**2008-008: Draft Specification on Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood 2013-02-28**

| **Comm. no.**  | **Para. no.**  | **Comment type**  | **Comment**  | **Explanation**  | **Language**  | **Country**  | **Steward's Response**  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.  | *G*  | Editorial  | This ISPM is accepted. However, implementation will be difficult due to the type of information required for certification such as ﻿i. Determining factors for age of trees﻿ii. Origin of the wood product.﻿EWG is invited to:﻿i. Make provision for wood and handicraft products purchased at duty free shops at International airports﻿ii. Consider inclusion of some other wood products such as charcoal and wood ashes capable of harbouring pests.   | Information required will be difficult to implement   | English  | Nigeria  |    |
| 2.  | *G*  | Editorial  | I support the document as it is and I have no comments   |    | English  | Mexico  |    |
| 3.  | *G*  | Editorial  | Specific the time it will take the group to perform the tasks described   | Clarify   | English  | Costa Rica  |    |
| 4.  | *G*  | Editorial  | I support the document as it is and I have no comments   |    | English  | Ghana  |    |
| 5.  | *G*  | Editorial  | I support the document as it is and I have no comments   |    | English  | Saint Kitts And Nevis  |    |
| 6.  | *G*  | Substantive  | En la descripción de tareas se sugiere tener en cuenta que: Los elementos a considerar en una evaluación de riesgos fitosanitarios asociados a las maderas exportadas como productos acabados o artesanias puede incluir los siguientes componentes:Inventario de Maderas que se utilizan para las distintas artesaníasCategorización de plagas asociadas a las especies utilizadasNivel de procesamiento de las maderasDeterminación de Elementos de riesgo asociados a las artesanías elaboradasRequerimientos de mitigación de riesgos fitosanitariosProcedimientos de mitigación recomendadosCertificación fitosanitaria de productos elaborados.   | Es aconsejable desarrollar un proceso sistemático que permita reducir al máximo la presencia de plagas con estos productos, y ofrecer condiciones de mitigación de riesgos para su exportación.   | Español  | Colombia  |    |
| 7.  | *G*  | Substantive  | This draft specification should be an annex to the draft ISPM titled "Management of pest risks associated with international movement of wood (2006-29)".   | This draft specification and the draft ISPM titled "Management of pest risk associated with international movement of wook (2006-029)" seem to overlap scope because both would provide guidelines on the development of phytosanitary measures for wook products. It is requested that relevant standards be integrated into one standard so that NPPOs can apply it properly without inviting unnecessary confusion.   | English  | Japan  |    |
| 8.  | *1*  | Substantive  | **DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008)**   | We question how this proposed standard will relate to an existing standard (ISPM 32) and to a draft standard on international movement of wood. As it is written now, it seems like it would be appropriate to make it an annex to ISPM 32 since it is dealing with a certain class of commodity (handicrafts) and the inherent risks associated with handicrafts. Given that the draft standard on international movement of wood will presumably cover products made of wood excluding wood packing material, it doesn’t seem like this standard will address anything different so it isn’t justified to maintain it as a stand-alone document. One option would be to task the TPFQ to compare this proposed work with the international movement of wood standard to determine if this document is even necessary or if it should simply be an annex to ISPM 32 or the wood standard. Alternatively if the text is made to focus on “handicrafts made of plant products including wood” – that is including grass, straw, bamboo, etc. then this could be appropriate for a standalone document. Further it is confusing the proposed specification to discuss “raw wood” then include such products as plywood and other processed wood products. This is contradictory. In order to avoid confusion with the draft standard on international movement of wood and to focus this standard we propose to delete “from raw wood” from the title and throughout the standard (global change) so that the standard is focused on “handicrafts” made from plant products (including wood).   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 9.  | *1*  | Substantive  | **DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: International movement of Wwood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008)**   | This is in order to specify that this standard will apply during international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The suggestion will be in line with the first sentence in paragraph 6 and also paragraph 12.   | English  | South Africa  |    |
| 10.  | *4*  | Substantive  | Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood.   | See comment in paragraph 1   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 11.  | *4*  | Substantive  | International movement of Wwood products and handicrafts made from raw wood.   | This is in order to specify that this standard will apply during international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The suggestion will be in line with the first sentence in paragraph 6 and also paragraph 12.   | English  | South Africa  |    |
| 12.  | *6*  | Editorial  | The increasing international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood may be associated with increasing risks of introduction and spread of a variety of quarantine pests such as bark beetles, wood boring insects, fungi and nematodes that may be harboured by these articles. Recognizing the serious risks posed by the international movement of untreated wood packaging material, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) developed and adopted ISPM 15:2009 *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.* The only standard developed by the IPPC related wood products is the ISPM 15, hHowever as ISPM 15:2009 this standard is specific for wood packaging material and does not address the risks related to wood products and handicrafts, there is a need to provide guidance on the development of phytosanitary measures for wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood.    | Facilitates understanding of the text starting with the most general to the specific   | English  | Costa Rica  |    |
