2006-029: Draft ISPM - International movement of wood

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
1.	*G*	Editorial		There should be a standard that covers the international movement of bamboo and bamboo products. The standard is well written.	English	South Africa
2.	*G*	Substantive	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		English	Jordan, Singapore, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cameroon, Zambia, Mexico, Burundi, Ghana, United States of America
3.	*G*	Substantive	As we have commented before, we recognise that the draft document provides useful guidance - but it does not describe any requirements that need harmonisation between countries. So we do not believe this document should be an ISPM. There has been some mention that this could be a chapeau document to a number of treatments. If this were the case, there should still be requirements described - as in ISPM 18. But we would suggest that treatments be placed under ISPM 28 along with other treatments. The information included in this document may be suitable for a manual.	The draft document does not contain requirements as expected in an ISPM.	English	New Zealand
4.	*G*	Substantive	Delete “processed wood material” and the content related to processed wood material of this standard.	The risk of processed wood is lower than round wood sawn wood and others The definition of wood in this standard is different with ISPM 5. ‘wood: A commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]’—ISPM no 5	English	China
5.	*G*	Substantiv		This draft ISPM seems to have little requirement which NPPOs should comply with. It might be useful that the document be developped and	English	Japan

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		e		used as technical resources which provide member countries with practical and operational guidance.		
6.	*G*	Technical	This Draft Standard contains many common names in stead of latin names for species and genera, this might be difficult to keep in this Standard for questions of clarity. For entire categories (e.g. wood boring beetles), this is different and can be translated as a descrioption of what the group does. paragraps 43 - 48 describe requirements for technical justification of any required phytosanitary measures, based on PRA, taking account the specified factors. Should these sentences be part of the REQUIREMENTS section rather than the BACKGROUND section?	1) Horizontal request from the TPG 2) Question for steward consideration	English	Norway
7.	*G*	Technical	This Draft Standard contains many common names in stead of latin names for species and genera, this might be difficult to keep in this Standard for questions of clarity. For entire categories (e.g. wood boring beetles), this is different and can be translated as a descrioption of what the group does.	Horizontal request from the TPG	English	Morocco
8.	*G*	Technical	This Draft Standard contains many common names instead of Latin names for species and genera, this might be difficult to keep in this Standard for questions of clarity. For entire categories (e.g. wood boring beetles), this is different and can be translated as a description of what the group does.	Horizontal request from the TPG	English	European Union
9.	*G*	Technical	This Draft Standard contains many common names in stead of latin names for species and genera, this might be difficult to keep in this Standard for questions of clarity. For entire categories (e.g. wood boring beetles), this is different and can be translated as a descrioption of what the group does.	Horizontal request from the TPG	English	EPPO, Serbia
10.	*2*	Editorial	**Status box**	Edit last line of section "Major stages".	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment		Explanation	Language	Country
			This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.				
			Date of this document	2014-05-28			
			Document category	Draft ISPM			
			Current document stage	2014-05 *to* SCCP			
			Major stages	2007-03 CPM-2 (2007) added topic to work programme: International movement of wood (2006-029) 2007-11 Draft specification approved for MC 2007-12 Draft specification submitted to MC 2008-05 SC approved Specification 46 2008-12 TPFQ drafted ISPM 2009-07 TPFQ revised draft ISPM 2010-04 SC revised draft ISPM 2010-09 TPFQ revised draft ISPM and worked electronically 2012-11 SC reviewed and requested comments, sent to			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment		Explanation	Language	Country
				steward 2013-05 SC reviewed, revised and approved for MC 2014-02 Steward revised draft ISPM 2014-05 SC-7 reviewed, revise and approved for SCCP			
			Steward history	2006-05 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead Steward) 2007-11 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead Steward) 2007-11 SC Mr Christer MAGNUSSON (NO, Assistant Steward) 2009-11 SC Ms Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward) 2009-11 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Assistant Steward) 2013-05 SC Ms Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward) 2013-05 SC Mr D.D.K. SHARMA (IN, Assistant Steward)			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment		Explanation	Language	Country
			Notes	2012-12-14 Steward revised draft following SC recommendations 2013-01-18 Posted for 2013-02 TPG 2013-01 -29 Sent to editor 2013-02-14 Edited 2013-02-19 Revised by steward 2013-03 Posted for 2013-05 SC 2013-05 Edited 2014-05 Status box last modified			
11.	*2*	Editorial	**Status box** This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.		Edit last line of section "Major stages".	English	Morocco
			Date of this document	2014-05-28			
			Document category	Draft ISPM			
			Current document stage	2014-05 *to* SCCP			
			Major stages	2007-03 CPM-2 (2007) added topic to work programme: International movement of			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment		Explanation	Language	Country
				wood (2006-029) 2007-11 Draft specification approved for MC 2007-12 Draft specification submitted to MC 2008-05 SC approved Specification 46 2008-12 TPFQ drafted ISPM 2009-07 TPFQ revised draft ISPM 2010-04 SC revised draft ISPM 2010-09 TPFQ revised draft ISPM and worked electronically 2012-11 SC reviewed and requested comments, sent to steward 2013-05 SC reviewed, revised and approved for MC 2014-02 Steward revised draft ISPM 2014-05 SC-7 reviewed, revise and approved for SCCP			

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			Steward history	2006-05 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead Steward) 2007-11 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead Steward) 2007-11 SC Mr Christer MAGNUSSON (NO, Assistant Steward) 2009-11 SC Ms Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward) 2009-11 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Assistant Steward) 2013-05 SC Ms Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward) 2013-05 SC Mr D.D.K. SHARMA (IN, Assistant Steward)			
			Notes	2012-12-14 Steward revised draft following SC recommendations 2013-01-18 Posted for 2013-02 TPG 2013-01 -29 Sent to editor 2013-02-14 Edited			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			2013-02-19 Revised by steward 2013-03 Posted for 2013-05 SC 2013-05 Edited 2014-05 Status box last modified			
12.	*2*	Editorial	**Status box** This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption. **Date of this document**: 2014-05-28 **Document category**: Draft ISPM **Current document stage**: 2014-05 *to* SCCP **Major stages**: 2007-03 CPM-2 (2007) added topic to work programme: International movement of wood (2006-029) 2007-11 Draft specification approved for MC 2007-12 Draft specification submitted to MC 2008-05 SC approved Specification 46	Edit last line of section "Major stages".	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment		Explanation	Language	Country
				2008-12 TPFQ drafted ISPM 2009-07 TPFQ revised draft ISPM 2010-04 SC revised draft ISPM 2010-09 TPFQ revised draft ISPM and worked electronically 2012-11 SC reviewed and requested comments, sent to steward 2013-05 SC reviewed, revised and approved for MC 2014-02 Steward revised draft ISPM 2014-05 SC-7 reviewed, revise and approved for SCCP		

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			Steward history	2006-05 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead Steward) 2007-11 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead Steward) 2007-11 SC Mr Christer MAGNUSSON (NO, Assistant Steward) 2009-11 SC Ms Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward) 2009-11 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Assistant Steward) 2013-05 SC Ms Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward) 2013-05 SC Mr D.D.K. SHARMA (IN, Assistant Steward)			
			Notes	2012-12-14 Steward revised draft following SC recommendations 2013-01-18 Posted for 2013-02 TPG 2013-01 -29 Sent to editor 2013-02-14 Edited			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			2013-02-19 Revised by steward 2013-03 Posted for 2013-05 SC 2013-05 Edited 2014-05 Status box last modified			
13.	6	Editorial	This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of wood and describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood ~~(with or without bark)~~, in particular those that infest trees.	To simplify the text, bark is covered by the definition of wood and para 7 explains the issue.	English	European Union
14.	6	Substantive	This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of wood and describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark), in particular those that infest trees.	This standard is appropriate and relevant considering the increase in trade in wood and wood products, this together with ISPM 15 will be pivotal in ensuring safe trade in Wood and wood products.	English	Kenya
15.	7	Editorial	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) ~~products~~materials from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers the wood fibre products of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but does not cover bamboo products.	“Materials” is less confusing than “products” in this standard.	English	European Union
16.	7	Substantive	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers the wood fibre products of gymnosperms and	Christmas trees could be considered as round wood. However the standard does not consider foliage pests. The standard should make it clear that these wood commodities are not part of the standard.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but does not cover bamboo products and Christmas trees.			
17.	7	Substantive	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers ~~the~~ wood ~~fibre products~~ of gymnosperms and some angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms~~)~~ but ~~does~~ not ~~cover~~ bamboo ~~products~~.	simplification of the text and precision The inclusion of palms needs to be justified. A point to be considered is whether concepts included in this Standard are applicable to palms.	English	Norway
18.	7	Substantive	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers ~~the~~ wood ~~fibre products~~ of gymnosperms and some angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms~~)~~ but ~~does~~ not ~~cover~~ bamboo ~~products~~.	simplification of the text and precision The inclusion of palms needs to be justified. A point to be considered is whether concepts included in this Standard are applicable to palms.	English	Morocco
19.	7	Substantive	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers ~~the~~ wood ~~fibre products~~ of gymnosperms and some angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms~~)~~ but ~~does~~ not ~~cover~~ bamboo ~~products~~.	simplification of the text and precision The inclusion of palms needs to be justified. A point to be considered is whether concepts included in this Standard are applicable to palms.	English	European Union
20.	7	Substantive	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers ~~the~~ wood ~~fibre products~~ of gymnosperms and some angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms~~)~~ but ~~does~~ not ~~cover~~ bamboo ~~products~~.	simplification of the text and precision The inclusion of palms needs to be justified. A point to be considered is whether concepts included in this Standard are applicable to palms.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
21.	7	Substantiv	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark);	The risk of processed wood is lower than round wood sawn wood and others The definition of wood in this	English	China

