



Para	Text	Comment
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (480) Venezuela (1 Oct 2016 3:00 AM) El grupo de Venezuela no tiene comentarios por ahora
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (442) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:16 PM) We express concern because the new draft ISPM implies a change in the scope of the Specification 48 already adopted by CPM, which does not included new VME.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (430) Guyana (30 Sep 2016 6:44 PM) We accept the contents of the document.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (345) Barbados (29 Sep 2016 9:21 PM) This document provides an excellent basis on which countries can build to not only develop phytosanitary measures to reduce the entry of pests into our respective countries but also to improve the monitoring of these regulated articles.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (319) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:10 PM) We express concern because the new draft ISPM implies a change in the scope of the Specification 48 already adopted by CPM, which does not included new VME.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (288) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:00 PM) TO DO: In all parts of the text replace "exporting country" with "country of origin"., and "importing country" with "country of destination". Reasoning: VME is not only traded (import/export) but also operationally relocated (moved without the trade perspective). This is especially valid for mining equipment. Therefore the combination country of origin/destination is the correct terminology.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (287) European Union (29 Sep 2016 5:59 PM) There is also no section on the role of NPPOs both in the importing and the exporting country. A chapter should be added at the end of the standard explaining the roles of NPPOs.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (286) European Union (29 Sep 2016 5:59 PM) TO DO: In all parts of the text, re-insert: ...used vehicles, machinery and equipment and delete any mentioning of: ...new vehicles, machinery and equipment RATIONALE:

		<p>The inclusion of new vehicles in the scope should be annulled. The SC-7 proposal [based upon one country's request] to include new vehicles dramatically widens scope and is not acceptable, for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adopted specification 48 very clearly associates the pest risk with the fact that VMEs had been used for various purposes that may have lead to contamination at various degrees of pest risk. • Extending the scope to new VME would mean a million-fold increase of regulated items. Even used VME are regulated by only very few countries and new VME by even fewer. Extending the scope of an ISPM without an assessment of the pest risk within the global phytosanitary community and without substantial practical experience from a range of countries is not appropriate. International harmonization on the matter (new VME) is therefore neither feasible nor necessary. Instead, any individual country may regulate new VME to the extent it feel necessary and can technically justify it. • The proposed widening of scope becomes even more inappropriate when combined with the proposal to suspend the usual fundamental requirement for technical justification of national phytosanitary import requirements. As the ultimate consequence, opportunities for trade barriers (e.g. on imports of new cars) in disguise of non--proportionate phytosanitary requirements becomes wide open. • The proposal for an additional row (on new VME) in the appendix 2 does not limit such risk of trade barriers (being an appendix).
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (285) European Union (29 Sep 2016 5:58 PM) The standard should contain one internationally accepted measures: "VME moved internationally should be free from contamination of soil and plant debris" This should be the minimum requirement for all VME moved internationally.</p> <p>Phytosanitary import requirements, other than the internationally accepted ones, should be based upon technical justification. Omitting any requirement for countries' to provide technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements is not acceptable.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (284) European Union (29 Sep 2016 5:57 PM) The guidance related to military VME should be strengthened in the standard, as requirements. Appendix 3 should be made a prescriptive part of the ISPM (in the main part or as an annex). This would be easier to communicate to military authorities and would assist in the implementation of the measures.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (281) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) There is also no section on the role of NPPOs both in the importing and th exporting country. A chapter should be added at the end of the standard explaining the roles of NPPOs.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (280) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) The standard should contain one internationally accepted measures: "VME moved internationally should be free from contamination of soil and plant debris." This should be the minimum requirement for all VME moved internationally.</p>

		Phytosanitary import requirements, other than the internationally accepted ones, should be based upon technical justification. Omitting any requirement for countries' to provide technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements is not acceptable.
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (279) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) TO DO: In all parts of the text, re-insert: ...used vehicles, machinery and equipment</p> <p>and delete any mentioning of: ...new vehicles, machinery and equipment</p> <p>RATIONALE: The inclusion of new vehicles in the scope should be annulled. The SC-7 proposal [based upon one country's request] to include new vehicles dramatically widens scope and is not acceptable, for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adopted specification 48 very clearly associates the pest risk with the fact that VMEs had been used for various purposes that may have lead to contamination at various degrees of pest risk. • Extending the scope to new VME would mean a million-fold increase of regulated items. Even used VME are regulated by only very few countries and new VME by even fewer. Extending the scope of an ISPM without an assessment of the pest risk within the global phytosanitary community and without substantial practical experience from a range of countries is not appropriate. International harmonization on the matter (new VME) is therefore neither feasible nor necessary. Instead, any individual country may regulate new VME to the extent it feel necessary and can technically justify it. • The proposed widening of scope becomes even more inappropriate when combined with the proposal to suspend the usual fundamental requirement for technical justification of national phytosanitary import requirements. As the ultimate consequence, opportunities for trade barriers (e.g. on imports of new cars) in disguise of non--proportionate phytosanitary requirements becomes wide open. • The proposal for an additional row (on new VME) in the appendix 2 does not limit such risk of trade barriers (being an appendix).
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (282) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) TO DO: In all parts of the text replace "exporting country" with "country of origin"., and "importing country" with "country of destination".</p> <p>Reasoning: VME is not only traded (import/export) but also operationally relocated (moved without the trade perspective). This is especially valid for mining equipment. Therefore the combination country of origin/destination is the correct terminology.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (283) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) The guidance related to military VME should be strengthened in the standard, as</p>

		requirements. Appendix 3 should be made a prescriptive part of the ISPM (in the main part or as an annex). This would be easier to communicate and assist in implementation of the measures.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (246) Algeria (29 Sep 2016 4:57 PM) No Comment
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (245) Norway (29 Sep 2016 4:57 PM) GENERAL COMMENT: Norway would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (209) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:05 PM) We express concern because the new draft ISPM implies a change in the scope of the Specification 48 already adopted by CPM, which does not included new VME.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (145) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:30 PM) We express concern because the draft implies a change in the scope of the Specification 48 already adopted by CPM, which does not include new VME.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (208) Iraq (28 Sep 2016 11:23 AM) No comments
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (180) Japan (27 Sep 2016 5:50 AM) At the present stage, this draft ISPM should not cover new VME, in accordance with the specification No. 48. The risk of new VME is completely different from those of used VME and currently not clear as discussion has not been sufficient in the process of adding new VME to the scope of this draft ISPM. In addition, adding new VME significantly enlarges a range of industry involved in the implementation of this ISPM but there has not been sufficient survey conducted to recognize the situation of the distribution, storage and trade of new VME. Therefore, the development of draft ISPM should proceed with the scope of used VME only. For new VME, it should be determined in the process of the revision of the ISPM whether it is added or not to the scope of developed ISPM through adequate consultations.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (204) Nepal (28 Sep 2016 3:58 AM) 1. Cost for the implementation of this standard can be high and in the initial stage developed countries must support the developing countries in establishing cleaning or treatment facilities for VME including chemical treatment. (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) and temperature treatment 2. All the member countries must prepared APPENDIX 2 and 3 based on national requirement Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible Phytosanitary measures and verification procedures.
G	(General Comment)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (201) COSAVE (27 Sep 2016 3:23 PM) COSAVE express concern about SC-7 meeting (May 2016) have changed the scope of the ISPM approved in the Specification 48 already adopted by CPM, which does not included new VME.

G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (199) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:20 PM) In case of vehicles, they could be recontaminated due to long term storage or transportaion even though they are already cleaned. Therefore, we propose to ass a new section that inspection and phytosanitary actions in importing countries. Propose to add Section 3. as below.</p> <p>3. Inspection and phytosanitary actions in importing countries In some circumstances, international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment may be re-contaminated during storage, movement and transportation. The NPPO of importing countries may inspect and take appropriate phytosanitary actions as outlined in ISPM 20.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (198) Viet Nam (27 Sep 2016 10:57 AM) The appendix on military VMEs should be incorporated into the core text because ultimately the pest risk management would be the same as for used civilian VMEs. In addition, pests which may contaminate military VMEs would be the same pests which can contaminate other VMEs</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (179) Solomon Islands (26 Sep 2016 7:05 AM) Used machineries should not be transported using open barge tow by tug boats. Shipment of such machines in open barge attracts birds for nesting and harbours insect attracted to lights emitted from vessel. All machineries should be covered and secured</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (87) Samoa (20 Sep 2016 3:24 AM) VME also similar to some sporting gears used by sports people, especially when move from one country to another. A pre-treatments of all these could assist with minimal spread of pests and diseases from one destination to another.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (72) Tajikistan (29 Aug 2016 1:50 PM) I support the document as it is and I have no comments</p>
1	Draft ISPM: International movement of <u>used</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (289) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:01 PM) The standard should only cover used VME as provided for in the scope of specification 48: "The standard should provide guidance to NPPOs on the identification and assessment of pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and on the appropriate phytosanitary measures to mitigate the risks of introduction of quarantine pests and soil associated with them." If the scope of the standard is extended to new VME that would necessitate that the specification would have to be investigate if the task are still appropriate. A totally new assessment of the standard would have to be conducted.</p>
1	Draft ISPM: International movement of <u>used</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (247) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) The standard should only cover used VME as provided for in the scope of specification 48: "The standard should provide guidance to NPPOs on the identification and assessment of pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and on the appropriate phytosanitary measures to mitigate the risks of introduction of quarantine pests and soil associated with them."</p>

		If the scope of the standard is extended to new VME that would necessitate that the specification would have to be investigate if the task are still appropriate. A totally new assessment of the standard would have to be conducted.
1	Draft ISPM: International movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (244) Kenya (29 Sep 2016 4:34 PM) No Comments. Document accepted as is
1	Draft ISPM: International movement of <u>used</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (181) Japan (27 Sep 2016 5:51 AM) Refer to the general comment.
1	Draft ISPM: International movement of vehicles, <u>boats, planes</u>, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (88) Australia (20 Sep 2016 12:58 PM) The movement of boats and planes as goods also carry a significant pest risk. Boats and planes if stored in areas where contamination can occur can harbour pests such as weed seeds and insects. Boats can also harbour mosquitos in the water holds. This standard needs to include boats and planes or else it will be a part standard that does not all pest risk.
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes mining and waste management, and to military VME.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (443) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:17 PM) Delete "industrial processes" because the processes and machinery are so broad, thus the impact on the implementation of the standard is unknow.
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes mining and waste management, and to military VME.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (389) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:02 PM) Delete "industrial processes" because the processes and machinery are so broad, thus the impact on the implementation of the standard is unknow.
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes, and waste management, and to military VME.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (346) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:44 PM) Delete "industrial processes" because the processes and machinery are so broad, thus the impact on the implementation of the standard is unknow.
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes mining and waste management, and to military VME.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (321) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:11 PM) Delete "industrial processes" because the processes and machinery are so broad, thus the impact on the implementation of the standard is unknow.
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with <u>used</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes mining and waste management, and to military VME.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (290) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:02 PM) see comment on paragraph 1 The inclusion of used machinery for industrial purposes will widen the scope considerably and can cover all machinery traded. It is really a very abstract thing to

