orientación sobre el control oficial de las plagas reglamentadas y para decidir si una plaga califica como plaga cuarentenaria, determinando cuando se considera que está presente pero no distribuida ampliamente". Explanation: For better understanding	El Salvador
[45]	9	Editorial	<u>ISPM 1. 2006. <i>Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade.</i></u> Rome, IPPC, <u>FAO, Rome.</u>	To be consistent with the format used in other ISPMs.	Malaysia
[46]	9	Editorial	<u>ISPM 1. 2006. <i>Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade.</i></u> Rome, IPPC, <u>FAO, Rome.</u>		Philippines ,Thailand ,Korea, Republic of ,Viet Nam ,Lao People's Democratic Republic,India



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[47]	9	Editorial	ISPM 1. 2006. <i>Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO, <u>Rome.</u>		Mexico ,Russian Federation ,Gabon
[48]	10	Editorial	ISPM 2. 2007. <i>Framework for pest risk analysis.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO, <u>Rome.</u>	To be consistent with the format used in other ISPMs.	Malaysia
[49]	10	Editorial	ISPM 2. 2007. <i>Framework for pest risk analysis.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO, <u>Rome.</u>		Thailand
[50]	11	Editorial	ISPM 6. 1997. <i>Guidelines for surveillance.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO, <u>Rome.</u>	To be consistent with the format used in other ISPMs.	Malaysia
[51]	11	Editorial	ISPM 6. 1997. <i>Guidelines for surveillance.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO, <u>Rome.</u>		Thailand
[52]	12	Editorial	ISPM 8. 1998. <i>Determination of pest status in an area.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO, <u>Rome.</u>	To be consistent with the format used in other ISPMs.	Malaysia
[53]	12	Editorial	ISPM 8. 1998. <i>Determination of pest status in an area.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO, <u>Rome.</u>		Thailand
[54]	13	Editorial	ISPM 11. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO, <u>Rome.</u>		Thailand
[55]	14	Editorial	<i>Report of the ICPM open-ended working group on official control, 22–24 March 2000, Bordeaux, France,</i> IPPC Secretariat, FAO, Rome, <u>IPPC,</u> <u>FAO,</u> <u>Rome.</u>		Thailand
[56]	19	Editorial	The words “ <u>present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled</u> ” express an essential concepts in the definition of a <u>a</u> quarantine pest. <u>According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>	An indefinite article is missing.	EPPO,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan
[57]	19	Editorial	The words “ <u>present but not widely distributed and being</u> officially controlled” express an essential concepts in the definition of a quarantine pest. <u>According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being present but not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>	To clarify	Costa Rica ,Mexico ,Nicaragua
[58]	19	Editorial	The words “ <u>present but not widely distributed and being</u> officially	To clarify	Uruguay



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			controlled” express an essential concepts in the definition of a quarantine pest. <u>According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being present but not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>		
[59]	19	Editorial	The words “present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled” express an essential concepts in the definition of a quarantine pest. <u>According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being present but not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>	To clarify	COSAVE, Chile, Brazil
[60]	19	Editorial	The words “present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled” express an essential concepts in the definition of a <u>a</u> quarantine pest. <u>According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>	An indefinite article is missing.	European Union
[61]	19	Editorial	The words “present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled” express an essential concepts in the definition of a quarantine pest. <u>According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being PRESENT BUT not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>	To clarify	Argentina
[62]	19	Editorial	The words “present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled” express <u>an</u> an essential concepts in the definition of <u>a</u> a quarantine pest. <u>According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>	The string of words in quotes is expressing a single concept, not a collection of concepts. As stated in the final sentence of this paragraph, the "not widely distributed" and "subject to official control" are combined. Since these two elements are inseparable in the definition of a quarantine pest, it would be preferable to refer to them as a single entity.	Canada
[63]	19	Editorial	The words “present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled” express an an essential concepts in the definition of a quarantine	To clarify	OIRSA