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e	~~and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark).~~ This standard covers the wood fibre products of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but does not cover bamboo products.	standard is different with ISPM 5. 'wood: A commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]'—ISPM no 5		
22.	7	Technical	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as firewood, furniture made from unprocessed wood, wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers the wood fibre products of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but does not cover bamboo products.	Important commodities should be added to make it clear that they are enclosed in this standard. Otherwise without specific knowledge it is not clear if they fall under scope of this standard as division into 3 groups are made and those 3 groups does not cover all most importan or often used commodities.	English	Latvia
23.	8	Substantive	Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009 and therefore is not covered in this standard. Products manufactured from wood such as furniture and wooden handicrafts are not covered in this standard.	Need to explain that this is not covered. It is presumably inappropriate to explain that it will be covered by another standard, although the trade is increasingly being discovered to present a risk.	English	Norway
24.	8	Substantive	Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009 and therefore is not covered in this standard. Products manufactured from wood such as furniture and wooden handicraftsare not covered in this standard.	Need to explain that this is not covered. It is presumably inappropriate to explain that it will be covered by another standard, although the trade is increasingly being discovered to present a risk.	English	Morocco
25.	8	Substantive	Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009 and therefore is not covered in this standard. Products manufactured from wood such as furniture and wooden handicrafts are not covered in this standard.	Need to explain that this is not covered. It is presumably inappropriate to explain that it will be covered by another standard, although the trade is increasingly being discovered to present a risk.	English	European Union
26.	8	Substantiv	Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009 and therefore is not covered in this standard.	Need to explain that this is not covered. It is presumably inappropriate to explain that it will be	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e	Products manufactured from wood such as furniture and wooden handicraftsare not covered in this standard.	covered by another standard, although the trade is increasingly being discovered to present a risk.		
27.	*35*	Editorial	Options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risk related to wood, including bark removal, chipping, treatment~~, chipping~~ and inspection, are described in this standard.	We propose to move after bark removal and before treatment	English	Indonesia
28.	*36*	Substantive	The NPPO of an importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and may~~should~~, in ~~that~~ case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark.	According to defintion bark free wood has had all bark removed except ingrown bark. Consistence with section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 should be checked	English	Norway
29.	*38*	Technical	Wood may carry pests that had infested trees from which the wood was produced. These pests may then infest trees in the PRA area ~~of destination~~. This is the pest risk primarily dealt with in this standard.	When assessing pest risk is more appropriate to refer to PRA area.	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
30.	*38*	Technical	Wood may carry pests that had infested trees from which the wood was produced. These pests may then infest trees in the PRA area ~~of destination~~. This is the pest risk primarily dealt with in this standard.	When assessing pest risk is more appropriate to refer to PRA area.	English	Chile
31.	*40*	Editorial	Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade and establish in new areas include: insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, ~~and~~ wood-inhabiting nematodes and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved in international trade is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	Too many "ands".	English	Norway
32.	*40*	Editorial	Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade and establish in new areas include: insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, ~~and~~ wood-inhabiting nematodes and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved in international trade is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	Too many "ands".	English	Morocco
33.	*40*	Editorial	Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade and establish in new areas include: insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, ~~and~~ wood-inhabiting nematodes and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Therefore, wood (with or without bark)	Too many "ands".	English	European Union

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			moved in international trade is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.			
34.	*40*	Editorial	Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade and establish in new areas include: insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, ~~and~~ wood-inhabiting nematodes and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved in international trade is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	Too many "ands".	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
35.	*41*	Editorial	Wood is commonly moved as round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material. The pest risk presented by a wood commodity depends on a range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the level of processing and the presence or absence of bark, and on factors such as the wood's origin, the species, the intended use and any treatment applied to the wood.	Consistency with other paras e.g 55	English	Norway
36.	*41*	Editorial	Wood is commonly moved as round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material. The pest risk presented by a wood commodity depends on a range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the level of processing and the presence or absence of bark, and on factors such as the wood's origin, the species, the intended use and any treatment applied to the wood.	Consistency with other paras e.g 55	English	Morocco
37.	*41*	Editorial	Wood is commonly moved as round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material. The pest risk presented by a wood commodity depends on a range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the level of processing and the presence or absence of bark, and on factors such as the wood's origin, the species, the intended use and any treatment applied to the wood.	Consistency with other paras e.g 55	English	European Union
38.	*41*	Editorial	Wood is commonly moved as round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material. The pest risk presented by a wood commodity depends on a range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the level of processing and the presence or absence of bark, and on factors such as the wood's origin, the species, the intended use and any treatment applied to the wood.	Consistency with other paras e.g 55	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
39.	*42*	Editorial	Wood is usually moved internationally to a specific destination and for a specific intended use. However, wood ~~commodities~~ in trade is increasingly moved by ~~through~~ intermediaries, whose practices of handling commodities~~of a commodity~~ may complicate the	better English As a general comment: the draft switches between 'wood' and 'wood commodity' apparently at random.	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures ~~for use internationally~~. This standard provides guidance for the effective management of risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.	Steward to check for consistency throughout. international use is not a clear concept.		
40.	*42*	Editorial	Wood is usually moved internationally to a specific destination and for a specific intended use. However, wood ~~commodities~~ in trade is increasingly moved by ~~through~~ intermediaries, whose practices of handling commodities ~~of a commodity~~ may complicate the identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures ~~for use internationally~~. This standard provides guidance for the effective management of risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.	better English As a general comment: the draft switches between 'wood' and 'wood commodity' apparently at random. Steward to check for consistency throughout. international use is not a clear concept.	English	Morocco
41.	*42*	Editorial	Wood is usually moved internationally to a specific destination and for a specific intended use. However, wood ~~commodities~~ in trade is increasingly moved by ~~through~~ intermediaries, whose practices of handling commodities ~~of a commodity~~ may complicate the identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures ~~for use internationally~~. This standard provides guidance for the effective management of risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.	Better English. As a general comment: the draft switches between 'wood' and 'wood commodity' apparently at random. Steward to check for consistency throughout. International use is not a clear concept.	English	European Union
42.	*42*	Editorial	Wood is usually moved internationally to a specific destination and for a specific intended use. However, wood ~~commodities~~ in trade is increasingly moved by ~~through~~ intermediaries, whose practices of handling commodities ~~of a commodity~~ may complicate the identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures ~~for use internationally~~. This standard provides guidance for the effective management of risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.	better English As a general comment: the draft switches between 'wood' and 'wood commodity' apparently at random. Steward to check for consistency throughout. international use is not a clear concept.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
43.	*47*	Technical	• the degree of processing prior to export	This point is about the degree of processing prior to export rather than the intended use of processing in the importing country.	English	Australia
44.	*48*	Substantive	• the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the area of destination. • whether a vector, if needed for dispersal of the pest, is already present in the PRA area or likely to be introduced.	Adding a new bullet to the list - Another important factor from ISPM 11: Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests that is relevant to the international movement of wood e.g. Pine Wood Nematode and Monochamus spp.	English	Canada
45.	*48*	Technical	• the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the PRA area ~~of destination~~.	For consistency with ISPM 11.	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
46.	*48*	Technical	• the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the PRA area ~~of destination~~.	For consistency with ISPM 11.	English	Chile
47.	*55*	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. ~~In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced.~~However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.	Deletion of second sentence as it is a repeat of paragraph 58.	English	Canada
48.	*55*	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. ~~In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced.However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.~~	This sentence is effectively repeated in para 58 so should be deleted here or in para 58, we suggest moveing the sentence.	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
49.	55	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. ~~In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced.However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.~~	This sentence is effectively repeated in para 58 so should be deleted here or in para 58, we suggest moveing the sentence.	English	Morocco
50.	55	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. ~~In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced.However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.~~	The 2nd sentence is effectively repeated in para 58 so should be deleted here or in para 58. We suggest moving the 3rd sentence to para 58.	English	European Union
51.	55	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. ~~In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced.However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.~~	This sentence is effectively repeated in para 58 so should be deleted here or in para 58, we suggest moveing the sentence.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
52.	57	Substantive	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry and other management practices, storage time, conditions during transportation, place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	Adding wording to the second sentence as storage and transport can affect the incidence of pests on the commodity. Storage can allow for drying of the wood which may reduce some pests which rely on specific moisture contents. Storage and transport conditions may also influence the susceptibility of the wood to be infested by quarantine pests as well as contaminating pests.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
53.	*57*	Substantive	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry and other management practices, storage time, place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence probability of the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	We propose to add "probability of" before introduction, to be consistent with the terminology used in PRA	English	Indonesia
54.	*57*	Technical	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of growing or harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry (forest regeneration, maintenance, cutting) ~~and other management practices~~, storage time, place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	1.) Pest infestation can happen at the time of growing and at the time of harvesting. It should be mentioned here, otherwise unclear. 2.)Second sentence should be made simplier as it is too sophisticate to understand and capture the idea what is meant by that sentence. What are other management practices? Probably this sentence should be split into two parts or made simplier not to lose the meaning of it. Forestry encompass 3 steps where infestation can take place. As it is not clear what is meant with other management practices, expressing clearer what is meant under forestry would help.	English	Latvia
55.	*57*	Technical	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of growing or harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry and other management practices, storage time, place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	harvesting practices affect the pest's ability, not general forestry practice	English	Norway
56.	*57*	Technical	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of growing or harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry and other management practices, storage time, place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested	harvesting practices affect the pest's ability, not general forestry practice	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			wood, and subsequently can influence the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests.			
57.	*57*	Technical	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of growing or harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry and other management practices, storage time, place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	(1) Pests may infest trees also during growing. (2) Better English.	English	European Union
58.	*57*	Technical	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of growing or harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry and other management practices, storage time, place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	harvesting practices affect the pest's ability, not general forestry practice	English	EPPO, Serbia
59.	*57*	Technical	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of growing or harvesting or during transport. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry and other management practices, storage time, place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	harvesting practices affect the pest's ability, not general forestry practice	English	Algeria
60.	*58*	Editorial	In many cases~~general~~, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	Needed change in wording to specify that there are specific exceptions to the rule that the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. For instance, if wood already carries pest, such as fungi, additional treatment (e.g. surface lacquering of wood), may permit the fungi to continue to persist in the wood.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
61.	58	Editorial	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the pest risk, e.g. chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests, but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	moved from 55	English	Norway
62.	58	Editorial	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the pest risk, e.g. chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests, but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	moved from 55	English	Morocco
63.	58	Editorial	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the pest risk, e.g. chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests, but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	moved from 55	English	European Union
64.	58	Editorial	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the	moved from 55	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