		consider printing presses, car manufacturing robotic units or computerized laboratory machinery to be stored outside without any form of packaging.
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with <u>used</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes mining and waste management, and to military VME.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (248) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) see comment on paragraph 1</p> <p>The inclusion of used machinery for industrial purposes will widen the scope considerably and can cover all machinery traded. It is really a very abstract thing to consider printing presses, car manufacturing robotic units or computerized laboratory machinery to be stored outside without any form of packaging.</p>
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes mining and waste management, and to military VME.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (210) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:06 PM) Delete "industrial processes" because the processes and machinery are so broad, thus the impact on the implementation of the standard is unknown.</p>
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes and waste management, and to military VME.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (146) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:32 PM) "Industrial processes" was deleted because processes and machinery are so broad, that the impact on the implementation of the standard is unknown.</p>
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes and waste management, and to military VME.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (84) South Africa (16 Sep 2016 11:36 AM) • Propose the deletion of 'horticulture', the reason being that agriculture includes horticulture.</p>
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes mining and waste management, and to military VME.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (37) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 2:41 PM) Delete "industrial processes" because the processes and machinery are so broad, thus the impact on the implementation of the standard is unknown.</p>
43	This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) being moved internationally. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes, and waste management, and to military VME.	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (14) China (23 Jul 2016 5:49 AM)</p> <p>China (23 Jul 2016 5:49 AM) It has lower risk.</p>
44	This standard does not cover <u>other</u> vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (444) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:25 PM) to clarify because there are VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, etc. moved under their own power motive that could present a pest risk when moving over international</p>

		border (ex.: tractors, sprayers and harvesters)
44	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (425) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:35 PM) Canada proposed the deletion of this sentence in the previous Consultation. Canada still believes that vehicles moving under their own motive power pose sufficient pest risk to be within scope of this standard and as such suggests removing this paragraph. If the vehicles are intended to come in contact with soil in the country of import (e.g. dump trucks, construction equipment, combines, military equipment) they would clearly be subject to the standard.</p>
44	This standard does not cover <u>other</u> vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (390) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:03 PM) to clarify because there are VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, etc. moved under their own power motive that could present a pest risk when moving over international border (ex.: tractors, sprayers and harvesters)</p>
44	This standard does not cover vehicles or <u>vehicles or</u> conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (347) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:45 PM) to clarify because there are VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, etc. moved under their own power motive that could present a pest risk when moving over international border (ex.: tractors, sprayers and harvesters)</p>
44	This standard does not cover <u>other</u> vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (322) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:12 PM) To clarify because there are VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, etc. moved under their own power motive that could present a pest risk when moving over international border (ex.: tractors, sprayers and harvesters)</p>
44	This standard does not cover <u>new VME, as well as</u> vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (291) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:04 PM) See comment on paragraph 1.</p>
44	This standard does not cover <u>new VME, as well as</u> vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (249) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) see comment on paragraph 1</p>
44	This standard does not cover <u>other</u> vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (211) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:07 PM) to clarify because there are VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, etc. moved under their own power motive that could present a pest risk when moving over international border (ex.: tractors, sprayers and harvesters)</p>
44	This standard does not cover <u>other</u> vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (147) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:37 PM) Change proposed to clarify, because there are VME used in agriculture, forestry, etc moved under their own motive power that could present a pest risk when moving over international border (e. g. tractors, sprayers and harvesters)</p>
44	This standard does not cover <u>other</u> vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (25) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 9:26 PM) to clarify because there are VME utilized in agriculture, forestry, etc. moved under their own power motive that could present a pest risk when moving over international border (ex.: tractors, sprayers and harvesters)</p>
50	Outline of <u>Requirements requirements</u>	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (426) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:39 PM) Editorial</p>

51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (445) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:27 PM) The draft ISPM describe phytosanitary measures applicable to VME and procedures for verifications.
51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (391) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:06 PM) The draft ISPM describe phytosanitary measures applicable to VME and procedures for verifications.
51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (348) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:46 PM) The draft ISPM describe phytosanitary measures applicable to VME and procedures for verifications.
51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (323) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:13 PM) The draft ISPM describe phytosanitary measures applicable to VME and procedures for verifications.
51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that <u>may</u> apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (292) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:05 PM) Better wording (more appropriate for ISPMs).
51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that <u>may</u> apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (250) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Better wording (more appropriate for ISPMs).
51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (212) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:08 PM) The draft ISPM describe phytosanitary measures applicable to VME and procedures for verifications.
51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (148) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:39 PM) The draft ISPM describes phytosanitary measures applicable to VME and verification procedures
51	This standard describes the main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME: cleaning and treatments, prevention of contamination, facilities and waste disposal requirements, and verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (26) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 9:42 PM) The draft ISPM describe phytosanitary measures applicable to VME and procedures for verifications.
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between	Category : TECHNICAL (446) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:30 PM)

	<p>countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with quarantine pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country-of-importimporting country, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.</p>	<p>Quarantine pests are the relevant pests.</p> <p>For consistency change country of import to importing country.</p>
54	<p>Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with quarantine pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country-of-importimporting country, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.</p>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (392) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:08 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests. For consistency change country of import to importing country.</p>
54	<p>Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with quarantine pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country-of-importimporting country, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.</p>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (349) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:47 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests.</p> <p>For consistency change country of import to importing country.</p>
54	<p>Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with quarantine pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded</p>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (325) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:14 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests.</p>

	commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the <u>country of import/importing country</u> , they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently may be traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the which have been subject to international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (293) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:08 PM) 1. First sentence: the statement that used VME 'are' regulated articles is incorrect: for most countries they are not. Neither are they traded 'frequently' in comparison to other articles that are normally covered by phytosanitary regulation. Therefore, a neutral statement to explain the rationale for the standard is appropriate.</p> <p>2. (EDIT.) the other suggestions - to improve clarity.</p>
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently may be traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment deployment Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (251) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Improved clarity</p> <p>The statement that used VME 'are' regulated articles is incorrect: for most countries they are not. Neither are they traded 'frequently' in comparison to other articles that are normally covered by phytosanitary regulation. Therefore, a neutral statement to explain the rationale for the standard is appropriate.</p> <p>In addition, a small editorial.</p>
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with <u>quarantine</u> pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the <u>country of import/importing country</u> , they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (213) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:11 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests. For consistency change country of import to importing country.</p>

54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of <u>importorigin</u> , they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (205) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 8:27 AM) for clarity
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with <u>quarantine</u> pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the <u>country-of-importimporting country</u> , they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (149) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:43 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests for VME. For consistency change "country of import" by "importing country"
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their <u>use or-use, storage or transportation</u> before export, VME may have become contaminated with pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (126) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:34 PM) Added for general improvement of the concept presented in this sentence.
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (102) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:08 PM) Text moved from paragraph 57 because it makes for a better transition in the text.

	operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas. Each NPPO needs to develop specific guidance regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement.	
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, agriculture and forestry as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (85) South Africa (16 Sep 2016 11:43 AM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose the deletion of 'horticulture', the reason being that agriculture includes horticulture. Insertion of 'and' for clarity purposes.
54	Used VME are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be military VME used in the international deployment. Depending on their use or storage before export, VME may have become contaminated with quarantine pests or regulated articles. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of harvesters) VME may carry soil, pests, plant debris and seeds, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import importing country , they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (27) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 9:46 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests.</p> <p>For consistency change country of import to importing country.</p>
55	New VME may also be contaminated by pests during storage before export. The likelihood of contamination may depend on the storage conditions, distance from pest habitats and storage time.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (294) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:10 PM) With the deletion of new VME from the scope this paragraph becomes unnecessary.</p>
55	New VME may also be contaminated by pests during storage before export. The likelihood of contamination may depend on the storage conditions, distance from pest habitats and storage time.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (252) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) With the deletion of new VME from the scope this paragraph becomes unnecessary.</p>
55	New VME may also be contaminated by pests during storage before export. The likelihood of contamination may depend on the storage conditions, distance from	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (182) Japan (27 Sep 2016 5:52 AM)</p>

	pest habitats and storage time.	Refer to the general comment.
55	New VME may also be contaminated by pests <u>and soil</u> during storage <u>and transport</u> before export. The likelihood of contamination may depend on the storage <u>time and</u> conditions, distance from pest habitats and storage time <u>transport conditions.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (127) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:35 PM) For example, driving to the port through muddy roads.
55	New VME may also be contaminated by pests during storage before export. The likelihood of contamination may depend on the storage conditions, distance from pest habitats and storage time. <u>Sometimes new VME can be field tested prior to export and this can lead to contamination.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (63) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 4:01 AM) A contamination occurrence that was not included.
56	<u>Some types of VME could carry soils, and soils can carry pests. VME can carry leaves and stems, which can carry associated pests.</u> Examples of pests that may contaminate VME are provided in Appendix 4 <u>2</u> .	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (103) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:10 PM) Technical. We suggest adding a paragraph describing broader groups of pests associated with VMEs. For example, soil could carry nematodes, fungi, weed seeds, larvae, eggs, contamination with plant debris (leaves, stems) could carry other associated pests. This is because Appendix 1 names specific organisms and is not all inclusive, so may be confusing. Renumbering because Appendix 1 is proposed for deletion.
57	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement. <u>The phytosanitary measures should be applied with the aiming to minimize their negative effect on trade</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (447) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:31 PM) Text added is specially important for this standard do to the possible impact of the phytosanitary measures on VME trade.
57	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement. <u>The phytosanitary measures should be applied with the aiming to minimize their negative effect on trade.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (394) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:10 PM) Text added is specially important for this standard do to the possible impact of the phytosanitary measures on VME trade.
57	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement. -.The phytosanitary measures should be applied with the aiming to minimize their negative effect on trade.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (350) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:49 PM) Text added is specially important for this standard do to the possible impact of the phytosanitary measures on VME trade.
57	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement. <u>The phytosanitary measures should be applied with the aiming to minimize their negative effect on trade.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (326) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:15 PM) Text added is specially important for this standard do to the possible impact of the phytosanitary measures on VME trade.
57	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement. <u>The phytosanitary measures should be applied with the aiming to minimize their negative effect on trade.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (214) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:12 PM) Text added is specially important for this standard do to the possible impact of the phytosanitary measures on VME trade.
57	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (150) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:45 PM) Text added is specially important for this standard due to the possible impact of

	required in order to facilitate their safe movement. <u>Phytosanitary measures should be applied aiming to minimize their negative impact on trade.</u>	phytosanitary measures on VME trade.
57	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (104) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:10 PM) Moved to the end of paragraph 54
57	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risk associated with the movement and storage of VME and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement. <u>The phytosanitary measures should be applied with the aiming to minimize their negative effect on trade.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (35) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 2:02 PM) Text added is specially important for this standard do to the possible impact of the phytosanitary measures on VME trade.
59	The decontamination of VME may provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (448) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:32 PM) The draft ISPM should be limited to phytosanitary issues and must not include human health and animal health issues.
59	The decontamination of VME may provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include that are organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (427) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:55 PM) Both quarantine pests and other organisms could be relevant to biodiversity. Suggest leaving at a higher level as "organisms that are relevant to biodiversity"
59	The decontamination of VME may provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (393) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:09 PM) The draft ISPM should be limited to phytosanitary issues and must not include human health and animal health issues.
59	The decontamination of VME may provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (351) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:49 PM) The draft ISPM should be limited to phytosanitary issues and must not include human health and animal health issues.
59	The decontamination of VME may provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (327) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:15 PM) The draft ISPM should be limited to phytosanitary issues and must not include human health and animal health issues.
59	The decontamination of VME may <u>also</u> provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (295) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:10 PM) To show this is a separate but linked risk.
59	The decontamination of VME may <u>also</u> provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (253) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) to show this is a separate but linked risk