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>pest. According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being present but not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>		
[64]	19	Editorial	The words “ <u>present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled</u> ” express an essential concepts in the definition of a quarantine pest. <u>According to that definition, a quarantine pest must always be of potential economic importance to an endangered area. In addition, it must either meet the criterion of not being present in that area or it must meet the combined criteria of being present but not widely distributed and subject to official control.</u>	To clarify	Paraguay
[65]	20	Editorial	The <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> defines official as “established, authorized or performed by an NPPO” and control as “suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population”. However, for phytosanitary purposes, the concept of <i>official control</i> is not adequately expressed by the combination of these two definitions.	A space is missing between "terms" and "defines" in the first line and between "control" and "is" in the third line. This will facilitate reading of the text.	Canada
[66]	21	Editorial	The purpose of this <u>guideline supplement</u> is to describe more precisely the interpretation of:	Obvious error.	EPPO, European Union, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Morocco, Uzbekistan
[67]	21	Editorial	The purpose of this <u>supplement guideline</u> is to describe more precisely the interpretation of:	To be consistent with previous corrections.	OIRSA
[68]	22	Editorial	<u>the concept of official control and its application in practice for quarantine pests that are present in an area as well as for regulated non-quarantine pests, and</u> <u>The concept of “present but not widely distributed” in relation to official control for quarantine pests.</u>	To clarify	Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua
[69]	22	Editorial	<u>the concept of official control and its application in practice for quarantine pests that are present in an area as well as for regulated non-quarantine pests, and</u> <u>the concept of “present but not widely distributed” in relation to official control for quarantine pests.</u>	To clarify and consistency with first bullet	Uruguay
[70]	22	Editorial	<u>the concept of official control and its application in practice for quarantine pests that are present in an area as well as for regulated non-quarantine pests, and</u>	To clarify	COSAVE, Chile, Brazil



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<p><u>• The concept of "present but not widely distributed" in relation to official control for quarantine pests.</u></p>		
[71]	22	Editorial	<p>the concept of official control and its application in practice <u>for quarantine pests that are present in an area as well as for regulated non-quarantine pests, and</u></p> <p><u>The concept of "present but not widely distributed" in relation to official control for quarantine pests.</u></p>	To clarify	Paraguay
[72]	22	Editorial	<p>the concept of official control and its application in practice <u>for quarantine pests that are present in an area as well as for regulated non-quarantine pests, and</u></p> <p><u>THE CONCEPT OF "present but not widely distributed" in relation to official control for quarantine pests.</u></p>	To clarify	Argentina
[73]	22	Editorial	<p>the concept of official control and its application in practice <u>for quarantine pests that are present in an area as well as for regulated non-quarantine pests, and</u></p> <p><u>the concept of "present but not widely distributed" in relation to official control for quarantine pests.</u></p>	To clarify	OIRSA
[74]	22	Substantive	<p>the concept of official control and its application in practice <u>for quarantine pests that are present in an area as well as for regulated non-quarantine pests, and</u></p> <p><u>"present but not widely distributed" in relation to official control for quarantine pests.</u></p>	The concepts included in the second bullet of paragraph 22 should only be in relation to quarantine pests.	Canada
[75]	23	Editorial	<p><u>A national plant protection organization (NPPO) may choose whether or not to officially control a pest that is of potential economic importance and that is present but is not widely distributed, taking into account other relevant factors from pest risk analysis (PRA), for example the costs and benefits of regulating the specific pest.</u></p>	"other" seems confusing	EPPO, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Morocco, Uzbekistan
[76]	23	Editorial	<p><u>A National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) may choose whether or not to officially control a pest that is of potential economic importance and that is present but is not widely distributed, taking into account other relevant factors from Pest Risk Analysis (PRA), for example the costs and benefits of regulating the specific pest.</u></p>	For consistency	Ghana
[77]	23	Editorial	<p><u>A national plant protection organization (NPPO) may choose whether or not to officially control a pest that is of potential economic importance and that is present but is not widely distributed, taking into account other</u></p>	"other" seems confusing	European Union