| 13.  | *6*  | Editorial  | The increasing international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood may be associated with increasing risks of introduction and spread of a variety of quarantine pests such as bark beetles, wood boring insects, fungi and nematodes that may be harboured by associated with these articles. Recognizing the serious risks posed by the international movement of untreated wood packaging material, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) developed and adopted ISPM 15:2009 *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.* However as ISPM 15:2009 does not address the risks related to wood products and handicrafts, there is a need to provide guidance on the development of phytosanitary measures for wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood.   | "A variety of" was deleted because is not necessary. "Harboured by" was replaced with a term more commonly used in ISPMs   | English  | Uruguay, COSAVE,Argentina, Brazil, Peru  |    |
| 14.  | *6*  | Editorial  | The increasing international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood may be associated with increasing risks of introduction and spread of a variety of quarantine pests such as bark beetles, wood boring insects, fungi and nematodes that may be harboured by these articles. Recognizing the serious risks posed by the international movement of untreated wood packaging material, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) developed and adopted ISPM 15:2009 *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.* However, as ISPM 15:2009 does not address the risks related to wood products and handicrafts, there is a need to provide guidance on the development of phytosanitary measures for wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood.   | Addition of the comma after the word “However” in the beginning of the last sentence. It is grammatically correct to inset the comma.   | English  | South Africa  |    |
| 15.  | *6*  | Substantive  | The increasing international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood may be associated with increasing risks of introduction and spread of a variety of quarantine pests such as bark beetles, wood boring insects, fungi and nematodes that may be harboured by these articles. Recognizing the serious risks posed by the international movement of untreated wood packaging material, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) developed and adopted ISPM 15:2009 *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.*However as ISPM 15:2009 does not address the risks related to wood products and handicrafts, there is a need to provide guidance on the development of phytosanitary measures for wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood.   | “Handicrafts” needs to be explained and defined since this can be a lot of different things.   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 16.  | *6*  | Substantive  | The increasing international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood may be associated with increasing risks of introduction and spread of a variety of quarantine pests such as bark beetles, wood boring insects, fungi and nematodes that may be harboured by these articles. Recognizing the serious risks posed by the international movement of untreated wood packaging material, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) developed and adopted ISPM 15:2009 *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.* However as ISPM 15:2009 adopted ISPMs does not specifically address the pest risks related to wood products and handicrafts, and there is a need to provide guidance on the development of phytosanitary measures for wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood.   | The reason is that adopted ISPMs do not provide specific guidance and not the fact that ISPM 15 is not applicable to these products   | English  | Uruguay, COSAVEArgentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru  |    |
| 17.  | *6*  | Technical  | The increasing international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood may be associated with increasing risks of introduction and spread of a variety of quarantine pests such as bark beetles, wood boring insects, fungi and nematodes that may be harboured by these articles. Some of these pests are considered quarantine pests by countries. Recognizing the serious risks posed by the international movement of untreated wood packaging material, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) developed and adopted ISPM 15:2009 *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.* However as ISPM 15:2009 does not address the risks related to wood products and handicrafts, there is a need to provide guidance on the development of phytosanitary measures for wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood.   | The pest groups mentioned contain both QPs and NQPs. It's more precise to mention that only some of them are considered QPs by countries.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 18.  | *8*  | Editorial  | This standard willshould assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in assessing the potential phytosanitary risks and establishing suitable phytosanitary measures to manage the risk related to the importation of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The standard willshould provide guidance to NPPOs in categorizing the commodities/articles according to the level of risk they pose when moved in international trade (low, medium, high) taking into consideration their intended use. The standard willshould also propose and describe appropriate phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests potentially harboured by this pathway to an acceptable level.   | 'should' is normally used for this context   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 19.  | *8*  | Editorial  | This standard will assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in assessing the potential phytosanitary pest risks and establishing suitable phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk related associated to the importation of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The standard will provide guidance to NPPOs in categorizing the commodities/articles wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood according to the level of pest risk they pose when moved in international trade (low, medium, high) taking into consideration their intended use. The standard will also propose and describe appropriate phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests potentially harboured by this pathway to an acceptable level.   | Pest risk is proposed instead of risk (Glossary term) "Related" is changed by "associated" because is a term more commonly used "Commodities/articles" was replaced to be specific. Text deleted at the end of the paragrapah because it is redundant, this was already mentioned in the first sentence of this paragraph   | English  | Uruguay, COSAVE,Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru  |    |
| 20.  | *8*  | Substantive  | This standard will assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in assessing the potential phytosanitary risks and establishing suitable phytosanitary measures to manage the risk related to the importation of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The standard will describe what products are included under the term "handicrafts" and describe the types of pest risks that may be posed by such products. It will provide guidance to NPPOs in categorizing the commodities/articles according to the level of risk they pose when moved in international trade (low, medium, high) taking into consideration their intended use. The standard will also propose and describe appropriate phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests potentially harboured by this pathway to an acceptable level.   | Task #1 should be part of the scope – that is FIRST define exactly what is meant by “handicrafts” and what sort of products are included in the standard; Task #2 is also part of the scope – once we define what products are included in the standard, then address what pests are covered in the standard. Rating risk low medium and high is purely subjective and should be left to each country   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 21.  | *8*  | Substantive  | This standard will assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in assessing the potential phytosanitary risks and establishing suitable phytosanitary measures to manage the risk related to the importation of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The standard will provide guidance to NPPOs in categorizing the commodities/articles according to the level of risk they pose when moved in international trade (low, medium, high) taking into consideration their intended use. The standard will also propose and describe appropriate phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests potentially harboured by this pathway to an acceptable level. It will cover both commercial quantities and souvenirs brought into the country by travellers.   | Calrification of scope to cover all quantities of products and handicrafts   | English  | Australia  |    |
| 22.  | *8*  | Substantive  | This standard will assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in assessing the potential phytosanitary risks and establishing suitable phytosanitary measures to manage the risk related to the importation of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The standard will provide guidance to NPPOs in categorizing the commodities/articles according to the level of risk they pose when moved in international trade (low, medium, high) taking into consideration their intended use and method and degree of processing. The standard will also propose and describe appropriate phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests potentially harboured by this pathway to an acceptable level.   | For consistency with ISPM 32   | English  | Uruguay, COSAVE, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru  |    |
| 23.  | *8*  | Substantive  | This standard will assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in assessing the potential phytosanitary risks and establishing suitable phytosanitary measures to manage the risk related to the importation of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The standard will provide guidance to NPPOs in categorizing the commodities/articles according to the level of risk they pose when moved in international trade (low, medium, high) taking into consideration their intended use. The standard will also propose and describe appropriate phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests potentially harboured by this pathway to an acceptable level.   | "phytosanitary risks" being used in this paragraph. Then "pest risk" used in para.12 (2). There is need for consistency   | English  | Zambia  |    |
| 24.  | *8*  | Technical  | This standard will assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in assessing the potential phytosanitary risks and establishing suitable phytosanitary measures to manage the risk related to the importation international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood. The standard will provide guidance to NPPOs in categorizing the commodities/articles according to the level of risk they pose when moved in international trade (low, medium, high) taking into consideration their intended use. The standard will also propose and describe appropriate phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests potentially harboured by this pathway to an acceptable level.   | To be consistent with the reason for the standard   | English  | Uruguay, COSAVE, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru  |    |
| 25.  | *11*  | Substantive  | 1. Determine whether wood products and handicrafts include all products made from raw wood, plywood, oriented strand boards (OSB), cardboard paper, etc and non wood components such as bamboo, grasses, foliage, etc.