59	The decontamination of VME may provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species species), human health and animal health.	Category : TECHNICAL (215) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:12 PM) The draft ISPM should be limited to phytosanitary issues and must not include human health and animal health issues.
59	The decontamination of VME may provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	Category : TECHNICAL (151) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:47 PM) The draft ISPM should be limited to phytosanitary issues.
59	The decontamination of VME may provide a means to prevent the entry of organisms other than quarantine pests into new areas. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	Category : TECHNICAL (28) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 9:53 PM) The draft ISPM should be limited to phytosanitary issues and must not include human health and animal health issues.
62	The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and plant debris, seeds and plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. <u>Soil is considered a prohibited commodity and acts as a significant pathway for the introduction of pest, known and unknown.</u> Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. New VME may also become contaminated before being moved internationally (e.g. during storage).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (428) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:57 PM) The risk associated with soil, like other pathways, needs to be highlighted.
62	The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and plant debris, seeds and <u>other</u> plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are may be a specific concern. New. <u>[62bis] The exact content of any soil and plant debris capable of contaminating VME is difficult to determine, and thus the pest risk may also become contaminated before being be difficult to assess. Soil and plant debris may carry a multitude of microorganisms, of which some may be quarantine pests to the country of destination. Therefore the normal process of undertaking pest risk analysis to determine if measures are necessary, and the strength of such measures, may not be possible for soil and plant debris contaminating used VME. For this reason, this standard prescribes that used VME moved internationally (e.g. should be free from contamination by soil and plant debris. during storage) This constitutes an internationally accepted requirement that may be applied to used VME by countries to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of most quarantine pests that may be associated with that material. Any other requirements issued by countries,</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (297) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:24 PM) 1. More appropriate wording on risk consideration, in consistency with previous sentence. With the deletion of new VME from the scope the last sentence of para [62] becomes unnecessary. 2. Add new para [62bis]: If the standard contains an internationally accepted measure it is necessary to refer to the risk and why such a measure was included into the standard since it will relieve countries of the obligation to carry out a PRA for that measure. The last sentence is required to specify and make sure that for all other measures a technical justification is needed.

	<u>such as certification, verification, cleaning or treatment requirements, should be technically justified.</u>	
62	<p>The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and other plant debris, seeds and plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are may be a specific concern. New.</p> <p><u>62bis</u> <u>The exact content of any soil and plant debris capable of contaminating VME is difficult to determine, and thus the pest risk may also become contaminated before being be difficult to assess. Soil and plant debris may carry a multitude of microorganisms, of which some may be quarantine pests to the country of destination. Therefore the normal process of undertaking pest risk analysis to determine if measures are necessary, and the strength of such measures, may not be possible for soil and plant debris contaminating used VME. For this reason, this standard prescribes that used VME moved internationally (e.g. should be free from contamination by soil and plant debris, during storage). This constitutes an internationally accepted requirement that may be applied to used VME by countries to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of most quarantine pests that may be associated with that material. Any other requirements issued by countries, such as certification, verification, cleaning or treatment requirements, should be technically justified.</u></p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (254) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) More appropriate wording on risk consideration, in consistency with previous sentence. With the deletion of new VME from the scope the last sentence becomes unnecessary.</p> <p>Regarding the addition of 62bis: If the standard contains an internationally accepted measure it is necessary to refer to the risk and why such a measure was included into the standard since it will relieve countries of the obligation to carry out a PRA for that measure.</p> <p>The last sentence is required to specify and make sure that for all other measures a technical justification is needed.</p>
62	<p>The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and plant debris, seeds and plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. New VME may also become contaminated before being moved internationally (e.g. during storage).</p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (183) Japan (27 Sep 2016 5:53 AM) Refer to the general comment.</p>
62	<p>The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and plant debris, seeds and plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. New VME may also become contaminated before being moved internationally (e.g. during storage<u>storage or transportation</u>).</p>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (130) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:39 PM) Added for general improvement of the concept presented in this sentence.</p>
62	<p>The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and</p>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

	plant debris, seeds and plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest <u>pest (i.e. weeds)</u> . Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. New VME may also become contaminated before being moved internationally (e.g. during storage).	(129) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:38 PM) For clarification, it is better to use the term weeds in this case instead of the IPPC term "plants as pests".
62	The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests <u>soil and plant debris, seeds and plant parts capable of propagation</u> other regulated articles . Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. New VME may also become contaminated before being moved internationally (e.g. during storage).	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (128) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:37 PM) Plant pests is repetitive. We are referring to pest risk pathways. Pests are a risk, no need to repeat it here.
62	The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and plant debris, seeds and plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. New VME <u>and used boats and planes</u> may also become contaminated before being moved internationally (e.g. during storage).	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (96) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:24 PM) to include boats and planes as same risk.
62	The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and plant debris, seeds and plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest <u>pest as well as potentially harboring pests</u> . Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. New VME may also become contaminated before being moved internationally (e.g. during storage).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (89) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:00 PM) To clarify that plant parts can harbor pests.
62	The main pest risk associated with used VME is contamination with soil, pests and plant debris, seeds, and plant parts capable of propagation. Seeds and other plant parts capable of propagation may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. New VME may also become contaminated before being moved internationally (e.g. during storage).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (86) South Africa (16 Sep 2016 11:50 AM) • Propose the deletion of 'seeds' the reason being that the definition of plants includes seeds.
63	1.1 Elements of pest risk categorization	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (105) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:10 PM) This implies pest categorization, which is a part of PRA
64	<u>Phytosanitary measures other than those internationally accepted measures should be technically justified and proportionate to the pest risk identified.</u> The following	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (298) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:26 PM) Phytosanitary import requirements other than those prescribed as the internationally

	elements of VME may affect the level of pest risk:	accepted ones should be based upon technical justification.
64	<u>Phytosanitary measures should be technically justified and proportionate to the pest risk identified.</u> The following elements of VME may affect the level of pest risk:	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (255) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Phytosanitary import requirements other than those prescribed as the internationally accepted ones should be based upon technical justification.
65	type: more <u>structurally</u> complex VME have more <u>areas-parts</u> that may be contaminated	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (299) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:29 PM) 1. More precise description of the concern. 2. Areas usually refer to geographical areas. EU and EPP0 already suggested this change at an earlier stage.
65	type: more <u>structurally</u> complex VME have more <u>areas-parts</u> that may be contaminated	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (256) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) 1. More precise description of the concern 2. Areas usually refer to geographical areas. EPP0 already suggested this change at an earlier stage
65	type: <u>VME with</u> more complex <u>VME-structure</u> have more areas that may be contaminated	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (131) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:39 PM) For better wording reflecting the meaning.
66	origin and prior use: VME used on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for <u>carrying-transporting</u> organic material are more likely to be contaminated	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (300) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:31 PM) 'Transporting' is a more deliberate action unlike 'carrying'.
66	origin and prior use: VME used on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for <u>carrying-transporting</u> organic material are more likely to be contaminated	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (257) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) 'Transporting' is a more deliberate action unlike 'carrying'.
67	storage: VME stored outdoors and in close proximity to <u>vegetation-vegetation, or near insect attracting lights</u> are more likely to be contaminated	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (90) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:02 PM) clarify also risk of insect attracting lights.
68	intended location or <u>use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported-on-use</u> VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to <u>vegetation-vegetation are more likely to pose a pest risk.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (449) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:34 PM) paragraph redrafted for consistency with previous bullet.
68	intended location or use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation. <u>- Amount of [soil] contamination: the likelihood of pest propagation increase when more than a fine film of dust is present</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (429) Canada (30 Sep 2016 5:59 PM) The likelihood of pest propagation increase when more than a fine film of dust is present such as that left by dirty wash water.
68	intended location or use: <u>pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported-on</u> VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to <u>vegetation-vegetation are more likely to pose a pest risk.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (395) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:14 PM) paragraph redrafted for consistency with previous bullet.
68	intended location or use: <u>pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported-on</u> VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (352) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:50 PM) paragraph redrafted for consistency with previous bullet.

	proximity to vegetation <u>vegetation are more likely to pose a pest risk.</u>	
68	intended location or use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation <u>vegetation are more likely to pose a pest risk.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (328) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:17 PM) paragraph redrafted for consistency with previous bullet.
68	intended location or of use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation.	Category : TECHNICAL (301) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:32 PM) It seems better to word is as 'location of use' rather than 'location or use', this better expresses the intention.
68	intended location or of use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation.	Category : TECHNICAL (258) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) It seems better to word is as 'location of use' rather than 'location or use', this better expresses the intention.
68	intended location or use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation <u>vegetation are more likely to pose a pest risk.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (217) Uruguay (28 Sep 2016 4:15 PM) Paragraph redrafted for consistency with previous bullet
68	intended location or use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation <u>vegetation are more likely to pose a pest risk.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (216) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:15 PM) paragraph redrafted for consistency with previous bullet.
68	intended location or use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation. <u>In the case military VME, exposure to the kinetic forces and rigors of combat operations, resulting in external damage and internal penetration of contaminants</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (122) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:30 PM) New bullet. Relates to Appendix 3.
68	intended location or use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation. <u>- cross-contamination : VME may be cross-contaminated/infested during transportation from the country of origin to the destination country.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (95) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:20 PM) Cross-contamination/infestation may also be considered in the pest risk assessment
68	intended location or use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on VME that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation <u>vegetation are more likely to pose a pest risk.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (30) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 10:00 PM) paragraph redrafted for consistency with previous bullet.
69	Examples of VME, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures, are provided in Appendix <u>21</u> .	Category : EDITORIAL (106) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:10 PM) US proposes deletion of appendix 1, so new numbering
69	Examples of VME, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, VME together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures, are provided in Appendix 2.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (97) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:25 PM) not accurate to rank risk as is case by case on pathway.

70	2. Phytosanitary Measures and Phytosanitary Procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (450) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:35 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
70	2. Phytosanitary Measures and Phytosanitary Procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (396) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:15 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
70	2. Phytosanitary Measures and Phytosanitary Procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (353) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:51 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
70	2. Phytosanitary Measures and Phytosanitary Procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (329) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:17 PM) For consistency with comments in para 51
70	2. Phytosanitary Measures and Phytosanitary Procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (218) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:22 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
70	2. Phytosanitary Measures and Phytosanitary Procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (152) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:49 PM) For consistency with comments in paragraph 51
70	2. Phytosanitary Measures and Phytosanitary Procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (31) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 10:02 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
71	The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME are described below:	Category : TECHNICAL (451) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:35 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
71	The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME are described below:	Category : TECHNICAL (397) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:17 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
71	The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME are described below:	Category : TECHNICAL (354) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:51 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
71	The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME are described below:	Category : TECHNICAL (330) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:17 PM) For consistency with comments in para 51
71	<u>[new] VME moved internationally should be free from contamination of soil and plant debris.</u> The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that <u>apply may be applied</u> to VME are described below:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (302) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:35 PM) 1. [new para] The standard should contain an internationally accepted measure. This is the lowest form of measures requiring just freedom from soil and debris etc. 2. Appropriate verb tense in ISPMs for describing the level of obligation (avoiding the present tense)
71	<u>VME moved internationally should be free from contamination of soil and plant debris.</u> The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that <u>apply may be Applied</u> to VME are described below:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (259) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Appropriate verb tense in ISPMs for describing the level of obligation (avoiding the present tense) The standard should contain an internationally accepted measure. This is the lowest form of measures requiring just freedom from soil and debris etc.