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>relevant factors from pest risk analysis (PRA), for example the costs and benefits of regulating the specific pest.</u>		
[78]	23	Editorial	<u>A nNational pPlant pProtection eOrganization (NPPO) may choose whether or not to officially control a pest that is of potential economic importance and that is present but is not widely distributed, taking into account other relevant factors from pest risk analysis (PRA), for example the costs and benefits of regulating the specific pest.</u>	For consistency	Nigeria
[79]	23	Editorial	<u>A nNational Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) may choose whether or not to officially control a pest that is of potential economic importance and that is present but is not widely distributed, taking into account other relevant factors from pest risk analysis (PRA), for example the costs and benefits of regulating the specific pest.</u>	For consistency	Gabon ,Cameroon
[80]	23	Substantive	<u>A national plant protection organization (NPPO) may choose whether or not to officially control a pest that is of potential economic importance and that is present but is not widely distributed, taking into account other relevant factors from pest risk analysis (PRA), for example the costs and benefits of regulating the specific pest, as well as the technical and logistical ability to contain or control the pest within the defined area.</u>	If the pest can't be managed, it can't be under official control	Australia
[81]	26	Substantive	Official control is subject to ISPM 1:2006, in particular the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, equivalence of phytosanitary measures and pest risk analysis.	This paragraph should be moved after paragraph 30 as this would include discussion on "official control" all under one place.	Canada
[82]	27	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	It is important to emphasize that the concept of NWD is used in the PRA.	EPPO,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan
[83]	27	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	'geographic' unnecessary as its within an area	Australia
[84]	27	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absentnot present. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	For consistency with the rest of the text.	United States of America



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
[85]	27	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	Move paragraph 27 to after paragraph 33. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control".	Costa Rica
[86]	27	Editorial	"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.	Move para 27 to after 33. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control"	Uruguay
[87]	27	Editorial	"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.	Move para 27 to after 33	Paraguay
[88]	27	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	It is important to emphasize that the concept of NWD is used in the PRA.	European Union
[89]	27	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed"</u> <u>This a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	Move all paragraph 27 to after 33 and a title was added to group text related to not widely distributed all together in the same section.	Argentina ,COSAVE,Chile
[90]	27	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as present, widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	Move paragraph 27 to after 33 To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control" Present was added to clarify the text	Nicaragua
[91]	27	Editorial	"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.	Move paragraph 27 to after 33 To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control"	OIRSA



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
[92]	27	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed"</u> <u>This a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	Move all paragraph 27 to after 33 and a title was added to group text related to not widely distributed all together in the same section.	Brazil
[93]	27	Substantive	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as present, widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	Present was added to clarify the text. There are three categories outlined for pest status in the ISPM No. 8: presence, absence and transience.	OIRSA
[94]	27	Technical	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent.</u> <u>In PRA, the determination whether a pest is not widely distributed is carried out in the pest categorization step. Transience means that a occurrences of pests is in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are is not relevant in connection with the concept of 'not widely distributed'.</u>	Explaining where in the PRA that evaluation would take place. 'Transience' and 'occurrence' are glossary terms of opposite meaning, and their connected use (as 'transient occurrence' is self-contradictory. Furthermore, it seems useful to spell out that transience is irrelevant in connection with NWD only.	EPPO, Norway , Russian Federation , Ukraine ,Morocco , Uzbekistan
[95]	27	Technical	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as present, widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>	To clarify the text.	Costa Rica
[96]	27	Technical	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent.</u> <u>In PRA, the determination whether a pest is not widely distributed is carried out in the pest categorization step. Transience means that a occurrences of pests is in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are is not relevant in connection with the concept of 'not widely distributed'.</u>	Explaining where in the PRA that evaluation would take place. 'Transience' and 'occurrence' are glossary terms of opposite meaning, and their connected use (as 'transient occurrence' is self-contradictory. Furthermore, it seems useful to spell out that transience is irrelevant in connection with NWD only.	European Union
[97]	27	Technical	<u>"Not widely distributed" is a concept referring to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u>		Solomon Islands



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			there were some discussions on the issues involved here - with NWD linked to "limited" distribution		
[98]	28	Editorial	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest it is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	Simpler and more precise.	EPPO,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan
[99]	28	Editorial	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	Move paragraph 28 after the new location of paragraph 27. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control".	Costa Rica
[100]	28	Editorial	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from	Move paragraph 28 after the new location of paragraph 27. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control".	Uruguay