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65.	58	Technical	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk ~~at the wood's destination~~. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	The level of processing or treatment may affect pest risk independently of wood´s destination.	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
66.	58	Technical	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk ~~at the wood's destination~~. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	The level of processing or treatment may affect pest risk independently of wood´s destination.	English	Chile
67.	59	Editorial	The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups, there are species that may be associated with raw wood (e.g. round wood, sawn wood~~logs~~), mechanically ~~semi-~~processed wood (e.g. chips) or processed wood (e.g. plywood, particle board, oriented strand board).	The phrases "round wood, sawn wood " and "mechanically" should be employed for consistency.	English	Thailand
68.	59	Editorial	The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups, there are species that may be associated with raw wood (e.g. logs), ~~semi-~~ mechanically processed wood (e.g. chips) or processed wood material (e.g. plywood, particle board, oriented strand board).	1) Cf. paragraph [79]. 2) Cf. paragraph [94].	English	Norway
69.	59	Editorial	The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups, there are species that may	1) Cf. paragraph [79]. 2) Cf. paragraph [94].	English	Morocco

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</td><td>The column"Fungi and nematodes" in the head of table 1 was improperly divided. The term "Aphidae" should be replaced by "Aphididae".</td><td>English</td><td>Thailand</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Wood-boring beetles</td><td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae</td><td>Canker fungi</td><td>Cryphonectriaceae</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood-boring moths</td><td>Cossidae</td><td>Pathogenic stain fungi</td><td>Ophiostomataceae</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood wasps</td><td>Siricidae</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Mollusk can spread long distance away associating with international movement of wood.</td><td>English</td><td>China</td></tr>
</table>

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<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td>Powder post beetles</td><td>Anobiidae, Bostrichidae</td><td>Vascular wilt fungi</td><td>Nectriaceae</td></tr>
<tr><td>Termites and carpenter ants</td><td>Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermidae, Formicidae</td><td>Nematodes</td><td>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, B. cocophilus</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moths</td><td>Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Aphids and adelgids</td><td>Adelgidae, Aphidae</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Scales</td><td>Diaspididae</td><td>Mollusk</td><td></td></tr>
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</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>79.</td><td>61</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Insects</th><th>Fungi and nematodes</th><th></th><th></th></tr>
<tr><th>Pest group</th><th>Examples within the pest group</th><th>Pest group</th><th>Examples within the pest group</th></tr>
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<tr><td>Powder post</td><td>Anobiidae, Bostrichidae</td><td>Vascular wilt fungi</td><td>Nectriaceae</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>carpenter ants is better separated from termites, to avoid confusion as they differ in taxonomic order; add famili Oedemeridae (ex: Nacerda melanura/ Wharfborer Beetles) for Wood-boring beetles</td><td>English</td><td>Indonesia</td></tr>
</table>

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<tr><th>Pest group</th><th>Examples within the pest group</th><th>Pest group</th><th>Examples within the pest group</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bark beetles and Ambrosia</td><td>Scolytinae, Molytinae</td><td>Rust fungi</td><td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood flies</td><td>Pantophthalmidae</td><td>Pathogenic decay fungi</td><td>Heterobasidion spp.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood-boring beetles</td><td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae</td><td>Canker fungi</td><td>Cryphonectriaceae</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood-boring moths</td><td>Cossidae
Sesiidae
Hepialidae</td><td>Pathogenic stain fungi</td><td>Ophiostomataceae</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood wasps</td><td>Siricidae</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>• Addition of “and mites” on the first column of table 1. The reason is that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood. • Addition of “and Ambrosia” due to fact that they are also quarantine pests and also a vector for some fungi. • Addition of “Sesiidae and Hepialidae” due to fact that these are also other pest groups that are asociated with wood. • Addition of “Aphididae” because it is also one of the pest groups associated with wood. • Addition of “Brevipalpidae” and “Tetranychidae” due to fact that these are common groups of mites associated wood.</td><td>English</td><td>South Africa</td></tr>
</table>