71	The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME are described below:	Category : TECHNICAL (219) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:23 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
71	The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME are described below:	Category : TECHNICAL (153) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:50 PM) For consistency with comments in paragraph 51
71	The main groups of phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary procedures that apply to VME are described below:	Category : TECHNICAL (32) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 10:02 PM) For consistency with comments in p. 51
72	<u>inspection</u> cleaning and treatments	Category : TECHNICAL (132) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:45 PM) Add new first bullet. Inspections are necessary phytosanitary procedures before other procedures may apply and should be included in every step of the VME international movement.
73	prevention of contamination <u>contamination or re-contamination</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (107) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:11 PM) To clarify actual events that could occur
73	prevention of contamination	Category : TECHNICAL (91) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:05 PM) move this dash point above cleaning and treatments to provide an ordered flow of events
75	verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (452) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:36 PM) Verification procedures are not phytosanitary measures and should be included in a separate section (new section 3.)
75	verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (398) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:18 PM) Verification procedures are not phytosanitary measures and should be included in a separate section (new section 3.)
75	verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (331) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:18 PM) Verification procedures are not phytosanitary measures and should be included in a separate section (new section 3.)
75	verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (220) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:23 PM) Verification procedures are not phytosanitary measures and should be included in a separate section (new section 3.)
75	verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (154) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:51 PM) Verification procedures are not phytosanitary measures and should be included in a separate section (new section 3)
75	verification procedures. <u>Electronic monitoring, i.e., identification and tracking where available</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (123) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:31 PM) New bullet. Relates to appendix 3
75	verification procedures.	Category : TECHNICAL (33) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 10:03 PM) Verification procedures are not phytosanitary measures and should be included in a

		separate section (new section 3.)
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : TECHNICAL (453) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:37 PM) The coordination with other national agencies is a responsibility of the country and it is not appropriate to be included in a ISPM.
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : TECHNICAL (399) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:19 PM) The coordination with other national agencies is a responsibility of the country and it is not appropriate to be included in a ISPM.
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : TECHNICAL (355) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:52 PM) The coordination with other national agencies is a responsibility of the country and it is not appropriate to be included in a ISPM.
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : TECHNICAL (332) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:19 PM) The coordination with other national agencies is a responsibility of the country and it is not appropriate to be included in a ISPM.
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect biodiversity and animal and human health and biodiversity , NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : EDITORIAL (303) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:36 PM) Pest risks are more linked with biodiversity than with animal or human health.
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect biodiversity and animal and human health and biodiversity health, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : EDITORIAL (260) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Pest risks are more linked with biodiversity than with animal or human health.
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : TECHNICAL (221) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:24 PM) The coordination with other national agencies is a responsibility of the country and it is not appropriate to be included in a ISPM.
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : TECHNICAL (155) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:52 PM) Coordination with other national agencies is a responsibility of the country and it is not appropriate to include it in a ISPM
76	Where the risks associated with VME affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Category : TECHNICAL (34) COSAVE (9 Aug 2016 10:13 PM) The coordination with other national agencies is a responsibility of the country and it is not appropriate to be included in a ISPM.
77	NPPOs are encouraged to should work with military authorities to develop procedures consistent with the guidance on the international movement of military VME provided in Appendix 3Annex 1 .	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (304) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:38 PM) The guidance related to military VME should be strengthened in the standard, as requirements. See general comment above.
77	NPPOs are encouraged to should to work with military authorities to develop procedures consistent with the guidance on the international movement of military VME provided in Appendix Annex 3 .	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (261) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) The guidance related to military VME should be strengthened in the standard, as requirements. See general comment above.
77	NPPOs are encouraged to work with military authorities to develop procedures consistent with the guidance on the international movement of military VME provided in Appendix 32 .	Category : EDITORIAL (108) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:11 PM) Appendix renumbering

78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : TECHNICAL (455) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:38 PM) In accordance with the comment in p. 51
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of <u>quarantine</u> pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : TECHNICAL (454) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:37 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests.
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : TECHNICAL (401) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:21 PM)
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests-quarantine pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : TECHNICAL (400) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:20 PM)
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : TECHNICAL (356) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:52 PM) In accordance with the comment in p. 51
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : TECHNICAL (334) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:20 PM) In accordance with the comment in para 51
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of <u>quarantine</u> pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : TECHNICAL (333) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:19 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests.
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (305) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:40 PM) With the deletion of new VME from the scope this paragraph becomes unnecessary.
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (262) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) With the deletion of new VME from the scope this paragraph becomes unnecessary.
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of <u>quarantine</u> pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	Category : TECHNICAL (222) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:25 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests. In accordance with the comment in p. 51
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the <u>The</u> NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (184) Japan (27 Sep 2016 5:57 AM) To clarify the points that the NPPO of the importing country may require

	for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2) <u>based on identified pest risk associated with VME. Where the NPPO of the importing country requires the phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures associated with VME in the exporting country, the NPPO of the importing country should demonstrate that the phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures are technically justified.</u>	phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures only when they are based on identified pest risk, and that the importing country may require phytosanitary measures taken in the exporting country only when they are technically justified.
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of <u>quarantine</u> pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (156) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:54 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests. "Phytosanitary procedures" was deleted according comment in paragraph 51
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new <u>or used</u> VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (133) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:50 PM) For consistency with the draft.
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (70) New Zealand (25 Aug 2016 4:52 AM) correction
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2). <u>NPPOs may require preshipment inspection. To expedite entry of large consignments into an importing country it may be appropriate to have the NPPO of the importing country inspect the VME at the point of export if this can be arranged with the NPPO of the exporting country.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (64) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 4:17 AM) This sort of bilateral arrangement can be developed where large numbers of VME are involved.
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of <u>quarantine</u> pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (40) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 2:46 PM) Quarantine pests are the relevant pests.
78	Based on evidence of interceptions of pests on new VME, the NPPO of the importing country may require phytosanitary measures or phytosanitary procedures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (see section 2.2).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (36) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 2:18 PM) In accordance with the comment in p. 51
80	<u>Cleaning</u> Some of the cleaning methods <u>may include</u> are listed below:	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (109) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:12 PM) For clarity
83	<u>abrasive blasting</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (16) China (23 Jul 2016 5:52 AM) China (23 Jul 2016 5:53 AM) The "abrasive blasting" method is complicated, costly and less maneuverable

		and it involves a long process and may cause serious damage to equipments, so it is seldom used.
88	Treatments that may be used in addition to cleaning include::	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (19) China (23 Jul 2016 5:55 AM)</p> <p>China (23 Jul 2016 5:56 AM) Treatment methods such as fumigation and disinfection are commonly used at the ports of entry, so they are very important. The original expression "Treatments that may be used in addition to cleaning:" will cause misunderstanding that disinfection and other treatment methods are only complementary methods, which will reduce their importance.</p>
89	chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection disinfestation)	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (124) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:32 PM)</p> <p>ISPM 5 Glossary defines only infestation, which includes infection. Therefore "disinfestation" should be used.</p>
91	Partial or full dismantling of the VME may be necessary for effective cleaning or treatment. It may be necessary to clean or treat the VME while it is in operation to ensure that all moving parts can be accessed (e.g., agriculture equipment with moving parts like conveyors, rollers).	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (431) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:01 PM)</p> <p>Agricultural equipments with moving parts may need to be operational (example, hay baler, discombines)</p>
92	2.2 Prevention of contaminationcontamination and re-contamination	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (110) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:12 PM)</p> <p>To clarify actual events that could occur</p>
93	Where clean VME are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, phytosanitary measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (456) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:39 PM)</p> <p>For consistency.</p>
93	Where clean VME are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, phytosanitary measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (402) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:23 PM)</p> <p>For consistency.</p>
93	Where clean VME are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, phytosanitary measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (357) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:57 PM)</p> <p>For consistency.</p>
93	Where clean VME are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, phytosanitary measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (335) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:20 PM)</p> <p>For consistency.</p>
93	Where clean VME are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, phytosanitary measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (223) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:27 PM)</p> <p>For consistency.</p>
93	Where clean VME are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, phytosanitary measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (202) Uruguay (27 Sep 2016 7:47 PM)</p> <p>For consistency</p>
93	Where clean VME are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (111) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:12 PM)</p>

	when they are transiting through another country, measures should be taken to avoid contamination contamination and re-contamination. These include, as appropriate:	To clarify actual events that could occur
93	Where clean VME are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, <u>phytosanitary</u> measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	Category : TECHNICAL (38) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 2:42 PM) For consistency.
94	Storage at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas with reduced risk from contamination by <u>quarantine pests</u> , vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo.	Category : TECHNICAL (457) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:41 PM) Redrafted the paragraph, because it would be very difficult to identify pest habitat for all pests that could contaminate VME.
94	Storage at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas with reduced risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo-; <u>- Storage in enclosed or screened area to prevent contamination by flying pests and airborne seeds and plant debris.</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (432) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:03 PM) Screened storage areas is an effective way of preventing contamination.
94	Storage at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas with reduced risk from contamination by <u>quarantine pest</u> , vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo.	Category : TECHNICAL (403) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:25 PM) Redrafted the paragraph, because it would be very difficult to identify pest habitat for all pests that could contaminate VME.
94	Storage at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas with reduced risk from contamination by <u>quarantine pests</u> , vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo.	Category : TECHNICAL (358) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:59 PM) Redrafted the paragraph, because it would be very difficult to identify pest habitat for all pests that could contaminate VME.
94	Storage at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas with reduced risk from contamination by <u>quarantine pests</u> , vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo.	Category : TECHNICAL (336) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:21 PM) Redrafted the paragraph, because it would be very difficult to identify pest habitat for all pests that could contaminate VME.
94	Storage at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas with reduced risk from contamination by <u>quarantine pests</u> , vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo.	Category : TECHNICAL (224) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:28 PM) Redrafted the paragraph, because it would be very difficult to identify pest habitat for all pests that could contaminate VME.
94	Storage <u>at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in</u> areas with reduced risk from contamination by <u>quarantine pests</u> , vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo.	Category : TECHNICAL (157) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:58 PM) Paragraph redrafted because it would be very difficult to identify pest habitat for all pests that could contaminate VME
94	Storage at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas with reduced risk from contamination by <u>quarantine pests</u> , vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo.	Category : TECHNICAL (41) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 3:10 PM) Redrafted the paragraph, because it would be very difficult to identify pest habitat for all pests that could contaminate VME.
95	Storage and handling on <u>hardstand</u> surfaces that prevent contact with soil.	Category : TECHNICAL (134) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:50 PM) For clarity.
95	Storage and handling on surfaces that prevent contact with <u>soil</u> pests.	Category : TECHNICAL (112) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:13 PM) It could be other surfaces that could have pests, not just soil