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<p>parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</p>		
[101]	28	Editorial	<p>In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u></p>	<p>Move all paragraph 28 to after new position of paragraph 27. Text in this para is not changed, is only moved. Moved to group text related to not widely distributed all together in the same section</p>	COSAVE,Chile,Brazil
[102]	28	Editorial	<p>In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected <u>area (s).area(s).</u> When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</p>	<p>Move all para 28 to after 33a Text in this para is not changed, is only moved.</p>	Paraguay



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
[103]	28	Editorial	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest it is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	Simpler and more precise.	European Union
[104]	28	Editorial	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	Move all paragraph 28 to after new position of paragraph 27. Text in this para is not changed, is only moved. Moved to group text related to not widely distributed all together in the same section	Argentina
[105]	28	Editorial	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of thate area that are at risk from further</u>	To provide clarity and is gramatically more correct.	Canada



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be contiguous ^{nuous} but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.		
[106]	28	Editorial	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	Move all paragraph 28 to after 33a Text in this paragraph is not changed, is only moved. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of “not widely distributed” from those related to “official control”	Nicaragua
[107]	28	Editorial	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	Move all paragraph 28 to after 33a Text in this paragraph is not changed, is only moved. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of “not widely distributed” from those related to “official control”	OIRSA
[108]	28	Substantive	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine	There is a lower limit to the possible size of parts of an endangered area:	EPPO,Norway ,Russian Federation



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<p>pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification delimitation of the parts of the endangered area at risk considered free from the pest should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u></p>	<p>Although not explicitly expressed (e.g. in the Glossary or other ISPMs) there is a supposition that the size of an area (or part of an area) is larger than e.g. a place of production. Thus, 'of any size' seems incorrect and in any case superfluous. 'Delimitation' seems more correct and understandable than 'quantification' of an area. An endangered area is 'at risk' per definition, -the issue at stake is that it is considered pest free.</p>	<p>,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan</p>
[109]	28	Substantive	<p>In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the areas still free from the pest that are at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area still free from the pest at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u></p>	<p>This will make the term used consistent with the remainder of the document. Revised for clarity</p>	<p>United States of America</p>
[110]	28	Substantive	<p>In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the</u></p>	<p>4th sentence: This makes the statement either/or. The original text is confusing. Here we are talking about the endangered area, not where the pest is.</p>	<p>Yemen</p>



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>		
[111]	28	Substantive	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area does not necessarily need not to be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	4th sentence: This makes the statement either/or. The original text is confusing. Here we are talking about the endangered area, not where the pest is.	Oman
[112]	28	Substantive	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest it is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification delimitation of the parts of the endangered area at risk considered free from the pest should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u>	There is a lower limit to the possible size of parts of an endangered area: Although not explicitly expressed (e.g. in the Glossary or other ISPMs) there is a supposition that the size of an area (or part of an area) is larger than e.g. a place of production. Thus, 'of any size' seems incorrect and in any case superfluous. 'Delimitation' seems more correct and understandable than 'quantification' of an area. An endangered area is 'at risk' per definition, -the issue at stake is that it is considered pest free.	European Union
[113]	28	Technical	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). <u>When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the</u>	If the part of the potential distribution which is not affected is the most important production area in the country, then it does not matter how limited or not that area is. There is still some area of	Canada



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<p>endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area that are at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be contiguous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</p>	<p>production that you wish to protect and which is at risk. Other suggested changes are there to clarify the meaning.</p>	
[114]	28	Translation	<p>In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.-</p>	<p>Translate "Thus", like "es decir", instead of "a saber". Explanation: most common term in Spanish.</p>	OIRSA
[115]	29	Editorial	<p>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is also being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment. For example, large countries in which specified crops are</p>	<p>Small typo changes and an example to clarify meaning.</p>	New Zealand



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>restricted by climate to well defined areas.</u>		
[116]	29	Editorial	<p>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is <u>widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country.</u></p> <p>However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</p>		United States of America
[117]	29	Editorial	<p>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is <u>widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u></p>	Move paragraph 29 after the new location of paragraph 28. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control".	Costa Rica ,Mexico
[118]	29	Editorial	<p>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be</p>	Move paragraph 29 after the new location of paragraph 28. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control".	Uruguay