   | See comments on paragraph 8 regarding task 1   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 26.  | *11*  | Substantive  | 1. Define 'wood products' and 'handicrafts'
2. Determine whether wood products and handicrafts include all products made from raw wood, plywood, oriented strand boards (OSB), cardboard paper, etc and non wood components such as bamboo, grasses, foliage, etc.

   | Need definitions of these terms so that it is clear what is actually covered, noting raw wood is already defined.   | English  | Australia  |    |
| 27.  | *11*  | Substantive  | 1. Determine whether wood products and handicrafts include all products made from raw wood, plywood, oriented strand boards (OSB), cardboard paper, etc and non wood components such as bamboo, grasses, foliage, etc.Delete “ plywood, oriented strand boards (OSB) , cardboard paper, etc and non wood components such as bamboo, grasses ,foliage, etc.

   | Because plywood, oriented strand boards (OSB) , cardboard paper and non wood components such as bamboo, grasses , foliage are not raw wood. And this standard draft is the same with the scope of the ISPM 15.   | English  | China  |    |
| 28.  | *11*  | Technical  | 1. Review existing relevant ISPMs, regional standards, national regulations or any available agreements and identify whether any relevant information or concepts could be included in this standard.
2. ﻿Determine whether the category wood products and handicrafts should include all products made from raw wood, plywood, oriented strand boards (OSB), cardboard paper, etc and products including non wood components such as bamboo, grasses, foliage, etc.

   | 1. Task 1 is the original task 6 moved from paragraph 26 2. More precise wording related to the scope of the standard.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 29.  | *11*  | Technical  | 1. Determine whether wood products and handicrafts include all products made (partly) from raw wood, plywood, oriented strand boards (OSB), cardboard paper, etc and non wood components such as bamboo, grasses, foliage, etc.

   | Often products are made only partly from wood, that should be included in this ISPM to be developed.   | English  | Netherlands  |    |
| 30.  | *11*  | Technical  | 1. Determinar si los productos madereros y las artesanías engloban todos los productos fabricados con madera en bruto, madera contrachapada, tableros de astillas orientadas, cartón, etc. y los componentes que no sean de madera, como el bambú, las gramíneas, el follaje, etc.

   | Se considera que la madera contrachapada y los tableros de astillas orientadas no deben incluirse en el análisis debido que estos productos son procesados y son sometidos a temperaturas y presiones, determinadas, lo que mitiga el riesgo de posibles plagas y enfermedades. Se sugiere contemplar entre la norma otras artesanías de origen vegetal como de fibras naturales, semillas, cortezas de frutos (e.j. coco)   | Español  | Colombia  |    |
| 31.  | *12*  | Substantive  | 1. Describe the pest risks posed by the international movement of wood products and handicrafts

   | See comments on paragraph 8 regarding task 2   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 32.  | *12*  | Substantive  | 1. Describe the pest risks posed by the international movement of wood products and handicrafts

   | See comment in paragraph 8 concern the usage of the words phytosanitary risk/pest risk   | English  | Zambia  |    |
| 33.  | *12*  | Technical  | 1. Describe the pest risks posed by the international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood and list examples of pests of concern.