96	Vegetation around storage areas, packing areas or ports of loading is kept short by mowing or using weed controls in order to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should be given to the erection of barriers to limit seed movement around storage and loading areas.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (433) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:04 PM) This sentence is probably no longer necessary with the addition of the new bullet on enclosed spaces
96	Vegetation around storage areas, packing areas or ports of loading is kept short by mowing or using weed controls control in order to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should be given to the erection of barriers to limit seed movement around storage and loading areas.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (306) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:41 PM) Better wording? (singular and not plural)
96	Vegetation around storage areas, packing areas or ports of loading is kept short by mowing or using weed controls control in order to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should be given to the erection of barriers to limit seed movement around storage and loading areas.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (263) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Better wording? (singular and not plural)
96	Vegetation around storage areas, packing areas or ports of loading is kept short by mowing or using weed controls in order to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds seeds and other pests . Consideration should be given to the erection of barriers to limit seed movement around storage and loading areas.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (135) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:51 PM) pores or small arthropods like mites and neonate nymphs.
96	Vegetation around storage areas, packing areas or ports of loading is kept short by mowing or using weed controls in order to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should be given to the erection of barriers to limit seed movement around storage and loading areas. Rinsing VME with pressurized water prior to loading	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (125) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:32 PM) This is not a treatment, but a preventative measure here.
96	Vegetation Manage vegetation around storage areas, packing areas or ports of loading is kept short by mowing or using weed controls in order to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should be given to the erection of barriers to limit seed movement around storage and loading areas.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (113) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:13 PM) Kept short is subjective. Manage vegetation is more appropriate language than keeping vegetation short. Provide examples of barriers, or rewrite in clear language.
97	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to phytosanitary measures that prevent pests being attracted to storage and loading areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (458) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:41 PM) For consistency
97	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to phytosanitary measures that prevent pests being attracted to storage and loading areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (404) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:26 PM) For consistency
97	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to phytosanitary measures that prevent pests being attracted to storage and loading areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (359) Peru (29 Sep 2016 11:59 PM) For consistency
97	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to phytosanitary measures that prevent pests being	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (337) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:22 PM) For consistency

	attracted to storage and loading areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	
97	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to phytosanitary measures that prevent pests being attracted to storage and loading areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (225) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:29 PM) For consistency
97	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to phytosanitary measures that prevent pests being attracted to storage and loading areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (158) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 7:59 PM) For consistency
97	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to measures that prevent pests being attracted to storage and loading areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights lights during night time operations).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (114) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:14 PM) Add explanation to when and why artificial lighting should be restricted.
97	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to phytosanitary measures that prevent pests being attracted to storage and loading areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (39) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 2:45 PM) For consistency
98	<u>2.3.3. Facilities and waste disposal requirements</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (226) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:30 PM) see comments p.75
99	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for cleaning and treatment of VME depend on where this takes place. Cleaning, treatment and inspection will generally-should ideally take place in the exporting country to fulfil the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Facilities in the exporting country may not need elaborate solid waste and wastewater management systems as the contamination may be of local origin.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (434) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:06 PM) Acknowledging that there is a possibility that cleaning take place in the importing country (e.g. in cases of non-compliance), strongly suggesting that cleaning should be done in the exporting country could allow to manage the risk at origin and decrease the risk of pest propagation.
99	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for cleaning and treatment of VME depend on where this takes place. Cleaning, treatment and inspection will generally-normally take place in the exporting country to fulfil the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Facilities in the exporting country may not need elaborate solid waste and wastewater management systems as the contamination may be of local origin.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (307) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:42 PM) Makes it clearer the cleaning in county of origin is the standard approach.
99	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for cleaning and treatment of VME depend on where this takes place. Cleaning, treatment and inspection will generally-normally take place in the exporting country to fulfil the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Facilities in the exporting country may not need elaborate solid waste and wastewater management systems as the contamination may be of local origin.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (264) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) It makes it clearer the cleaning in county of destination is the standard approach.
99	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for cleaning and treatment of VME depend on where this takes these procedures take place. Cleaning Inspection , treatment cleaning , and inspection treatment will generally	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (136) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:52 PM) For clarity

	take place in the exporting country to fulfil the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Facilities in the exporting country may not need elaborate solid waste and wastewater management systems as the contamination may be of local origin.	
100	Facilities required <u>Means and facilities</u> for the inspection, cleaning and treatment of VME may include:	Category : EDITORIAL (115) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:14 PM) To clarify
103	fumigation facilities-- <u>- complete enclosed washing facility</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (388) Ghana (30 Sep 2016 1:36 PM) We propose that an 'enclosed complete washing facility' should be added.
103	fumigation <u>fumigation/chemical treatment</u> facilities.	Category : TECHNICAL (98) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:29 PM) To include chemical treatment facilities
105	Containment and disposal methods should be sufficient to prevent the spread of pests and may include: soil traps, bagging, deep burial, incineration, fumigation, composting and wastewater management systems. <u>Containment and disposal methods should be sufficient to prevent the recontamination of the VME and include: soil traps, bagging, deep burial, incineration, fumigation/chemical treatment, composting and wastewater management systems</u>	Category : TECHNICAL (99) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:31 PM) to include chemical treatment. would it not be better to specify that the risk is re infestation of the VME, rather than spreading of the pest generally?
106	<u>2.4.3.</u> Verification procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (459) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:42 PM) see comments p.75
106	<u>2.4.3.</u> Verification procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (405) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:27 PM) see comments p.75
106	<u>2.4.3.</u> Verification procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (360) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:00 AM) see comments p.75
106	<u>2.4.3.</u> Verification procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (338) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:22 PM) See comments para 75
106	<u>2.4.3.</u> Verification procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (159) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:00 PM) See comments in paragraph 75
106	<u>2.4.3.</u> Verification procedures	Category : TECHNICAL (42) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 3:18 PM) see comments p.75
107	Requirements for documentation to attest that consignments have been inspected <u>cleaned, treated</u> or cleaned <u>inspected</u> (e.g. <u>inspection declaration</u> , cleaning declaration, treatment certificate, phytosanitary certificate) should <u>may</u> be determined by the NPPO of the importing country, and should be proportionate with the identified pest risk and appropriate for the phytosanitary measures required.	Category : TECHNICAL (309) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:47 PM) 1. Here reference is made to certificates other than phytosanitary certificates. This is comparable to the compliance certificates referred to for woody handicrafts. A discussion in CPM is needed on concept of other certificates. 2. More logical order and see the examples given in brackets. 3. An additional option may be in the form of inspection declaration not leading to a

		phytosanitary certificate. 'May' is the appropriate term for the level of obligation: ISPMs do not put such obligations upon the importing NPPO, but allows (by using 'may') the option of a phytosanitary import requirement dealing with verification.
107	Requirements for documentation to attest that consignments have been inspected cleaned, treated or cleaned-inspected (e.g. <u>inspection declaration</u> cleaning declaration, treatment certificate, phytosanitary certificate) should be may determined by the NPPO of the importing country, and should be proportionate with the identified pest risk and appropriate for the phytosanitary measures required.	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (266) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) 1 More logical order and see the examples given in brackets</p> <p>2 An additional option may be in the form of inspection declaration not leading to a phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>3 'May' is the appropriate term for the level of obligation: ISPMs do not put such obligations upon the importing NPPO, but allows (by using 'may') the option of a phytosanitary import requirement dealing with verification.</p>
107	Requirements for documentation to attest that consignments have been inspected or cleaned (e.g. cleaning declaration, treatment certificate, phytosanitary certificate) should be determined by the NPPO of the importing country, and should be proportionate with the identified pest risk and appropriate for the phytosanitary measures required.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (265) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Here reference is made to certificates other than phytosanitary certificates. This is comparable to the compliance certificates referred to for woody handicrafts. A discussion in CPM is needed on concept of other certificates.</p>
107	Requirements for documentation to attest that consignments <u>of regulated articles</u> have been inspected or cleaned (e.g. cleaning declaration, treatment certificate, phytosanitary certificate) should be determined by the NPPO of the importing country, and should be proportionate with the identified pest risk and appropriate for the phytosanitary measures required.	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (137) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:52 PM) ISPM 12 refers to "regulated articles" for categories other than plant and plant products that may require a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the NPPO. VME falls into this category.</p>
107	Requirements for documentation to attest that consignments have been inspected or cleaned (e.g. cleaning declaration, treatment certificate, phytosanitary certificate) should be determined by the NPPO of the importing country, and should be proportionate with the identified pest risk and appropriate for the phytosanitary measures required. <u>Wood packaging material associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009. If it is not, the wood packaging material or wood pallets should be treated or destroyed.</u>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (15) China (23 Jul 2016 5:51 AM) At the end of Para, add the sentence : Wood packaging material associated with vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009. If it is not, the wood packaging material or wood pallets should be treated or destroyed. China (23 Jul 2016 5:51 AM) It is very important to emphasize the risk of the wood packaging material or dunnage.</p>
108	An NPPO <u>of a country of destination</u> may conduct import inspections to verify that VME are clean. Import inspections may include partial or full dismantling of VME, and in some cases, collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may also involve probing and flushing hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air).	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (310) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:50 PM) To clarify which NPPO is meant.</p>
108	An NPPO <u>of a country of destination</u> may conduct import inspections to verify that VME are clean. Import inspections may include partial or full dismantling of VME, and in some cases, collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may also involve probing and flushing hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air).	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (267) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Improved clarity explaining which NPPO is meant</p>