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.		
[119]	29	Editorial	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>	Move paragraph 29 to after new position of paragraph 28 to group text related to not widely distributed all together in the same section.	COSAVE,Chile,Brazil
[120]	29	Editorial	The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.	Move para 28 to after 33b	Paraguay
[121]	29	Editorial	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in</u>	Move paragraph 29 after the new location of paragraph 28. To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control".	Argentina



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>		
[122]	29	Editorial	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution, and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in determining</u> iding <u>phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>	Adding a coma in the second sentence provides clarity as to what is meant here Improves English.	Canada
[123]	29	Editorial	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically</u> typically <u>made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>	Move paragraph 28 to after 33b To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control" The NPPO is always responsible for making this decision.	Nicaragua
[124]	29	Editorial	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and for</u> for <u>which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic</u>	For better understanding	El Salvador



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>		
[125]	29	Editorial	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and for which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>	Move paragraph 28 to after 33b To organize the text separating those related to the concepts of "not widely distributed" from those related to "official control" The text modification is for to clarify.	OIRSA
[126]	29	Substantive	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is not widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed <u>applies (i.e. the endangered area) and where the pest is under which is or being considered for official control.</u> The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the <u>endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment <u>and spread.</u></u></u>	Sentence 1: It is necessary to create an explicit link to the uses of 'endangered area' in many other parts of this text. Also, referral here to the process of investigating whether a pest is not widely distributed seems inappropriate as in paragraph 28 this status have already been defined (cf. EPPO's general comment). Last sentence: This is about the events 'establishment' and 'spread', not about the state 'distribution'.	EPPO,Norway ,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan
[127]	29	Substantive	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing <u>that pest under</u> official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a</u>	more correct--the pest is under official control, not the area.	United States of America



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>		
[128]	29	Substantive	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>	The NPPO is always responsible for making this decision.	Costa Rica
[129]	29	Substantive	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u>	The NPPO is always responsible for making this decision.	Uruguay
[130]	29	Substantive	<u>The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire</u>	The NPPO is always responsible for making this decision.	COSAVE,Argentina ,Chile,Brazil



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.		
[131]	29	Substantive	The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is <u>not</u> widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed <u>applies (i.e. the endangered area) and where the pest is under which is or being</u> considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment <u>and spread</u> .	Sentence 1: It is necessary to create an explicit link to the uses of 'endangered area' in many other parts of this text. Also, referral here to the process of investigating whether a pest is not widely distributed seems inappropriate as in paragraph 28 this status have already been defined (cf. EPPO's general comment). Last sentence: This is about the events 'establishment' and 'spread', not about the state 'distribution'.	European Union
[132]	29	Substantive	The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is typically made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.	The NPPO is always responsible for making this decision.	OIRSA
[133]	33	Editorial	For quarantine pests, eradication and containment may have an element of suppression. For regulated non-quarantine pests, suppression may be used to avoid unacceptable economic impact as it applies to the intended use of plants for planting.	(33a) Moved from para 27 and tittle added to group text related to not widely distributed all together in the same section. (33b) Moved from para 28 to	Paraguay