   | 'made from raw wood' added to give more focus on the actual scope of the ISPM. The rest of the added text to be moved from paragraph 13, which is proposed for deletion.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 34.  | *13*  | Substantive  | 1. identify examples of pests of concern

   | The standard will need to clarify whether it is talking about primary pests (e.g. pests of raw wood) or whether it is including secondary pests – e.g. termites, dry wood pests, storage pests, etc.   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 35.  | *13*  | Technical  | 1. identify examples of pests of concern

   | Moved to para 12, where it makes a complete task.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 36.  | *14*  | Substantive  | 1. the effect of the intended use, including disposal, of the wood products and handicrafts on the level of pest risk

   | It would be important to consider the level of pest risk associated with the ultimate disposal of the wood products and handicrafts   | English  | Canada  |    |
| 37.  | *14*  | Technical  | 1. the effect of the intended use of the wood products and handicrafts on the level of pest risk

   | Proposed to be moved after 15, where it belongs better.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 38.  | *15*  | Editorial  | 1. Consider the practical aspects related to the production of wood products and handicrafts. For example but not restricted to:

   | A superfluous article   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 39.  | *15*  | Technical  | 1. ﻿Consider the practical aspects related to the production of wood products and handicrafts that may affect pest risk,. Ffor example but not restricted to:﻿﻿﻿a. intended use

   | A wider approach is proposed than only production to cover also the intended use (indent moved from para 14).   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 40.  | *17*  | Technical  | 1. wood types (hard wood, soft wood, etc…), species and sources (origin) (e.g. temperate, tropical etc)

   | 'Species' is another general element that should be mentioned here along with wood type and origin. 'sources' is superfluous.    | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 41.  | *18*  | Editorial  | c .parts, health condition and age of trees from which articles were made, and prevalence of pests associated with this species of tree e.g. roots, bark, stems and branches (with and without bark).   | A missing dot   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 42.  | *18*  | Editorial  | c .parts, health condition and age of trees from which articles were made, and prevalence of pests associated with this species of tree e.g roots, bark, stems and branches (with and without bark). Left indent   |  'c' should be left indent,like 'a' and 'b'.   | English  | China  |    |
| 43.  | *18*  | Substantive  | c .parts, health condition and age of trees from which articles were made, and prevalence of pests associated with this species of tree e.g roots, bark, stems and branches (with and without bark).   | This information will be almost impossible to determine in the real world and even harder to enforce. Suggest deleting this point.   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 44.  | *18*  | Substantive  | c .parts, health condition and age of treesb from which articles were made, and prevalence of pests associated with this species of tree e.g roots, bark, stems and branches (with and without bark).   | "age of tree which articles were made from". This is a dificult requirement. especially in developing countries. unless otherwise   | English  | Zambia  |    |
| 45.  | *18*  | Substantive  | c .parts, health condition and age of trees from which articles were made, and prevalence of pests associated with this species of tree e.g roots, bark, stems and branches (with and without bark).Delete “health condition and age of trees”   | wood products and handicrafts are almostly made from the leftover bits and pieces of raw wood, so it is difficult to know the informations such as health condition and age of trees.   | English  | China  |    |
| 46.  | *18*  | Technical  | c .parts, health condition and age of trees from which articles were made, and prevalence of pests associated with this species and particular part of tree e.g roots, bark, stems and branches (with and without bark).   | A reference to parts of trees is relevant as the examples of parts follow.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 47.  | *18*  | Technical  | c .parts, and health condition and age of trees from which articles were made, and prevalence of pests associated with this species of tree e.g roots, bark, stems and branches (with and without bark).   | It is unlikely to know the age of trees from which articles were made   | English  | Uruguay, COSAVE, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru  |    |
| 48.  | *19*  | Editorial  | 1. sizes and types of wood products and handicrafts