109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country VME may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency be conducted by entities other than the NPPO.	Category : TECHNICAL (462) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:47 PM)
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	Category : TECHNICAL (461) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:44 PM) Authorization of cleaning entities may difficult the implementation of the standard, due to the high number of entities that could be involved. Texte deleted because the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliances through import inspection at a reduced frequency independently if there is an authorization sysstem in place or not
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	Category : TECHNICAL (460) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:43 PM)
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country VME may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency be conducted by entities other than the NPPO.	Category : TECHNICAL (408) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:34 PM)
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	Category : TECHNICAL (407) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:30 PM) Authorization of cleaning entities may difficult the implementation of the standard, due to the high number of entities that could be involved. Texte deleted because the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliances through import inspection at a reduced frequency independently if there is an authorization sysstem in place or not.
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	Category : TECHNICAL (406) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:28 PM)
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	Category : TECHNICAL (361) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:01 AM) Authorization of cleaning entities may difficult the implementation of the standard, due to the high number of entities that could be involved. Texte deleted because the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliances through import inspection at a reduced frequency independently if there is an authorization sysstem in place or not.
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	Category : TECHNICAL (340) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:26 PM) Authorization of cleaning entities may difficult the implementation of the standard,

	of the importing country VME may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency. <u>be conducted by entities other than the NPPO.</u>	due to the high number of entities that could be involved. Texte deleted because the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliances through import inspection at a reduced frequency independently if there is an authorization sysstem in place or not.
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize <u>and oversee</u> entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (311) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:51 PM) 1. Normally authorization by the NPPO of an entity should be entailed by also overseeing that entity. 2. There is no immediate logical connection between the involvement of the exporting NPPO and the level of import inspections. The mere fact that an exporting NPPO is involved could barely in itself lead to reduced frequency of import inspections: For most commodities the exporting NPPO is heavily involved, yet import inspection frequencies are not reduced. The current wording could be read as: If the exporting NPPO authorizes a company (instead of carrying out cleaning and treating itself) then import inspection frequencies could be reduced, which does not seem logic: why should delegation to a private company in the exporting country lead to reduced inspection in the importing country? To avoid further text confusion it is therefore suggested to refrain form harmonization and leave this matter entirely to the importing country's discretion. In addition: is it not up to the NPPO of the importing country whether they would like to apply another inspection rate? Or do we want to harmonize this in an ISPM?
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize <u>and oversee</u> entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (268) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Normally authorization by the NPPO of an entity should be entailed by also overseeing that entity. There is no immediate logical connection between the involvement of the exporting NPPO and the level of import inspections. The mere fact that an exporting NPPO is involved could barely in itself lead to reduced frequency of import inspections: For most commodities the exporting NPPO is heavily involved, yet import inspection frequencies are not reduced. The current wording could be read as: If the exporting NPPO authorizes a company (instead of carrying out cleaning and treating Itself) then import inspection frequencies could be reduced, which does not seem logic: why should delegation to a private company in the exporting country lead to reduced inspection in the importing country ?. To avoid further text confusion It is therefore suggested to refrain form harmonization and leave this matter entirely to the importing country's discretion. Is it not up to the NPPO of the importing country whether they would like to apply another inspection rate? or do we want to harmonize this in an ISPM?
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (227) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:31 PM) Authorization of cleaning entities may difficult the implementation of the standard, due to the high number of entities that could be involved.

	frequency.	Texte deleted because the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliances through import inspection at a reduced frequency independently if there is an authorization system in place or not.
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO <u>The cleaning of the importing country VME may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency. be conducted by entities other than the NPPO.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (160) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:05 PM) Authorization of cleaning entities may difficult the implementation of the standard, due to the high number of entities that could be involved. Last sentence deleted because the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspection at a reduced frequency independently if there is an authorization system in place or not.
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (46) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:07 PM)
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities <u>authorize entities</u> for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (43) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 3:51 PM) Authorization of cleaning entities may difficult the implementation of the standard, due to the high number of entities that could be involved. Texte deleted because the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliances through import inspection at a reduced frequency independently if there is an authorization system in place or not.
109	The NPPO of the exporting country may authorize entities for the cleaning and treatment of VME. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO <u>The cleaning of the importing country VME may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency. be conducted by entities other than the NPPO.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (45) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:00 PM)
110	The cleaning of military VME may be performed and verified by military personnel, when requested by the NPPO. <u>The NPPO of the importing country may make arrangements with military authorities that move VME on a regular basis to conduct import inspections at origin.</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (435) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:08 PM)) : Canada has similar agreements with military authorities that conduct training on its territory. Ensuring that military VME are clean prior arrival avoids costly phytosanitary actions and decrease the risk of pest propagation.
110	The cleaning of military VME may be performed and verified by military personnel, when requested by the NPPO.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (312) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:56 PM) What does mean "when requested by the NPPO"? The NPPO having the mandate to request something from the military is just the problem why the Annex 1 has been included into the standard.
110	The cleaning of military VME may be performed and verified by military personnel, when requested by the NPPO.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (269) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) What does mean "when requested by the NPPO"? The NPPO having the mandate to request something from the military is just the problem why the Annex 1 has been included into the standard.
110	The cleaning of military VME may be performed and verified by military personnel, when requested by the NPPO <u>NPPO or conforming to an agreement</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (138) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:53 PM) Include for consistency with Appendix 3

	between the NPPO and military authorities.	
111	34. Non-compliance and Phytosanitary Actions	Category : EDITORIAL (463) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:48 PM)
111	3. Non-compliance and Phytosanitary Actions <u>phytosanitary actions</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (436) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:08 PM) Editorial
111	34. Non-compliance and Phytosanitary Actions	Category : EDITORIAL (409) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:34 PM)
111	34. Non-compliance and Phytosanitary Actions	Category : EDITORIAL (362) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:04 AM)
111	34. Non-compliance and Phytosanitary Actions	Category : EDITORIAL (341) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:26 PM)
111	34. Non-compliance and Phytosanitary Actions	Category : EDITORIAL (228) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:32 PM)
111	3. <u>Non-compliance-Inspection</u> and <u>Phytosanitary Actions-phytosanitary actions in importing countries</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (200) Korea, Republic of (27 Sep 2016 2:23 PM) In case of vehicles, they could be recontaminated due to long term storage or transportaion even though they are already cleaned. Therefore, we propose to ass a new section that inspection and phytosanitary actions in importing countries. Propose to add Section 3. as below. 3. Inspection and phytosanitary actions in importing countries In some circumstances, international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment may be re-contaminated during storage, movement and transportation. The NPPO of importing countries may inspect and take appropriate phytosanitary actions as outlined in ISPM 20.
111	34. Non-compliance and Phytosanitary Actions	Category : EDITORIAL (161) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:11 PM) Consequential change as per comment in paragraph 75
111	34. Non-compliance and Phytosanitary Actions	Category : EDITORIAL (44) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 3:52 PM)
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary imprt-import regulatory system</i>).	Category : EDITORIAL (464) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:49 PM)
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the <u>NPPO of the</u> importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary imprt regulatory system</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (437) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:09 PM) Minor addition. Clarifying role of NPPO.
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary imprt-improt</i>	Category : EDITORIAL (411) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:40 PM)

	regulatory system).	
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) and should notify the exporting ISPM 13).	Category : TECHNICAL (410) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:39 PM) To clarify.
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) and should notify the exporting country (ISPM 13).	Category : TECHNICAL (363) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:06 AM) to clarify.
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) and should notify the exporting country (ISPM 13).	Category : TECHNICAL (342) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:27 PM) To clarify
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) and notify according to ISPM 13.	Category : TECHNICAL (313) European Union (29 Sep 2016 6:59 PM) 1. In addition to measures, notification is essential. 2. In addition - a small editorial - an "o" is missing in the word "import".
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) and notify according to ISPM 13.	Category : TECHNICAL (270) EPP0 (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) In addition to measures, notification is essential.
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) and should notify the exporting country (ISPM 13).	Category : TECHNICAL (229) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:32 PM) To clarify.
112	Where non-compliance occurs In some circumstances, the international movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment may be re-contaminated during storage, movement and transportation. The NPPO of importing country countries may inspect and take appropriate phytosanitary action actions as outlined in ISPM 20 (ISPM 20. <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>).	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (203) Korea, Republic of (28 Sep 2016 3:35 AM) In case of vehicles, they could be recontaminated due to long term storage or transportaion even though they are already cleaned. Therefore, we propose to ass a new section that inspection and phytosanitary actions in importing countries. Propose to add Section 3. as below.
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>).	Category : EDITORIAL (163) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:13 PM) Editorial correction
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>), and should notify the exporting country (ISPM 13).	Category : TECHNICAL (162) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:12 PM) To clarify
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>).	Category : EDITORIAL (116) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:15 PM) Grammar fix
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>).	Category : EDITORIAL (73) Thailand (30 Aug 2016 12:53 PM)
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary	Category : TECHNICAL

	action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) and should notify the exporting country (ISPM 13).	(62) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 5:10 PM) To clarify.
112	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as outlined in ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import import regulatory system</i>).	Category : EDITORIAL (47) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:10 PM)
113	Examples of phytosanitary actions that may be taken are detention, cleaning, treatment or reshipment of the VME found to be contaminated. Where contaminated VME need to be transported to another location for cleaning and treatment, NPPOs the NPPO should ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. by containerization containerization) and in accordance with national or local regulations.	Category : TECHNICAL (139) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:53 PM) Considers the importance of local regulations for dealing with regulated articles.
113	Examples of phytosanitary actions that may be taken are detention, cleaning, treatment or reshipment of the VME found to be contaminated. Where contaminated VME need to be transported to another location for cleaning and treatment, NPPOs should ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. by containerization). <u>Reshipment may be required when a VME is grossly contaminated ie when it cannot be successfully decontaminated or the contamination level of the pest or pests is above a specified threshold.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (65) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 4:22 AM) Reshipment needed extra guidance.
120	APPENDIX 1: Examples of pests that may contaminate vehicles, machinery and equipment	Category : TECHNICAL (314) European Union (29 Sep 2016 7:01 PM) 1. In consistency with the general decision for all ISPMs, all common names of pests throughout this Appendix should be deleted. Common names are not even 'common'/generic within language groups (such as e.g. Anglo-Saxon languages) and often causes translational problems. This is in fact a reason for having one single global taxonomic naming system: the Linnean system. 2. (EDIT.) For more convenience, the examples should be listed in alphabetical order.
120	APPENDIX 1: Examples of pests that may contaminate vehicles, machinery and equipment	Category : EDITORIAL (272) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) For more convenience, the examples should be listed in alphabetical order.
120	APPENDIX 1: Examples of pests that may contaminate vehicles, machinery and equipment	Category : TECHNICAL (271) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) In consistency with the general decision for all ISPMs, all common names of pests throughout this Appendix should be deleted. Common names are not even 'common'/generic within language groups (such as e.g. Anglo-Saxon languages) and often causes translational problems. This is in fact a reason for having one single global taxonomic naming system: the Linnean system.
120	APPENDIX 12: Examples <u>Some examples</u> of pests that may contaminate vehicles, machinery and equipment	Category : EDITORIAL (206) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 8:34 AM)

120	APPENDIX 1: Examples of pests that may contaminate vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (117) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:15 PM) This Appendix could be more useful if the common names were deleted and could provide a reason/usefulness for this appendix, with an opening statement or in the title (as in Appendix 2). Consider a different type of Appendix with groups associated with contaminant part. For example, stem, soil, leaf, etc. (See US comment in paragraph 56)
120	APPENDIX 1: Examples of pests that may contaminate vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (92) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:08 PM) Delete this APPENDIX. It is not useful to highlight some pests. It is potentially misleading as there are many other pests on these pathways.
128	<i>Achatina fulica</i> (giant African snail), as aestivating adults Theba pisana (white garden snail), as aestivating adults	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (140) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:54 PM) If some text is preserved: A major hitchhiker concern from countries in the Mediterranean basin.
136	<i>Fusarium guttiforme</i> (fusariosis of pineapple), in soil and host plant residues. - Synchytrium endobioticum (potato wart), in soil and host plant residues - Ditylenchus destructor (Potato rot nematode), in soil and host plant material - Cornu aspersum (European brown garden snail), in soil - Popillia japonica (Japanese beetle), in soil - Rhagoletis mendax (blueberry maggot), in soil - Rhagoletis pomonella (apple maggot), in soil - Eriochloa villosa (Woolly cup grass), as seed or in soil	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (438) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:11 PM) Proposed addition of pests related to soil
138	APPENDIX 2: Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (465) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:50 PM) It is suggested to move the information regarding pest risk in p. 157, 177, 200, 228, 239, 258 and 284 to the column "Category" in each row.
138	APPENDIX 2: Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (412) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:41 PM) It is suggested to move the information regarding pest risk in p. 157, 177, 200, 228, 239, 258 and 284 to the column "Category" in each row.
138	APPENDIX 2: Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (364) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:06 AM) It is suggested to move the information regarding pest risk in p. 157, 177, 200, 228, 239, 258 and 284 to the column "Category" in each row.
138	APPENDIX 2: Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (343) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:28 PM) It is suggested to move the information regarding pest risk in para 157, 177, 200, 228, 239, 258 and 284 to the column "Category" in each row.

	phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	
138	APPENDIX 2: Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (231) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:36 PM) It is suggested to move the information regarding pest risk in p. 157, 177, 200, 228, 239, 258 and 284 to the column "Category" in each row.
138	APPENDIX 21: Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (207) Philippines (28 Sep 2016 8:36 AM) It will be more useful if this would be appendix 1 prior to the citing of examples in the original Appendix 1 (which is proposed to be appendix 2)
138	APPENDIX 2: Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (164) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:16 PM) It is suggested to move the information regarding pest risk in paragraphs 157, 177, 200, 228, 239, 258 and 284 to the column "Category" in each row.
138	APPENDIX 2: Examples of vehicles, <u>boats, planes,</u> machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (93) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:12 PM) Inclusion of boats and planes. Remove ranked in order. This is very much case by case and dependent on many variables. It is potentially misleading to and subjective to rank these risks.
138	APPENDIX 2: Examples of vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (50) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:27 PM) It is suggested to move the information regarding pest risk in p. 157, 177, 200, 228, 239, 258 and 284 to the column "Category" in each row.
147	- animal transport vehicles	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (177) Myanmar (25 Sep 2016 11:55 AM) Myanmar propose to delete in the category, animal transport vehicles
155	- plant debris	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (118) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:15 PM) Suggest adding groups of pests
156	- seeds <u>seeds and plant parts capable of propagation.</u>	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (20) China (23 Jul 2016 5:57 AM) China (23 Jul 2016 5:57 AM) It must be consistent with the corresponding expression in [62].
158	<u>Abrasive blasting</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (17) China (23 Jul 2016 5:54 AM)
178	<u>Abrasive blasting</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (18) China (23 Jul 2016 5:54 AM)
192	- tanks <u>track vehicles</u>	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (141) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:55 PM)

		includes other similar vehicles, not only tanks.
201	Abrasive blasting Emptying open water reservoirs, removing debris	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (100) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:36 PM) Abrasive blasting should be considered as military is no different to non military conveyance of the same kind.
207	- rubbish-rubbish/garbage/waste trucks	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (119) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:16 PM) US English uses garbage – rubbish has a different meaning in US English
228	The most likely contaminants are soil and to a lesser extent pests. Pest risk is generally low unless used VME are contaminated with surface soil. It can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used VME were used for surface mining.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (315) European Union (29 Sep 2016 7:03 PM) Seems more logical.
228	The most likely contaminants are soil and to a lesser extent pests. Pest risk is generally low unless used VME are contaminated with surface soil. It can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used VME were used for surface mining.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (273) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Seems more logical.
235	Quality assurance system	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (466) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:51 PM) text deleted because is not related to phytosanitary verification procedures.
235	Quality assurance system	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (421) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:55 PM) text deleted because is not related to phytosanitary verification procedures.
235	Quality assurance system	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (365) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:07 AM) text deleted because is not related to phytosanitary verification procedures.
235	Quality assurance system	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (344) Argentina (29 Sep 2016 7:29 PM) text deleted because is not related to phytosanitary verification procedures.
235	Quality assurance system	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (230) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:35 PM) text deleted because is not related to phytosanitary verification procedures.
235	Quality assurance system	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (165) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:17 PM) Text deleted because is not related to phytosanitary verification procedures
235	Quality assurance system	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (48) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:16 PM) text deleted because is not related to phytosanitary verification procedures.
269	Unmounted (rimless) tyres (not attached to vehicles)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (467) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:52 PM) Deleted because involve no phytosanitary issues and risk management is different form others VME in this standard.
269	Unmounted (rimless) tyres (not attached to vehicles)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (414) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:48 PM) Deleted because involve no phytosanitary issues and risk management is different form others VME in this standard.
269	Unmounted (rimless) tyres (not attached to vehicles)	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (377) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:10 PM) Deleted because involve no phytosanitary issues and risk management is different form others VME in this standard.

269	Unmounted (rimless) tyres (not attached to vehicles)	Category : TECHNICAL (366) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:07 AM) Deleted because involve no phytosanitary issues and risk management is different form others VME in this standard.
269	Unmounted (rimless) tyres (not attached to vehicles)	Category : TECHNICAL (232) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:36 PM) Deleted because involve no phytosanitary issues and risk management is different form others VME in this standard.
269	Unmounted (rimless) tyres (not attached to vehicles)	Category : TECHNICAL (166) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:21 PM) Deleted because involves non phytosanitary issues and risk management is different from other used VME in this standard
269	Unmounted (rimless) tyres (not attached to vehicles)	Category : TECHNICAL (51) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:35 PM) Deleted because involve no phytosanitary issues and risk management is different form others VME in this standard.
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (468) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:52 PM) see comment in p. 269
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (413) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:47 PM) see comment in p. 269
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (378) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:11 PM) See comment in para 269
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (367) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:08 AM) see comment in p. 269
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (316) European Union (29 Sep 2016 7:04 PM) The phytosanitary measures proposed are the same as for used vehicles!
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (274) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) The phytosanitary measures proposed are the same as for used vehicles!
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (233) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:37 PM) see comment in p. 269
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (167) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:21 PM) See comment in paragraph 269
270	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in water pooled inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests, depending on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used VME in this standard.	Category : TECHNICAL (52) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:35 PM) see comment in p. 269

271	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (470) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:53 PM) see comment in p. 269
271	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (469) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:53 PM) see comment in p. 269
271	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (415) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:49 PM) see comment in p. 269
271	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (379) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:11 PM) See comment in para 269
271	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (368) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:09 AM) see comment in p. 269
271	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (234) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:37 PM) see comment in p. 269
271	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (168) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:22 PM) See comment in paragraph 269
271	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (53) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:36 PM) see comment in p. 269
272	Steam cleaning	Category : TRANSLATION (471) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:53 PM) see comment in p. 269
272	Steam cleaning	Category : TECHNICAL (416) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:50 PM) see comment in p. 269
272	Steam cleaning	Category : TECHNICAL (380) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:11 PM) See comment in para 269
272	Steam cleaning	Category : TECHNICAL (369) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:09 AM) see comment in p. 269
272	Steam cleaning	Category : TECHNICAL (235) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:37 PM) see comment in p. 269
272	Steam cleaning	Category : TECHNICAL (169) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:22 PM) See comment in paragraph 269
272	Steam cleaning	Category : TECHNICAL (54) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:37 PM) see comment in p. 269
273	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Category : TECHNICAL (472) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:54 PM) see comment in p. 269

273	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Category : TECHNICAL (417) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:50 PM) see comment in p. 269
273	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Category : TECHNICAL (381) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:12 PM) See comment in para 269
273	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Category : TECHNICAL (370) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:09 AM) see comment in p. 269
273	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Category : TECHNICAL (236) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:38 PM) see comment in p. 269
273	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Category : TECHNICAL (170) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:22 PM) See comment in paragraph 269
273	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Category : TECHNICAL (55) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:38 PM) see comment in p. 269
274	Cleaning declaration	Category : TECHNICAL (473) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:54 PM) see comment in p. 269
274	Cleaning declaration	Category : TECHNICAL (418) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:50 PM) see comment in p. 269
274	Cleaning declaration	Category : TECHNICAL (382) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:12 PM) See comment in para 269
274	Cleaning declaration	Category : TECHNICAL (371) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:10 AM) see comment in p. 269
274	Cleaning declaration	Category : TECHNICAL (237) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:38 PM) see comment in p. 269
274	Cleaning declaration	Category : TECHNICAL (171) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:23 PM) See comment in paragraph 269
274	Cleaning declaration	Category : TECHNICAL (56) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:39 PM) see comment in p. 269
275	Treatment certificate	Category : TECHNICAL (475) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:55 PM) see comment in p. 269
275	Treatment certificate	Category : TECHNICAL (420) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:53 PM) see comment in p. 269
275	Treatment certificate	Category : TECHNICAL (383) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:12 PM) See comment in para 269

275	Treatment certificate	Category : TECHNICAL (372) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:10 AM) see comment in p. 269
275	Treatment certificate	Category : TECHNICAL (238) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:38 PM) see comment in p. 269
275	Treatment certificate	Category : TECHNICAL (172) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:24 PM) See comment in paragraph 269
275	Treatment certificate	Category : TECHNICAL (57) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:39 PM) see comment in p. 269
276	Inspection	Category : TECHNICAL (476) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:55 PM) see comment in p. 269
276	Inspection	Category : TECHNICAL (419) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:52 PM) see comment in p. 269
276	Inspection	Category : TECHNICAL (384) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:12 PM) See comment in para 269
276	Inspection	Category : TECHNICAL (373) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:10 AM) see comment in p. 269
276	Inspection	Category : TECHNICAL (239) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:38 PM) see comment in p. 269
276	Inspection	Category : TECHNICAL (173) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:24 PM) See comment in paragraph 269
276	Inspection	Category : TECHNICAL (58) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:39 PM) see comment in p. 269
278	New VME	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (317) European Union (29 Sep 2016 7:05 PM) Delete this row: New VME is not in the scope.
278	New VME	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (275) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) Delete this row: New VME is not in the scope
278	New VME	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (185) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:08 AM) Refer to the general comment.
278	New VME <u>VME and used boats and planes</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (94) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:15 PM) To include boats and planes that can become infested from land storage.
279	Contaminants:	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (186) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:09 AM) Refer to the general comment.