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<p><u>(33a) "Not widely distributed"</u> <u>This concept refers to a pest's geographic occurrence within an area. Any pest may be categorized as widely distributed in an area, or not widely distributed, or absent. Transient occurrences of pests in an area are not expected to lead to establishment and therefore are not relevant.</u> <u>(33b) In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s). When a pest is considered not widely distributed this means that the pest is limited to parts of the endangered area, i.e. it has reached only a limited part of its potential distribution within the endangered area or has been eradicated from parts of that area. Thus, when a pest is not widely distributed in an area, there are unaffected parts of the area at risk from further introduction or spread. An endangered area need not be continuous but may consist of several distinct parts of any size. In order to justify the statement of a pest being not widely distributed, a description and quantification of the parts of the endangered area at risk should be made available if requested. There is a degree of uncertainty attached to any categorization of distribution. The categorization may also change over time.</u> <u>(33c) The area for which the NPPO is investigating whether or not the pest is widely distributed should be the same as the area for which the economic impact is being analysed and which is considered for official control. The decision that a pest is a quarantine pest, including consideration of its distribution and placing the endangered area under official control, is (*) typically (this term is eliminated, please see the template) made by an NPPO with respect to an entire country. However, in some instances it may be more appropriate to decide if a pest is a quarantine pest with respect to parts of a country rather than the whole country. In that case, it is the potential economic importance of the pest for those parts that has to be considered in deciding phytosanitary measures. Examples of when this may be appropriate are countries whose territories include one or more islands or other cases where there are natural or artificially created barriers to pest distribution and establishment.</u></p>	<p>group text related to not widely distributed all together in the same section. (33c) Moved from para 29 to group text related to not widely distributed all together in the same section. (*)The NPPO is always responsible for making this decision.</p>	
[134]	39	Technical	<p>if downgrading or reclassifying is permitted within an domestic national official control programme, similar options should be available for imported consignments.</p>	<p>More precisely contrasting the import requirements</p>	<p>EPPO, Norway , Russian Federation , Ukraine ,Morocco , Uzbekistan</p>



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
[135]	39	Technical	if downgrading or reclassifying is permitted within an <u>domestic national</u> official control programme, similar options should be available for imported consignments.	More precisely contrasting the import requirements	European Union
[136]	44	Substantive	<u>2.4 Pest risk analysis</u>	Section 2.4 should be moved ahead of the other sections that are related to official control for a more logical flow of ideas.	Canada
[137]	45	Editorial	<u>Application of the definition of a quarantine pest requires knowledge of potential economic importance, potential distribution and official control applied (ISPM 2:2007). The categorization of a pest as present and widely distributed or present but not widely distributed is determined in relation to its potential distribution. This potential distribution represents the areas where the pest could become established if given the opportunity, i.e. its hosts are present and environmental factors such as climate and soil are favourable. ISPM 11:2004 provides guidance on the factors to be considered in assessing the probability of establishment and spread. In the case of a pest that is present but not widely distributed, the assessment of potential economic importance should relate to the areas where the pest is not established.</u>	Clarity	EPPO,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan
[138]	45	Editorial	<u>Application of the definition of a quarantine pest requires knowledge of potential economic importance, potential distribution and official control applied (ISPM 2:2007). The categorization of a pest as "present and widely distributed" or "present but not widely distributed" is determined in relation to its potential distribution. This potential distribution represents the areas where the pest could become established if given the opportunity, i.e. its hosts are present and environmental factors such as climate and soil are favourable. ISPM 11:2004 provides guidance on the factors to be considered in assessing the probability of establishment and spread. In the case of a pest that is present but not widely distributed, the assessment of potential economic importance should relate to the areas where the pest is not established.</u>	Clarity	European Union
[139]	45	Technical	<u>Application of the definition of a quarantine pest requires knowledge of potential economic importance, potential distribution and official control (ISPM 2:2007). The categorization of a pest as present and widely distributed or present but not widely distributed is determined in relation to its potential distribution. This potential distribution represents the areas where the pest could become established if given the opportunity, i.e. its hosts are present and environmental factors such as climate and soil are favourable. ISPM 11:2004 provides guidance on the factors to be considered in assessing the probability of establishment and spread.</u>	Soil is probably not an 'environmental factor', and in any case probably not relevant.	EPPO,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>In the case of a pest that is present but not widely distributed, the assessment of potential economic importance should relate to the areas where the pest is not established.</u>		
[140]	45	Technical	<u>Application of the definition of a quarantine pest requires knowledge of potential economic importance, potential distribution and official control applied (ISPM 2:2007). The categorization of a pest as "present and widely distributed" or "present but not widely distributed" is determined in relation to its potential distribution. This potential distribution represents the areas where the pest could become established if given the opportunity, i.e. its hosts are present and environmental factors such as climate and soil are favourable. ISPM 11:2004 provides guidance on the factors to be considered in assessing the probability of establishment and spread. In the case of a pest that is present but not widely distributed, the assessment of potential economic importance should relate to the areas where the pest is not established.</u>	Soil is probably not an 'environmental factor', and in any case probably not relevant.	European Union
[141]	45	Translation	<u>Application of the definition of a quarantine pest requires knowledge of potential economic importance, potential distribution and official control (ISPM 2:2007). The categorization of a pest as present and widely distributed or present but not widely distributed is determined in relation to its potential distribution. This potential distribution represents the areas where the pest could become established if given the opportunity, i.e. its hosts are present and environmental factors such as climate and soil are favourable. ISPM 11:2004 provides guidance on the factors to be considered in assessing the probability of establishment and spread. In the case of a pest that is present but not widely distributed, the assessment of potential economic importance should relate to the areas where the pest is not established.</u>	Translate "Thus", like "es decir", instead of "a saber". Explanation: most common term in Spanish.	OIRSA
[142]	53	Editorial	<u>Surveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area. and whether it is not widely distributed.</u>	For consistency the deleted is redundant	Ghana
[143]	53	Editorial	<u>Surveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area and whether it is not widely distributed.</u>	For consistency the deleted is redundant	Nigeria
[144]	53	Editorial	<u>Surveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area and whether it is not widely distributed.</u>	For consistency the deleted is redundant	Cameroon
[145]	53	Substantive	<u>Surveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area and whether it is not widely distributed.</u>	Surveillance provides data on the geographical distribution of a pest in an area, but the concept of NWD furthermore has to take into account whether that area is actually an endangered area. Thus, surveillance in	EPPO,Norway ,Russian Federation ,Ukraine ,Morocco ,Uzbekistan