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<tr><td>Scales

Mites</td><td>Diaspididae

Blevipalpidae

tetranychidae</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>81.</td><td>61</td><td>Technical</td><td>
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<tr><th>Insects</th><th>Fungi and nematodes</th><th></th><th></th></tr>
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<tr><td>Wood-boring moths</td><td>Cossidae, Sesiidae</td><td>Pathogenic stain fungi</td><td>Ophiostomataceae</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood wasps</td><td>Siricidae</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Addition of Sesiidae.</td><td>English</td><td>European Union</td></tr>
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Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Powder post beetles / Anobiidae, Bostrichidae / Vascular wilt fungi / Nectriaceae Termites and carpenter ants / Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermidae, Formicidae / Nematodes / *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, *B. cocophilus* Moths / Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae Aphids and adelgids / Adelgidae, Aphidae Scales / Diaspididae			
82.	*64*	Editorial	Most round wood, with or without bark, is moved internationally for subsequent processing at destination. The wood may be sawn for use as construction material (such as timber framing) or it may be used to produce wood materials~~forest products~~ (such as wood chips, bark chips, pulp, firewood, biofuels and manufactured wood products).	More precise, see EU comment in para [79].	English	European Union
83.	*65*	Editorial	Removing bark from round wood may significantly reduce the probability of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests.~~:t~~The level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will greatly reduce the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the incidence of deep wood borers, some species of fungi and wood-inhabiting nematodes.	The colon is out of place. For clarity it's better to split the sentence.	English	Norway
84.	*65*	Editorial	Removing bark from round wood may significantly reduce the probability of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests.~~:t~~The level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will greatly reduce the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the incidence of deep wood borers, some species of fungi and wood-inhabiting nematodes.	The colon is out of place. For clarity it's better to split the sentence.	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
85.	65	Editorial	Removing bark from round wood may significantly reduce the probability of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests.~~:~~ ~~t~~The level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will greatly reduce the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the incidence of deep wood borers, some species of fungi and wood-inhabiting nematodes.	The colon is out of place. For clarity it's better to split the sentence.	English	European Union
86.	65	Editorial	Removing bark from round wood may significantly reduce the probability of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests.~~:~~ ~~t~~The level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will greatly reduce the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the incidence of deep wood borers, some species of fungi and wood-inhabiting nematodes.	The colon is out of place. For clarity it's better to split the sentence.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
87.	69	Editorial	**Commodity** / **Pest groups likely to be associated with** round wood / **Pest groups less likely to be associated with** round wood Round wood with bark / Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths (non-wood-boring), aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	These differences between wood-boring and other moths need to be reflected throughout.	English	European Union

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<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Round wood without bark</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Bark beetles[1], moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>88.</td><td>69</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
The table 2 and table 3 may be put together, and delete table 3.
<table>
<tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood</th><th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood</th></tr>
<tr><td>Round wood with bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Round wood without bark</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter</td><td>Bark beetles[1], moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The second column in the two forms is the same.</td><td>English</td><td>China</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes			
89.	*69*	Substantive	**Commodity** / **Pest groups with high probability ~~li kely~~ to be associated with** round wood / **Pest groups with low to negligible probability ~~less likely~~ to be associated with** round wood Round wood with bark / Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes and mites / Round wood without bark / Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post / Bark beetles[1], moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi	• Addition of the wordings “with high probability” and “with low to negligible probability” to provide clarity on risk ratings in terms of ISPM 11 (2013). Pest Risk Analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms. • Addition of the wording “mites” in the first column of Table 1. The reason is that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood.	English	South Africa

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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><table><tr><td></td><td>beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td></td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>90.</td><td>69</td><td>Technical</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood</td><td>Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood</td></tr>
<tr><td>Round wood with bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths (non wood-boring), aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Round wood without bark</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi,</td><td>Bark beetles[1], moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td></tr>
</table></td><td>These differences between wood-boring and other moths need to be reflected throughout</td><td>English</td><td>Norway</td></tr>
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</td><td>These differences between wood-boring and other moths need to be reflected throughout</td><td>English</td><td>EPPO, Algeria, Serbia</td></tr>
<tr><td>93.</td><td>69</td><td>Technical</td><td></td><td>Scales and rust fungi should not be the less likely to be associated with round wood or sawn wood.</td><td>English</td><td>China</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Commodity / **Pest groups likely to be associated with** round wood / ~~**Pest groups less likely to be associated with** round wood~~ Round wood with bark / Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes Round wood without bark / Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes, scales, rust fungi / ~~Bark beetles[1], moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi~~			
94.	*73*	Technical	The presence of bark on untreated wood ~~commodities~~ may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece remaining on the wood. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Wood from freshly harvested living trees has a high moisture content that decreases over	more accurate	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to survive.			
95.	73	Technical	The presence of bark on untreated wood ~~commodities~~ may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece remaining on the wood. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Wood from freshly harvested living trees has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to survive.	more accurate	English	Morocco
96.	73	Technical	The presence of bark on untreated wood ~~commodities~~ may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece remaining on the wood. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Wood from freshly harvested living trees has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to survive.	more accurate	English	European Union
97.	73	Technical	The presence of bark on untreated wood ~~commodities~~ may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece remaining on the wood. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Wood from freshly harvested living trees has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to survive.	more accurate	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
98.	76	Editorial	**Commodity** | **Pest groups likely to be associated with** sawn wood | **Pest groups less likely to be associated with** sawn wood	1) and 2) "wood moths" should be replaced by "wood-boring moths" (this correction was made in table 1).	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3]			
			Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3], rust fungi			
99.	*76*	Editorial	**Commodity**	**Pest groups likely to be associated with** sawn wood	**Pest groups less likely to be associated with** sawn wood	1) and 2) "wood moths" should be replaced by "wood-boring moths" (this correction was made in table 1).	English	Morocco
			Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3]			

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<tr><td></td><td>fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood without bark</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3], rust fungi</td></tr>
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<tr><td>100.</td><td>76</td><td>Editorial</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood</td><td>Pest groups less likely to be associated with sawn wood</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood with bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood without bark</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-</td><td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids,</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>1) and 2) "wood moths" should be replaced by "wood-boring moths" (this correction was made in table 1).</td><td>English</td><td>European Union</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	scales[3], rust fungi			
101.	76	Editorial	**Commodity**	**Pest groups likely to be associated with** sawn wood	**Pest groups less likely to be associated with** sawn wood	1) and 2) "wood moths" should be replaced by "wood-boring moths" (this correction was made in table 1).	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
			Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3]			
			Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi,	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3], rust fungi			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><table><tr><td></td><td>nematodes</td><td></td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>102.</td><td>76</td><td>Editorial</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Pest groups likely to be associated with <u>sawn wood</u><s>sawn wood</s></td><td>Pest groups less likely to be associated with <u>sawn wood</u><s>sawn wood</s></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood with bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood without bark</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3], rust fungi</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Change the format of the words "sawn wood" to bold in order to be in line with other</td><td>English</td><td>South Africa</td></tr>
<tr><td>103.</td><td>76</td><td>Substantive</td><td><u>The table 2 and table 3 may be put together, and delete table 3.</u><table>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood</td><td>Pest groups less likely to be associated with sawn</td></tr>
</table></td><td>The second column in the two forms is the same.</td><td>English</td><td>China</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>wood</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood with bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood without bark</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3], rust fungi</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>104.</td><td>76</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Pest groups with high probability ~~likely~~ to be associated with sawn wood</td><td>Pest groups with low to negligible probability ~~less likely~~ to be associated with sawn wood</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood with bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust</td><td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3]</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Addition of the wordings “with high probability” and “with low to negligible probability” to provide clarity on risk ratings in terms of ISPM 11 (2013). Pest Risk Analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms. • Addition of the wording “mites” in the first column of Table 3. The reason is that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that</td><td>English</td><td>South Africa</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>fungi, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes and mites</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood without bark</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3], rust fungi</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood. products</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>105.</td><td>76</td><td>Technical</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood</th><th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with sawn wood</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sawn wood with bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, ~~scales~~[3]</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Scales is frequently intercepted at entry port, and should not belong to the less risk classification.</td><td>English</td><td>China</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, ~~scales[3],~~ rust fungi			
106.	78	Editorial	[Footnote 3] Many species are removed during the squaring of wood, but remaining bark may present sufficient surface area for some species to survive after sawing.	Not for all species, so "some" is needed.	English	Norway
107.	78	Editorial	[Footnote 3] Many species are removed during the squaring of wood, but remaining bark may present sufficient surface area for some species to survive after sawing.	Not for all species, so "some" is needed.	English	Morocco
108.	78	Editorial	[Footnote 3] Many species are removed during the squaring of wood, but remaining bark may present sufficient surface area for some species to survive after sawing.	Not for all species, so "some" is needed.	English	European Union
109.	78	Editorial	[Footnote 3] Many species are removed during the squaring of wood, but remaining bark may present sufficient surface area for some species to survive after sawing.	Not for all species, so "some" is needed.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
110.	79	Editorial	**1.3 Materials from m~~M~~echanical~~ly~~ processinged~~ed~~ of wood (excluding sawingn ~~wood~~)**	materials is less confusing than products in this standard	English	Norway
111.	79	Editorial	**1.3 Materials from m~~M~~echanical~~ly~~ processinged~~ed~~ of wood (excluding sawingn ~~wood~~)**	materials is less confusing than products in this standard	English	Morocco
112.	79	Editorial	**1.3 Materials from m~~M~~echanical~~ly~~ processinged~~ed~~ of wood (excluding sawn wood)**	"Materials" is less confusing than "products" in this standard, consistency with para [7].	English	European Union
113.	79	Editorial	**1.3 Materials from m~~M~~echanical~~ly~~ processinged~~ed~~ of wood (excluding sawingn ~~wood~~)**	materials is less confusing than products in this standard	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
114.	*80*	Technical	Mechanical processes that reduce the size of wood pieces ~~(with or without bark)~~ may influence the pest risk of materials resulting from the processes (e.g. wood chips, sawdust, wood wool or wood residue (e.g. offcuts)) The pest risk of the materials may be reduced or material rendered ~~the wood~~ free of pests. ~~The mechanically processed wood commodity includes wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts) but excludes~~ This does not apply to sawing, which is not likely to reduce the pest risk of wood.~~sawn wood for which the pest risk is different~~.	Need to include wood waste each time this list features (global change needed). The risk may be reduced, not necessarily eliminated. "large pieces"	English	Norway
115.	*80*	Technical	Mechanical processes that reduce the size of wood pieces ~~(with or without bark)~~ may influence the pest risk of materials resulting from the processes (e.g. wood chips, sawdust, wood wool or wood residue (e.g. offcuts)) The pest risk of the materials may be reduced or material rendered ~~the wood~~ free of pests. ~~The mechanically processed wood commodity includes wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts) but excludes~~ This does not apply to sawing, which is not likely to reduce the pest risk of wood.~~sawn wood for which the pest risk is different~~.	Need to include wood waste each time this list features (global change needed). The risk may be reduced, not necessarily eliminated. "large pieces"	English	Morocco
116.	*80*	Technical	Mechanical processes that reduce the size of wood pieces ~~(with or without bark)~~ may affect the pest risk of materials resulting from the processes (e.g. wood chips, sawdust, wood wool or wood residue (e.g. offcuts)) The pest risk of the materials may be reduced or material rendered ~~the wood~~ free of pests. ~~The mechanically processed wood commodity includes wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts) but excludes~~ This does not apply to sawn wood for which the pest risk is different.	Need to include wood waste each time this list features (global change needed). The risk may be reduced, not necessarily eliminated. "large pieces" and sawn wood may present higher risk.	English	European Union
117.	*80*	Technical	Mechanical processes that reduce the size of wood pieces ~~(with or without bark)~~ may influence the pest risk of materials resulting from the processes (e.g. wood chips, sawdust, wood wool or wood residue (e.g. offcuts)) The pest risk of the materials may be reduced or material rendered ~~the wood~~ free of pests. ~~The mechanically processed wood commodity includes wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts) but excludes~~ This does not apply to sawing, which is not likely to reduce the pest risk of wood.~~sawn wood for which the pest risk is different~~.	Need to include wood waste each time this list features (global change needed). The risk may be reduced, not necessarily eliminated in the case of "large pieces".	English	EPPO