280	-soil	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (187) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:09 AM) Refer to the general comment.
281	-pests	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (188) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:09 AM) Refer to the general comment.
282	-plant debris	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (190) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:10 AM) Refer to the general comment.
283	-seeds.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (191) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:10 AM) Refer to the general comment.
284	Pest risk is variable, but generally low, depending on storage conditions.	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (192) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:10 AM) Refer to the general comment.
285	Emptying open water reservoirs, removing debris	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (193) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:10 AM) Refer to the general comment.
285	Emptying open water reservoirs, removing debris take proper preventive measures during storage". The preventive measures include the contents in [94] - [96].	Category : TECHNICAL (21) China (23 Jul 2016 6:00 AM) take proper preventive measures during storage". The preventive measures include the contents in [94] - [96]. China (23 Jul 2016 6:02 AM) The new VME has low risk and is mainly in the storage stage. The measures for cleaning old VME are too strict for new VME
286	Pressure washing	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (194) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:11 AM) Refer to the general comment.
286	Pressure washing	Category : TECHNICAL (22) China (23 Jul 2016 6:01 AM)
287	Steam cleaning	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (195) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:11 AM) Refer to the general comment.
287	Steam cleaning	Category : TECHNICAL (23) China (23 Jul 2016 6:01 AM)
288	Sweeping and vacuuming	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (196) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:11 AM) Refer to the general comment.
288	Sweeping and vacuuming	Category : TECHNICAL (24) China (23 Jul 2016 6:01 AM)
289	Inspection	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (197) Japan (27 Sep 2016 6:11 AM) Refer to the general comment.
290	Legend: VME, vehicles, machinery and equipment	Category : EDITORIAL (120) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:16 PM)

		Suggest moving to the top of the table. It appears lost at the bottom and reduces the relevance.
292	APPENDIX 3: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (477) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:56 PM) Although we have commented this during the first consultation and we understand the objective to repeat this information, it is not consistent to include information already contained in the core text of the draft. It would be enough to mention that military authorities should ensure that VME are cleaned according to the requirements developed by the NPPO in their home country. Cleaning methods and treatments may consist on those described in section 2.1 of this standard.
292	APPENDIX 3: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (422) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 3:57 PM) Although we have commented this during the first consultation and we understand the objective to repeat this information, it is not consistent to include information already contained in the core text of the draft. It would be enough to mention that military authorities should ensure that VME are cleaned according to the requirements developed by the NPPO in their home country. Cleaning methods and treatments may consist on those described in section 2.1 of this standard.
292	APPENDIX 3: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (385) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:13 PM) Although we have commented this during the first consultation and we understand the objective to repeat this information, it is not consistent to include information already contained in the core text of the draft. It would be enough to mention that military authorities should ensure that VME are cleaned according to the requirements developed by the NPPO in their home country. Cleaning methods and treatments may consist on those described in section 2.1 of this standard.
292	APPENDIX 3: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (374) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:10 AM) Although we have commented this during the first consultation and we understand the objective to repeat this information, it is not consistent to include information already contained in the core text of the draft. It would be enough to mention that military authorities should ensure that VME are cleaned according to the requirements developed by the NPPO in their home country. Cleaning methods and treatments may consist on those described in section 2.1 of this standard.
292	<u>APPENDIX 3</u> <u>ANNEX 1</u>: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (318) European Union (29 Sep 2016 7:09 PM) This information is an essential part of the ISPM.
292	<u>APPENDIX 3</u> <u>Annex 1</u>: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (276) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) This information is an essential part of the ISPM.
292	APPENDIX 3: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (240) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:39 PM) Although we have commented this during the first consultation and we understand the objective to repeat this information, it is not consistent to include information already contained in the core text of the draft. It would be enough to mention that military authorities should ensure that VME are cleaned according to the requirements developed by the NPPO in their home country. Cleaning methods and treatments may consist on those described in section 2.1 of this standard.

292	APPENDIX 3: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (174) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:28 PM) Although we have commented this during the first consultation and we understand the objective to repeat this information, we consider that it is not consistent to repeat in an Appendix information already contained in the core text of the draft. It would be enough to mention that military authorities should ensure that VME are cleaned according to the requirements developed by the NPPO in their home country. Cleaning methods and treatments may consist on those described in section 2.1 of this standard
292	APPENDIX 3: Guidance for the international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (61) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 5:03 PM) Although we have commented this during the first consultation and we understand the objective to repeat this information, it is not consistent to include information already contained in the core text of the draft. It would be enough to mention that military authorities should ensure that VME are cleaned according to the requirements developed by the NPPO in their home country. Cleaning methods and treatments may consist on those described in section 2.1 of this standard.
294	The international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) may present a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris and seeds to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Examples of pests that may contaminate military VME are provided in Appendix 1 of this standard. Military operations <u>Movements of military VME</u> occur continually around the world and encompass many different conveyances and cargo storage conditions.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (320) European Union (29 Sep 2016 7:10 PM) The IPPC has no stake whatsoever in and should not take any position as regards military operations. IPPC, and only in the context of pest risk, is only concerned with the actual movement of military VME.
294	The international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) may present a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris and seeds to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Examples of pests that may contaminate military VME are provided in Appendix 1 of this standard. Military operations <u>Movements of military VME</u> occur continually around the world and encompass many different conveyances and cargo storage conditions.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (277) Eppo (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) The IPPC has no stake whatsoever in and should not take any position as regards military operations. IPPC, and only in the context of pest risk, is only concerned with the actual movement of military VME.
294	The international movement of military vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) may present a risk for the introduction of <u>pests with</u> soil, pests, plant debris and debris, seeds <u>and other contaminants</u> to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Examples of pests that may contaminate military VME are provided in Appendix 1 of this standard. Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different conveyances and cargo storage conditions.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (142) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:56 PM) For clarity
295	The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military.	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (478) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:57 PM) Deleted, refer only to the objective of this standard.

	Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	
295	The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (439) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:14 PM) The phrase does not add value. Suggest deletion.</p> <p>Not implementing IPPC requirements, but the Convention.</p>
295	The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (423) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:00 PM) Deleted, refer only to the objective of this standard.</p>
295	The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (386) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:14 PM) Deleted, refer only to the objective of this standard.</p>
295	The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (375) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:11 AM) Deleted, refer only to the objective of this standard.</p>

	<p>issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.</p>	
295	<p>The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot may not be applied applicable to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the <u>To minimize</u> pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.</p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (324) European Union (29 Sep 2016 7:14 PM) It is inappropriate to exclude the possibility that the same approach can be applied to military and commercial shippers alike. The IPPC has no stake whatsoever in and should not take any position as regards the nature of military missions and their fulfilment. IPPC, and only in the context of pest risk, is only concerned with the actual pest risk.</p>
295	<p>The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot may not be applied applicable to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the <u>To minimize</u> pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.</p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (278) EPPO (29 Sep 2016 5:37 PM) It is inappropriate to exclude the possibility that the same approach can be applied to military and commercial shippers alike. The IPPC has no stake whatsoever in and should not take any position as regards the nature of military missions and their fulfilment. IPPC, and only in the context of pest risk, is only concerned with the actual pest risk.</p>
295	<p>The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.</p>	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (241) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:39 PM) Deleted, refer only to the objective of this standard.</p>

295	<p>The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.</p>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (175) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:30 PM) Text deleted to refer only to the objective of this standard</p>
295	<p>The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities-NPPOs are encouraged to commit to use share and discuss this guidance <u>ISPM guidance with the military authorities in their respective countries, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally and seek their commitment for its implementation.</u></p>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (143) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:58 PM) ISPMs are written as guidance for NPPOs only. NPPOs must actively approach the military in their respective countries and explain the risks associated with introducing new pests. In my experience, the military are more than willing to cooperate as long as their Commanders in Charge agree to it. So the contact should start from the NPPO to the military higher authorities.</p>
295	<p>The international movement of military VME may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In many countries, NPPOs have no or limited access to the military because of security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing the pest risk related to commercial and private shippers of VME cannot be applied to the military. Because of the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing the pest risk. Consequently, military authorities are encouraged to commit to use this guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.</p>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (59) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:48 PM) Deleted, refer only to the objective of this standard.</p>
297	<p>The objective of this guidance is that military VME are free-clean from soil, pests, plant debris and seeds before they are moved internationally (e.g. for training, missions and deployment).</p>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (479) Chile (30 Sep 2016 10:58 PM) For consistency with this standard.</p>
297	<p>The objective of this guidance is that military VME are free-clean from soil, pests, plant debris and seeds before they are moved internationally (e.g. for training, missions and deployment).</p>	<p>Category : TECHNICAL (424) Bolivia (30 Sep 2016 4:01 PM) For consistency with this standard.</p>

297	The objective of this guidance is that military VME are <u>free-clean</u> from soil, pests, plant debris and seeds before they are moved internationally (e.g. for training, missions and deployment).	Category : TECHNICAL (387) Argentina (30 Sep 2016 12:14 PM) For consistency with this standard.
297	The objective of this guidance is that military VME are <u>free-clean</u> from soil, pests, plant debris and seeds before they are moved internationally (e.g. for training, missions and deployment).	Category : TECHNICAL (376) Peru (30 Sep 2016 12:12 AM) For consistency with this standard.
297	The objective of this guidance is that military VME are <u>free-clean</u> from soil, pests, plant debris and seeds before they are moved internationally (e.g. for training, missions and deployment).	Category : TECHNICAL (242) Brazil (28 Sep 2016 4:41 PM) For consistency with this standard.
297	The objective of this guidance is that military VME are <u>free-clean</u> from soil, pests, plant debris and seeds before they are moved internationally (e.g. for training, missions and deployment).	Category : TECHNICAL (176) Uruguay (23 Sep 2016 8:32 PM) For consistency
297	The objective of this guidance is that military VME are <u>free-clean</u> from soil, pests, plant debris and seeds before they are moved internationally (e.g. for training, missions and deployment).	Category : TECHNICAL (60) COSAVE (10 Aug 2016 4:49 PM) For consistency with this standard.
299	Military authorities should ensure that VME are cleaned according to the <u>phytosanitary import</u> requirements developed by the NPPO <u>in their home-of the importing</u> country. Cleaning methods may consist of, for example	Category : TECHNICAL (440) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:15 PM) Importing country more appropriate than home country.
299	Military authorities NPPOs should ensure <u>the military authorities understand and follow this guidance, including the requirements</u> that VME <u>are-be</u> cleaned <u>according to the requirements and protected from contaminants, and in accordance with an agreement</u> developed <u>by-between</u> the <u>NPPO in their home country</u> <u>military and the NPPO</u>. <u>Cleaning methods may consist of, for example</u>	Category : EDITORIAL (144) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:59 PM) For clarity
307	These cleaning methods may need to be carried out in combination with partial or full dismantling of the VME to ensure they are cleaned to a high standard. <u>For specialised military VMEs, military authorities are encouraged to develop specific procedures and manuals.</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (66) New Zealand (11 Aug 2016 4:29 AM) added explanatory material
311	Wood packaging material associated <u>with military with</u> VME should be compliant with ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>).	Category : TECHNICAL (178) PPPO (26 Sep 2016 12:37 AM) Remove military as this applies to all movement of VME
313	Military authorities are encouraged to implement verification procedures to ensure the appropriate cleaning or treatment for VME has been carried out before deployment. <u>In time of military engagement, phytosanitary requirements could not be a priority for military authorities, and NPPOs may have no or limited access to the military VME because of security issues. NPPOs may develop procedures with military authorities of their home country. These procedures can include NPPO's support to</u>	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (441) Canada (30 Sep 2016 7:20 PM) Highlighting the role NPPOs could play at the time of an military engagement in order to enable compiiance with phytosanitary requirements.

	<u>develop cleaning protocols specific to military VME, NPPO's approval of military washing stations in the home country, and/or import inspections of military VME by NPPO in the exporting country.</u>	
314	Potential implementation issues	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (121) United States of America (22 Sep 2016 3:17 PM) Should be possible to implement. Not able to be implement everywhere, but good to have collaboration with the military. We refer to as military code of conduct. This information would enable the countries to get the information to the military.</p>
315	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (101) Australia (20 Sep 2016 1:47 PM) Some NPPO's are unable to regulate non-food commodities for export.</p>