   | The words should be in plural.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 49.  | *19*  | Translation  | 1. el tamaño y el tipo de productos madereros y artesanías;

   | Independiente del tamaño de la pieza de madera, tanto piezas pequeñas como grandes, pueden ser atacadas por insectos y otros organismos asociados a esta. Existen insectos de madera muy pequeños como algunos Lyctidae, Anobiidae o Scolytinae que podrían venir asociados a piezas muy pequeñas. Por este motivo consideramos que no es necesario hacer éste análisis.   | Español  | Colombia  |    |
| 50.  | *20*  | Technical  | 1. level of processing (including the effects of paints and lacquers - refer to ISPM 32), moisture content and duration of storage

   | This is more a suggestion for possible rewriting of the paragraph.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 51.  | *21*  | Editorial  | 1. Consider the practical aspects unique to cargo logistics (e.g. complex nature of transportation networks and impacts of delayed delivery, rapid turnaround of shipment carriers) and consider how phytosanitary risks can be addressed in consistency with this system (e.g. as appropriate by focussing on measures at place of origin rather than at arrival)

   | A superfluous letter   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 52.  | *21*  | Substantive  | 1. Consider the practical aspects unique to cargo logistics (e.g. complex nature of transportation networks and impacts of delayed delivery, rapid turnaround of shipment carriers) and consider how phytosanitary risks can be addressed in consistency with this system (e.g. as appropriate by focussing on measures at place of origin rather than at arrival)

   | This point should be deleted. This is not a problem unique to handicrafts and is really an operational issue related to inspection at ports of entry and preclearance/risk management in country of origin. These activities are already covered in other standards and do not need to be re-addressed here.   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 53.  | *21*  | Technical  | 1. Consider the practical aspects unique to cargo logistics (e.g. complex nature of transportation networks and impacts of delayed delivery, rapid turnaround of shipment carriers) and consider how phytosanitary risks can be addressed in consistency with this system (e.g. as appropriate by focussing on measures at place of origin rather than at arrival)

   | Superfluous text   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 54.  | *21*  | Technical  | 1. Consider the practical aspects unique to cargo logistics (e.g. complex nature of transportation networks and impacts of delayed delivery, rapid turnaround of shipment carriers) and consider how phytosanitary pest risks can be addressed in consistency with this system (e.g. as appropriate by focussing on measures at place of origin rather than at arrival)

   | Glossary term   | English  | Uruguay, COSAVE,Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru  |    |
| 55.  | *22*  | Editorial  | 1. Determinar las medidas fitosanitarias apropiadas para responder amitigar los distintos riesgos de plagas (insectos, nematodos u hongos), por ejemplo:

   | Sugerencia para dar mayor claridad a lo que se quiere en el texto.   | Español  | Colombia  |    |
| 56.  | *23*  | Substantive  | 1. appropriate treatment methods
2. ﻿options for timing of treatment applications

   | Treatments may be an important element of the standard.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 57.  | *24*  | Editorial  | 1. options for phytosanitary certification and  verification approaches. Considertaking into account that most pests associated with wooden articles are cryptic in nature, and visual inspection cannot effectively mitigate the risks related to these pests.

   | Better wording   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 58.  | *24*  | Substantive  | 1. options for phytosanitary certification and  verification approaches. Consider that most pests associated with wooden articles are cryptic in nature, and visual inspection cannot effectively mitigate the risks related to these pests.Add “ categorizing and managing the phytosanitary certification and conformity assessment according to the level of risks of products”

   | It’s operational.   | English  | China  |    |
| 59.  | *24*  | Technical  | 1. options for phytosanitary certification and  verification approaches. Consider that most pests associated with wooden articles products or handicrafts are cryptic in nature, and visual inspection cannot effectively mitigate the risks related to these pests.