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
118.	*82*	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced ~~somewhat~~ when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	We suggest to remove "somewhat" because it is redundant and could cause confusion.	English	Canada
119.	*82*	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.~~.~~ below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	A full stop to delete after "i.e.".	English	Norway
120.	*82*	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.~~.~~ below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	A full stop to delete after "i.e.".	English	Morocco
121.	*82*	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.~~.~~ below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood	A full stop to delete after "i.e.".	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.			
122.	82	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	A full stop to delete after "i.e.".	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
123.	82	Substantive	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may also vary based on the method of storage. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	Adding a new sentence: Storage could also affect the pest risk. For example concrete floored, closed buildings would be less likely to present a risk for pest movement than would open piles placed on the ground and potentially in proximity to forests. Depending on how high and wide wood chips piles are, and if they are covered or not, there could be different temperatures and moisture content inside the pile of wood chips, which can increase/decrease the survival rate of pests.	English	Canada
124.	82	Technical	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood	better description Question to steward: what is meant by "wood beetles", compared to the pest	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips are produced in accordance with ~~have~~ strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	goups mentioned in table 1?		
125.	82	Technical	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their ~~quality,~~ size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips are produced in accordance with ~~have~~ strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	1. Quality does not affect pest risk 2. better description	English	Morocco
126.	82	Technical	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their ~~quality,~~ size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips are produced in accordance with ~~have~~ strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	1. Quality does not affect pest risk 2. better description	English	European Union
127.	82	Technical	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their ~~quality,~~ size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival.	1. Quality does not affect pest risk 2. better description	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Some wood chips are produced in accordance with ~~have~~ strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.			
128.	*83*	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding). ~~Wood chips may be infested by insect pests that would normally be found under the bark.~~	The second sentence of this paragraph should be the first sentence of paragraph [84] (more logical order).	English	Norway
129.	*83*	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding). ~~Wood chips may be infested by insect pests that would normally be found under the bark.~~	The second sentence of this paragraph should be the first sentence of paragraph [84] (more logical order).	English	Morocco
130.	*83*	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding). ~~Wood chips may be infested by insect pests that would normally be found under the bark.~~	The second sentence of this paragraph should be the first sentence of paragraph [84] (more logical order).	English	European Union
131.	*83*	Editorial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding). ~~Wood chips may be infested by insect pests that would normally be found under the bark.~~	The second sentence of this paragraph should be the first sentence of paragraph [84] (more logical order).	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
132.	*84*	Editorial	Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips. Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. ~~The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips~~. Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	1) The second sentence of paragraph [83] should be the first sentence of this paragraph (more logical order), with a slightly different formulation for clarity. 2) The second sentence of this paragraph should be deleted because it is the first sentence of paragraph [83] (different idea).	English	Norway
133.	*84*	Editorial	Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips. Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. ~~The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips~~. Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	1) The second sentence of paragraph [83] should be the first sentence of this paragraph (more logical order), with a slightly different formulation for clarity. 2) The second sentence of this paragraph should be deleted because it is the first sentence of paragraph [83] (different idea).	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
134.	*84*	Editorial	Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips. Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. ~~The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips~~. Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	1) The second sentence of paragraph [83] should be the first sentence of this paragraph (more logical order), with a slightly different formulation for clarity. 2) The second sentence of this paragraph should be deleted because it is the first sentence of paragraph [83] (different idea).	English	European Union
135.	*84*	Editorial	Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips. Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. ~~The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips~~. Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	1) The second sentence of paragraph [83] should be the first sentence of this paragraph (more logical order), with a slightly different formulation for clarity. 2) The second sentence of this paragraph should be deleted because it is the first sentence of paragraph [83] (different idea).	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
136.	*84*	Technical	Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. ~~The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips~~. Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	Useful addition and deletion of sentence already found in 83	English	Morocco
137.	*84*	Technical	Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. ~~The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips~~. Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	Useful addition and deletion of sentence already found in 83	English	EPPO, Serbia
138.	*86*	Technical	Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not contain bark. Wood residue is generally a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a ~~consignment~~ commodity.	More appropriate term.	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
139.	*86*	Technical	Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not contain bark. Wood residue is generally a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a commodity ~~consignment~~.	More appropriate term.	English	Chile

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td>140.</td><td>89</td><td>Editorial</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</th><th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Non-wood-boring~~M~~ moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, ~~rust fungi~~[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Bark beetles, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, ~~rust fungi~~[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4]</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Modifications for consistency with other modified tables. Rust fungi should be mentionned as less likely to be present in cases where chips are without bark.</td><td>English</td><td>Norway</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><table><tr><td>Wood residue with or without bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>141.</td><td>89</td><td>Editorial</td><td><table><tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</td><td>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</td></tr><tr><td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Non-wood-boring~~M~~ moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td></tr><tr><td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, ~~rust fungi~~[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Bark beetles, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4]</td></tr><tr><td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps</td></tr></table></td><td>Modifications for consistency with other modified tables. Rust fungi should be mentionned as likely to be present in cases where chips are present without bark.</td><td>English</td><td>Morocco</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions: Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, ~~rust fungi~~[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes: Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4] Wood residue with or without bark: Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes			
142.	89	Editorial	**Commodity** / **Pest groups likely to be associated with** wood chips and wood residue / **Pest groups less likely to be associated with** wood chips and wood residue Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions: Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes: Non-wood-boring ~~M~~ moths, aphids and adelgids, scales Wood chips without: Wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and car: Bark beetles, non-wood-boring moths,	Modifications for consistency with other modified tables. Rust fungi should be mentionned as likely to be present in cases where chips are present without bark.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions: penter ants, ~~rust fungi~~[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes: aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4] Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions: Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes: Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions: Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, ~~rust fungi~~[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes: Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4] Wood residue with or without bark: Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes			
143.	*89*	Editorial	**Commodity** / **Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood** / **Pest groups less likely to be associated with**	Chnge the format of "wood chips and wood residue" to bold in order to align with other words	English	South Africa