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
				itself cannot provide the answer whether as pest is NWD	
[146]	53	Substantive	<u>Surveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area and whether it is not widely distributed.</u>	Surveillance provides data on the geographical distribution of a pest in an area, but the concept of NWD furthermore has to take into account whether that area is actually an endangered area. Thus, surveillance in itself cannot provide the answer whether a pest is NWD	European Union
[147]	53	Substantive	<u>In addition to other sources of information, sSurveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area and whether it is not widely distributed.</u>	Provides options other than surveillance for determining if a pest is not widely distributed in an area.	Canada
[148]	54	Editorial	<u>ISPM 6:1997 provides guidance on surveillance describes the components of survey and monitoring systems, and includes provisions on transparency. Biological factors such as pest life cycle, means of dispersal and rate of reproduction may influence the design of surveillance programmes, the interpretation of survey data and the level of confidence in the categorization of a pest as not widely distributed. The distribution of a pest in an area is not a static condition. Changing conditions or new information may necessitate a review <u>reconsideration</u> of whether a pest is not widely distributed.</u>	Sentence 1: Simpler language. No need to include the wording from the scope of ISPM 6. Sentence 4: more precise word.	EPPO, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Morocco, Uzbekistan
[149]	54	Editorial	<u>ISPM 6:1997 provides guidance on surveillance describes the components of survey and monitoring systems, and includes provisions on transparency. Biological factors such as pest life cycle, means of dispersal and rate of reproduction may influence the design of surveillance programmes, the interpretation of survey data and the level of confidence in the categorization of a pest as not widely distributed. The distribution of a pest in an area is not a static condition. Changing conditions or new information may necessitate a review <u>reconsideration</u> of whether a pest is not widely distributed.</u>	Sentence 1: Simpler language. No need to include the wording from the scope of ISPM 6. Sentence 4: more precise word.	European Union
[150]	55	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed" is not a description of pest status listed in ISPM 8:1998. Rather it encompasses <u>may refer to</u> a number of pest situations described therein. Depending on its distribution relative to the endangered area, the status of a pest that is not widely distributed may be described using one or more of the examples provided in ISPM 8:1998.</u>	NWD is not all encompassing. The term could be misleading and should be changed to reflect this.	United States of America
[151]	55	Editorial	<u>"Not widely distributed" is not a term included in the description of pest status listed in ISPM 8:1998. Rather it encompasses a number of pest</u>	To clarify	El Salvador



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>situations described therein. Depending on its distribution relative to the endangered area, the status of a pest that is not widely distributed may be described using one or more of the examples provided in ISPM 8:1998.</u>		