   | More precise and focused on the scope of the ISPM.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 60.  | *25*  | Substantive  | 1. options and need for compliance verification at arrival, including inspection practicesoptions and need for compliance verification at arrival, including inspection practices that may be required based on types of pests and the complexity and rapid nature of cargo clearance systems, and possible emergency actions when pests are detected.

   | The first part of the sentence to read: options and need for compliance verification at arrival, including appropriate sampling procedures and inspection practices. (included appropriate sampling procedure)   | English  | Zambia  |    |
| 61.  | *26*  | Technical  | 1. Review existing relevant ISPMs, regional standards, national regulations or any available agreement that could be considered during the development of this standard.

   | Task to moved after paragraph 10 as task 1.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 62.  | *29*  | Editorial  | 1. Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

   | Full name should be used, as in para 27.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 63.  | *29*  | Substantive  | 1. Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the SC.Add an article after para no 29 “Consider the factors such as processing technology, use and material, appropriate phytosanistary measures for different levels of risk on assessing the level of risk for wood products and handicrafts and categorizing the wood products by deep processing or simple processing.”
2.

   | It’s operational.   | English  | China  |    |
| 64.  | *36*  | Substantive  | **Expertise**Suggestion “The expert from China is invited to attend drafting the standard as one expert of working group. ”   | China is a big exporter of wood products . And Chinese experts know more information such as production practices of wood products and handicrafts.   | English  | China  |    |
| 65.  | *37*  | Substantive  | A working group of five to seven phytosanitary experts with expertise and extensive knowledge in one or more of the following areas: development or implementation of phytosanitary measures to manage pest risk associated with the international movement of wood and wooden regulated articles, pest risk analysis (PRA), wood product manufacture and cargo logistics. The working group should consist of a good representation of exporting and importing countrie﻿s.  Participant(s) from the wood products and handicrafts industry may be invited to attend the relevant parts of the EWG meeting(s) as an invited expert(s).﻿  It is also recommended that the working group include at least oneexpert from the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ).   | It would be important to consider both importing and exporting country perspectives in the development of this standard. Input from industry would be valuable to ensure operational considerations are factored into the standard's development.   | English  | Canada  |    |
| 66.  | *37*  | Substantive  | A working group of five to seven phytosanitary experts with expertise and extensive knowledge in one or more of the following areas: development or implementation of phytosanitary measures to manage pest risk associated with the international movement of wood and wooden regulated articles, pest risk analysis (PRA), and wood product manufacture and cargo logistics. It is also recommended that the working group include at least oneexpert from the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ).   | This is a general problem and not unique to handicrafts   | English  | United States of America  |    |
| 67.  | *37*  | Technical  | A working group of five to seven phytosanitary experts with expertise and extensive knowledge in one or more of the following areas: development or implementation of phytosanitary measures to manage pest risk associated with the international movement of wood and wooden regulated articles, pest risk analysis (PRA), wood product manufacture and cargo logistics. It is also recommended that the working group include at least oneexpert from the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ).   | There is no recommendation in the first sentence, so no need to say 'also' in the second.   | English  | EPPO, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Morocco, Slovenia, Belarus  |    |
| 68.  | *38*  | Editorial  | **Participants: formation of technical committee from different countries especially whose have main problem regarding to this topic**   | regarding to improt of bamboo and grasses to Jordan we recommend to prarticipate in technichal committee   | English  | Jordan  |    |
| 69.  | *42*  | Substantive  | **ISPM 15.** 2009. *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.﻿ISPM 11. 2013 *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests.*﻿ Rome. IPPC, FAO.﻿ISPM 32. 2009. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*﻿. Rome, IPPC, FAO   | Rather than ISPM 15 aif ISPMs are to be mentioned, we suggest to include ISPM 11 and ISPM 32   | English  | Uruguay, COSAVE, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru Argentina  |    |