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				residue~~wood chips and wood residue~~	**wood chips and wood residue**~~wood chips and wood residue~~			
			Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales			
			Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales			
			Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps			
			Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><table><tr><td>Wood residue with or without bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>144.</td><td>89</td><td>Substantive</td><td><table><tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</td><td><s>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</s> <s>wood chips and wood residue</s></td></tr><tr><td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td><s>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</s></td></tr><tr><td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi,</td><td><s>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</s></td></tr></table></td><td>Pest risk of Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions is the same with that of round wood. The less risk pests is not important concern in the trade.</td><td>English</td><td>China</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
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<tr><td></td><td>nematodes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>~~Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td><td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td>~~Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood residue with or without bark</td><td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>145.</td><td>89</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Pest groups with high probability~~likely~~ to be</td><td>Pest groupswith low to negligible probability~~less likely~~ to be associated</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Addition of the wordings “with high probability” and “with low to negligible probability” to provide clarity on risk ratings in terms of</td><td>English</td><td>South Africa</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				associated with wood chips and wood residue	**with** wood chips and wood residue	ISPM 11 (2013). Pest Risk Analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms: and to align it with Table 2. • Addition of the word “mites” on the second column of Table 4. The reason is that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood products.		
				Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes and mites	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales		
				Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales		
				Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi,	Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps		

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			vascular wilt fungi, nematodes and mites			
			Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions: Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes — Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps			
			Wood residue with or without bark: Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes			
146.	*89*	Technical	**Commodity** | **Pest groups likely to be associated with** wood chips and wood residue | **Pest groups less likely to be associated with**	Modifications for consistency with other modified tables. Rust fungi should be mentioned as likely to be associated with wood chips or wood	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
					wood chips and wood residue	residue with bark. Wood flies should be mentioned as ”likely” to be associated with wood chips greater than 3 cm.		
			Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Non-wood-boring ~~M~~moths, aphids and adelgids, scales			
			Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood flies, w~~W~~ood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, ~~rust fungi~~[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4]			
			Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps			
			Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, ~~rust fungi~~[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4]			
			Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter				

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			ants, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[5], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes			
147.	*90*	Substantive	~~[Footnote 4] Although rust fungi may be present in wood, spore transmission to plants would be very unlikely after processing the wood into chips.~~	The content of Para.90 is inconsistent with the table 4. The risk of rust fungi is low in Para.90 and is high in the table 4.	English	China
148.	*91*	Substantive	~~[Footnote 5] Although pathogenic decay fungi may be present in wood, most present a low pest risk because of their limited potential to produce spores on wood.~~	The content of Para.91 is inconsistent with the table 4. The risk of decay fungi is low in Para.91 and is high in the table 4.	English	China
149.	*93*	Editorial	Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. ~~In some cases, pathogenic fungi may be present in sawdust.~~ Wood wool may present a similar pest risk.	Already said in the previous sentence.	English	Norway
150.	*93*	Editorial	Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. ~~In some cases, pathogenic fungi may be present in sawdust.~~ Wood wool may present a similar pest risk.	Already said in the previous sentence.	English	Morocco
151.	*93*	Editorial	Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. ~~In some cases, pathogenic fungi may be present in sawdust.~~ Wood wool may present a similar pest risk.	Already said in the previous sentence.	English	European Union
152.	*93*	Editorial	Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. ~~In some cases, pathogenic fungi may be present in sawdust.~~ Wood wool may present a similar pest risk.	Already said in the previous sentence.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
153.	*94*	Substantive	~~**1.4 Processed wood material**~~	The risk of processed wood is lower than round wood sawn wood and others The definition of wood in this standard is different with ISPM 5. 'wood: A commodity class for round	English	China

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]'—ISPM no 5		
154.	*95*	Substantive	~~Processed wood material includes wood pellets, plywood, oriented strand board, fibreboard, flakeboard (chip board) and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure, which reduces the pest risk. The combined mechanical action and heat involved in wood pellet production significantly reduces the pest risk.~~	Same as Para. 94.	English	China
155.	*96*	Substantive	~~Composite sawn wood, such as laminated wood products, even if fulfilling the definition of processed wood material, may present a higher pest risk than other processed wood material as it is manufactured using wood of large dimensions. Composite sawn wood therefore may present the same pest risk as sawn wood.~~	Same as Para. 94.	English	China
156.	*97*	Substantive	~~The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however, may be susceptible to infestation by termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.~~	Same as Para. 94.	English	China
157.	*97*	Technical	The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however, may after processing be susceptible to infestationby termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.	to be more correct	English	Norway
158.	*97*	Technical	The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however, may after processing be susceptible to infestationby termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.	to be more correct	English	Morocco
159.	*97*	Technical	The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however,	to be more correct	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			may after processing be susceptible to infestationby termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.			
160.	*97*	Technical	The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however, may after processing be susceptible to infestationby termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.	to be more correct	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
161.	*100*	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require limitations on the time frame for import. For example, the pest risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed by the NPPO specifying a certain time in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a time when a pest is inactive), or a maximum period of time between processing and export.	Important addition	English	Morocco
162.	*100*	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require limitations on the time frame for import. For example, the pest risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed by the NPPO specifying a certain time in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a time when a pest is inactive), or a maximum period of time between processing and export.	Important addition	English	European Union
163.	*100*	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require limitations on the time frame for import. For example, the pest risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed by the NPPO specifying a certain time in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a time when a pest is inactive), or a maximum period of time between processing and export.	Important addition	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
164.	*101*	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require and monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the imported wood after import.	Important clarification	English	Norway
165.	*101*	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require and monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the imported wood after import.	Important clarification	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
166.	*101*	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require and monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the ~~imported~~ wood after import.	Important clarification	English	European Union
167.	*101*	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require and monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the imported wood after import.	Important clarification	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
168.	*102*	Editorial	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of such a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.	Better wording?	English	Norway
169.	*102*	Editorial	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of such a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.	Better wording?	English	Morocco
170.	*102*	Editorial	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of such a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.	Better wording?	English	European Union
171.	*102*	Editorial	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of such a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.	Better wording?	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
172.	*102*	Technical	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using an enclosed ~~a roofed~~ conveyance.	Conveyances would need to have sides as well as rooves to prevent infestation	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
173.	*102*	Technical	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using an enclosed ~~a roofed~~ conveyance.	Conveyances would need to have sides as well as rooves to prevent infestation	English	Morocco
174.	*102*	Technical	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using an enclosed ~~a roofed~~ conveyance.	Conveyances would need to have sides as well as roofs to prevent infestation	English	European Union
175.	*102*	Technical	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using an enclosed ~~a roofed~~ conveyance.	Conveyances would need to have sides as well as rooves to prevent infestation	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
176.	*104*	Editorial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly species or genus specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species	clarification	English	Norway
177.	*104*	Editorial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly species or genus specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species	clarification	English	Morocco
178.	*104*	Editorial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly species or genus specific. Therefore, verification of the wood	clarification	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species			
179.	*104*	Editorial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly species or genus specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species	clarification	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
180.	*104*	Editorial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species).	A bracket is lost.	English	China
181.	*104*	Substantive	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, the NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that the wood species in the consignment~~verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment~~ comply~~ies~~ with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for ~~wood chips~~, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species	Modified sentence to clearly identify that the NPPO of the exporting should verify and ensure phytosanitary import requirements are met. Suggest to remove wood chips from the list of exempted products because some NPPOs of importing countries require assurance of the wood species for wood chips, and NPPOs of exporting countries must certify the wood species accordingly.	English	Canada
182.	*104*	Substantive	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species ~~should~~ may be needed ~~undertaken~~ to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, ~~(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species~~	1) This is not an obligation, so should is changed to may, and "undertaken" to "needed". 2) Phytosanitary import requirements for e.g. wood chips could also be specific to the tree species or genera. Therefore also tree	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				species/genera in such consigments may need to be verified at export and import.		
183.	104	Substantive	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species ~~should~~ may be needed ~~undertaken~~ to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, ~~(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species~~	This is not an obligation, so should is changed to may, and "undertaken" to "needed".	English	Morocco
184.	104	Substantive	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species ~~should~~ may be needed ~~undertaken~~ to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, ~~(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species~~	This is not an obligation, so should is changed to may, and "undertaken" to "needed".	English	European Union
185.	104	Substantive	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species ~~should~~ may be needed ~~undertaken~~ to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, ~~(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species~~	This is not an obligation, so should is changed to may, and "undertaken" to "needed".	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
186.	104	Technical	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, ~~(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species~~	It is important whether these are decidous trees or coniferous. Species or genera are important for also those products as they are traded more and more and phytosanitary risk is higher due to that. It is substantial to know the host plant to be able to detect specific pests.	English	Latvia
187.	107	Editorial	Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. ITo reduce the risk, importing countries may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or even bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark.~~n such cases, the pest risk~~	consistence with [36]	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			~~can be reduced significantly when the bark is removed from the wood either partially or completely.~~ Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.			
188.	*107*	Editorial	Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. ITo reduce the risk, importing countries may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or even bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark.~~n such cases, the pest risk can be reduced significantly when the bark is removed from the wood either partially or completely.~~ Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.	moved from [36]	English	Morocco
189.	*107*	Editorial	Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. ~~I~~To reduce the risk, importing countries may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or even bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark.~~n such cases, the pest risk can be reduced significantly when the bark is removed from the wood either partially or completely.~~ Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.	Copied from [36].	English	European Union
190.	*107*	Editorial	Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. ITo reduce the risk, importing countries may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or even bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark.~~n such cases, the pest risk can be reduced significantly when the bark is removed from the wood either partially or completely.~~ Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.	moved from [36]	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
191.	*110*	Editorial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by other wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. *Monochamus* spp.).	Adding wording to clarify that bark beetles are wood pests too.	English	Canada
192.	*110*	Editorial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and non wood boring moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. *Monochamus* spp.).	consistency with previous tables.	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
193.	*110*	Editorial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and non wood boring moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. *Monochamus* spp.).	consistency with previous tables.	English	Morocco
194.	*110*	Editorial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and non-wood-boring moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. *Monochamus* spp.).	Consistency with previous tables.	English	European Union
195.	*110*	Editorial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and non wood boring moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. *Monochamus* spp.).	consistency with previous tables.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
196.	*110*	Substantive	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, mites and moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. *Monochamus* spp.).	Addition of the word “mites”. The reason is that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood products and for consistency with the proposed addition in the first column of Table 1.	English	South Africa
197.	*114*	Editorial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales). may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	The dot following the bracket in the second row should be deleted.	English	Thailand
198.	*114*	Editorial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales). may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the	First sentence: A full stop to be replaced by a space and a space to	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	delete at the end of the sentence.		
199.	*114*	Editorial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales)- may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	First sentence: A full stop to be replaced by a space and a space to delete at the end of the sentence.	English	Morocco
200.	*114*	Editorial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales)- may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	First sentence: A full stop to be replaced by a space and a space to delete at the end of the sentence.	English	European Union
201.	*114*	Editorial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales)- may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	First sentence: A full stop to be replaced by a space and a space to delete at the end of the sentence.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
202.	*114*	Substantive	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales and mites).may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	Addition of the word “mites”. Reason being that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood products and for consistency with addition on the	English	South Africa

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				first column of table 1.		
203.	*115*	Substantive	Bark beetles may infest remaining bark after the application of treatments to kill organisms in or on the wood. Debarking to the tolerances prescribed below reduces the risk of bark beetles completing their life cycles in untreated wood. Any number of visually separate and clearly distinct remaining bark pieces may remain~~should be tolerated~~, if the bark pieces are:	1. Keep the description here same with ISPM 15. 2. Keep the description here same with Para.118.	English	China
204.	*116*	Substantive	• less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or	May need scientific reason of the requirement	English	Indonesia
205.	*117*	Substantive	• greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 cm^2.	May need scientific reason of the requirement	English	Indonesia
206.	*118*	Substantive	The NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that ~~verify compliance with~~ any bark tolerances specified by the NPPO of the importing country have been met.	The text has been modified for clarity and consistency.	English	Canada
207.	*121*	Substantive	NPPOs should ensure that treatments are properly applied~~Treatment applications should be verified by the NPPO~~, for example, through checks on documentation, or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags or other means. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Regardless of the treatment applied, evidence of live quarantine pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. In addition, the finding of suitable indicator organisms, indicating treatment failure, may also be deemed non-compliance.	The text has been modified for clarity and consistency.	English	Canada
208.	*123*	Technical	Fumigation is often used in controlling pests associated with ~~all~~ wood commodities.	Not sure that fumigation is always effective for round wood (importance of the thickness of the piece of wood). Cf. paragraph [124].	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
209.	123	Technical	Fumigation is often used in controlling pests associated with ~~all~~ wood commodities.	Not sure that fumigation is always effective for round wood (importance of the thickness of the piece of wood). Cf. paragraph [124].	English	Morocco
210.	123	Technical	Fumigation is often used in controlling pests associated with ~~all~~ wood commodities.	Not sure that fumigation is always effective for round wood (importance of the thickness of the piece of wood). Cf. paragraph [124].	English	European Union
211.	123	Technical	Fumigation is often used in controlling pests associated with ~~all~~ wood commodities.	Not sure that fumigation is always effective for round wood (importance of the thickness of the piece of wood). Cf. paragraph [124].	English	EPPO, Serbia
212.	123	Technical	Fumigation is often used in controlling pests associated with ~~all~~ wood ~~commodities.~~	Not sure that fumigation is always effective for round wood (importance of the thickness of the piece of wood). Cf. paragraph [124].	English	Algeria
213.	124	Substantive	Despite the proved effectiveness of some fumigants against certain pests, there are limitations to their use to reduce pest risk. Fumigants vary in their ability to penetrate deeply into the wood and some are therefore effective only against pests in, on or just beneath the bark. The penetration depth for some fumigants may be limited to about 10 cm from the wood surface. Penetration is greater in dry than in fresh-cut wood. In addition, some fumigant (i.e. aluminum phosphide)should be used with cautious and beware of dangerous fire and explosion hazard in case of wood with high moisture content.	Moisture content in wood is an important factor of fumigation. Not only effectiveness of the fumigant, but also its hazard from high moisture content in wood should be concerned.	English	Thailand
214.	124	Substantive	Despite the proved effectiveness of some fumigants against certain pests, there are limitations to their use to reduce pest risk. Fumigants vary in their ability to penetrate ~~deeply~~ into the wood and some are therefore effective only against pests in, on or just beneath the bark. The penetration depth for some fumigants may be limited to about 10 cm from the wood surface. Penetration is greater in dry than in fresh-cut wood.	We propose to remove “deeply”	English	Indonesia
215.	128	Substantive	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, sawdust, wood wool, bark and wood residue.	The word "wood wool" should be added as an exception in this paragraph to be consistent with paragraph 131.	English	Thailand

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
216.	128	Technical	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, wood wool, sawdust, bark and wood residue.	Need for full list - global change needed	English	Norway
217.	128	Technical	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, wood wool, sawdust, bark and wood residue.	Need for full list - global change needed	English	Morocco
218.	128	Technical	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, wood wool, sawdust, bark and wood residue.	Need for full list - global change needed	English	European Union
219.	128	Technical	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, wood wool, sawdust, bark and wood residue.	Need for full list - global change needed	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
220.	129	Editorial	In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests already infesting ~~from~~ the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.	clearer English	English	Norway
221.	129	Editorial	In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests already infesting ~~from~~ the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.	clearer English	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
222.	129	Editorial	In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests already infesting ~~from~~ the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.	clearer English	English	European Union
223.	129	Editorial	In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests already infesting ~~from~~ the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.	clearer English	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
224.	133	Editorial	Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to protect ~~preserve~~ wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment. The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against	correct word split into two paragraphs because two different issues are dealt with.	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.			
225.	*133*	Editorial	Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to protect ~~preserve~~ wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment. The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.	correct word split into two paragraphs because two different issues are dealt with.	English	Morocco
226.	*133*	Editorial	Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to protect ~~preserve~~ wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment. The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the	correct word split into two paragraphs because two different issues are dealt with.	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.			
227.	133	Editorial	Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to protect ~~preserve~~ wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment. The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.	correct word split into two paragraphs because two different issues are dealt with.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
228.	135	Editorial	All wood commodities may be heat treated. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment schedule specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated.	Because according to the first sentence this is no maximum dimension of the wood commodities for heat treatment.	English	Norway
22	13	Edito	All wood commodities may be heat treated. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment schedule specifies the maximum	Because according to the first sentence this is no maximum dimension of the wood commodities	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
9.	5	rial	dimensions of the wood being treated.	for heat treatment.		
230.	135	Editorial	All wood commodities may be heat treated. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment schedule specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated.	Because according to the first sentence this is no maximum dimension of the wood commodities for heat treatment.	English	European Union
231.	135	Editorial	All wood commodities may be heat treated. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment schedule specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated.	Because according to the first sentence this is no maximum dimension of the wood commodities for heat treatment.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
232.	137	Editorial	The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because heat tolerance varies between ~~some~~ species. ~~can tolerate higher temperatures than others~~. Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.	better wording	English	Norway
233.	137	Editorial	The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because heat tolerance varies between ~~some~~ species. ~~can tolerate higher temperatures than others~~. Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.	better wording	English	Morocco
234.	137	Editorial	The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because heat tolerance varies between ~~some~~ species. ~~can tolerate higher temperatures than others~~. Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.	better wording	English	European Union
235.	137	Editorial	The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because heat tolerance varies between ~~some~~ species. ~~can tolerate higher temperatures than others~~. Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.	better wording	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
236.	141	Editorial	Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore ~~some~~ may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of	Too many "somes".	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.			
237.	*141*	Editorial	Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore ~~some~~ may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.	Too many "somes".	English	Morocco
238.	*141*	Editorial	Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore ~~some~~ may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.	Too many "somes".	English	European Union
239.	*141*	Editorial	Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore ~~some~~ may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.	Too many "somes".	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
240.	*144*	Technical	Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood ~~commodities~~ dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests.	following review of the use of the word commodity.	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.			
241.	144	Technical	Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood ~~commodities~~ dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests. Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.	following review of the use of the word commodity.	English	Morocco
242.	144	Technical	Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood ~~commodities~~ dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests. Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.	following review of the use of the word commodity.	English	European Union
243.	144	Technical	Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood ~~commodities~~ dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests. Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.	following review of the use of the word commodity.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
244.	146	Substantive	The exposure of wood to ionizing radiation (e.g. accelerated electrons, x-rays, gamma rays) may be sufficient to kill, sterilize or inactivate pests (see ISPM 18:2003). However, irradiation protocols are required that are effective against all pest groups as indicated in Table 1.	• Addition of the wordings “However, irradiation protocols are required that are effective against all pest groups as indicated in Table 1.” to provide contextual clarification as there is no indication of the required irradiation dosage for the specific wood pests.	English	South Africa
245.	149	Editorial	Wood ~~can be~~ may be exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally ~~during~~, for instance~~,~~ during water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic.	1) Description of the process. 2) Clearer?	English	Norway
246.	149	Editorial	Wood ~~can be~~ may be exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally ~~during~~, for instance~~,~~ during water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic.	1) Description of the process. 2) Clearer?	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
247.	*149*	Editorial	In such treatments ~~W~~wood ~~can be~~is exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally ~~during~~, for instance~~,~~ during water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic	1) Description of the process. 2) Clearer?	English	European Union
248.	*149*	Editorial	Wood ~~can be~~ may be exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally ~~during~~, for instance~~,~~ during water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic.	1) Description of the process. 2) Clearer?	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
249.	*151*	Substantive	The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae or small Buprestidae may not be destroyed by the chipping process.	The present text of the two last sentences could be interpreted as bark beetles would be the main insect of concern if the chips size is reduced below the specified size. However also some slightly bigger insects such as Agrilus spp., may not be completely destroyed in chips of that size.	English	Norway
250.	*151*	Substantive	The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae or small Buprestidae may not be destroyed by the chipping process.	For EPPO discussion: The prestent tex of the two last sentences could be interpreted as bark beetles would be the main insect of concern if the chips size is reduced below the sepcified size. However e.g. EPPO PRA on Agrilus planipennisconcluded that there is no evidence that chips of 2,5 cm in two dimensions are completely safe.	English	Morocco
251.	*151*	Substantive	The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae or small Buprestidae may not be destroyed by the chipping process.	The present text of the two last sentences could be interpreted as bark beetles would be the main insect of concern if the chips size is reduced below the specified size. However e.g. EPPO PRA on Agrilus planipennisconcluded that there is	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				no evidence that chips of 2,5 cm in two dimensions are completely safe.		
252.	*151*	Substantive	The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae or small Buprestidae may not be destroyed by the chipping process.	For EPPO discussion: The prestent tex of the two last sentences could be interpreted as bark beetles would be the main insect of concern if the chips size is reduced below the sepcified size. However e.g. EPPO PRA on Agrilus planipennisconcluded that there is no evidence that chips of 2,5 cm in two dimensions are completely safe.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
253.	*154*	Editorial	Where inspection is undertaken it should ~~also~~ include the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. In addition, other suitable organisms if detected may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.	Superfluous word.	English	Norway
254.	*154*	Editorial	Where inspection is undertaken it should ~~also~~ include the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. In addition, other suitable organisms if detected may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the	Superfluous word.	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.			
255.	*154*	Editorial	Where inspection is undertaken it should ~~also~~ include the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. In addition, other suitable organisms if detected may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.	Superfluous word.	English	European Union
256.	*154*	Editorial	Where inspection is undertaken it should ~~also~~ include the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. In addition, other suitable organisms if detected may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.	Superfluous word.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
25	*15*	Edito	Guidance on inspection and sampling is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.	to be more complete	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
7.	6	rial				
258.	156	Editorial	Guidance on inspection and sampling is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.	to be more complete	English	Morocco
259.	156	Editorial	Guidance on inspection and sampling is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.	to be more complete	English	European Union
260.	156	Editorial	Guidance on inspection and sampling is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.	to be more complete	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
261.	160	Editorial	Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. ~~Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.~~	Covered in the ISPMs referenced.	English	Norway
262.	160	Editorial	Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. ~~Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.~~	Covered in the ISPMs referenced.	English	Morocco
263.	160	Editorial	Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. ~~Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.~~	Covered in the ISPMs referenced.	English	European Union
264.	160	Editorial	Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. ~~Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.~~	Covered in the ISPMs referenced.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
265.	162	Substantive	The pest risk may be managed effectively by developing systems approaches that integrate measures for pest risk management in a defined manner (ISPM 14:2002). Existing forest management systems, both pre- and post-harvest, including processing, storage and transporation, may be integrated in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.	Add new wording to reflect that within the systems approach, phytosanitary safeguards could be applied during processing, storage and transportation of wood to manage pest risk.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
266.	164	Editorial	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing wood~~the commodity~~ after import.	more direct and simple.	English	Norway
267.	164	Editorial	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing wood~~the commodity~~ after import.	more direct and simple.	English	Morocco
268.	164	Editorial	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing wood~~the commodity~~ after import.	more direct and simple.	English	European Union
269.	164	Editorial	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing wood~~the commodity~~ after import.	more direct and simple.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
270.	164	Technical	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may agree with the NPPO of the exporting country to implement ~~opt to establish~~ additional measures within its territory for transporting, storing or processing the commodity after import.	To be consistent with ISPM 14 (Sections 3 and 10.1).	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
271.	164	Technical	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may agree with the NPPO of the exporting country to implement ~~opt to establish~~ additional measures within its territory for transporting, storing or processing the commodity after import.	To be consistent with ISPM 14 (Sections 3 and 10.1).	English	Chile
272.	167	Substantive	~~**3. Intended Use**~~	It's not necessary here.	English	China
273.	168	Substantive	Move to after para.56. The intended use of wood may affect its pest risk, because some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be taken into account when assessing or managing pest risk associated with wood.	Intended use is one factor of pest risk. Moving this paragraph to the section 1 is more reasonable.	English	China
274.	172	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of round wood**	Precision given (cf. paragraph [173]).	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
275.	*172*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of round wood**	Precision given (cf. paragraph [173]).	English	Morocco
276.	*172*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of round wood**	Precision given (cf. paragraph [173]).	English	European Union
277.	*172*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of round wood**	Precision given (cf. paragraph [173]).	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
278.	*172*	Substantive	**APPENDIX 1: Figures~~Cross-sections~~ of bark and wood**	We are suggesting an additional photograph that is not a cross-section.	English	Canada
279.	*173*	Substantive	A drawing and ~~a~~ photographs of a cross-section of round wood and sawn wood are provided below to better differentiate wood and cambium from bark.	We are suggesting an additional picture of sawn wood.	English	Canada
280.	*175*	Substantive		We are suggesting an additional picture, which we will send directly to the Secretariat and the Steward, to show ingrown bark in a more processed state - sawn wood. This should provide additional information to NPPOs.	English	Canada