

Title: Ink amendments (*English only*)**Attachment 01: Ink amendments to irradiation treatments of Tephritid fruit flies in adopted Phytosanitary Treatments (PTs) (*English only*)**

Table 1: Ink amendments to remove the restriction of the use of the irradiation treatment to commodities that have been stored in modified atmosphere

| ISPM | CURRENT TEXT | PROPOSED INK AMENDMENT |
|--|---|--|
| ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) - PT 1 (<i>Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha ludens</i>) | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] |
| ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) - PT 2 (<i>Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha obliqua</i>) | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] |
| ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) - PT 3 (<i>Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha serpentina</i>) | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] |
| ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) - PT 4 (<i>Irradiation treatment for Bactrocera jarvisi</i>) | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] |
| ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) - PT 5 (<i>Irradiation treatment for Bactrocera tryoni</i>) | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] |
| ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) - PT 7 (<i>Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)</i>) | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] |
| ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) - PT 14 (<i>Irradiation treatment for Ceratitis capitata</i>) | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] | "This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres." [...] |

Attachment 02: Ink amendments to ensure a consistent use of “commodity class” and its derivatives in adopted ISPMs
(English only)

Table 1: Ink amendments to ISPMs in relation to the use of “commodity class” (2018-004)

| Row | ISPM | Section / para | Current text | Proposed text | Rationale |
|-----|------|--|--|---|--|
| 1. | 13 | Article 6.1 Required information (for notification) | <i>Identity of consignment.</i> Consignments should be identified by the phytosanitary certificate number if appropriate or by references to other documentation and including commodity class and scientific name (at least plant genus) for plants or plant products. | <i>Identity of consignment.</i> Consignments should be identified by the phytosanitary certificate number if appropriate or by references to other documentation and including commodity class commodity and scientific name (at least plant genus) for plants or plant products. | Reference to a ‘commodity’ instead of ‘commodity class’ in the documentation accompanying a consignment is enough (and even better) for consignment identification |
| 2. | 16 | Article 4.2 “Intended use” | The “intended use” of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other commodity classes (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds). | The “intended use” of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other commodity classes commodities (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds). | Reference to direct production of other ‘commodities’ instead of ‘commodity classes’ is enough for specifying the “intended use” of plants for planting. |
| 3. | 16 | Article 6.4 Non-compliance | Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary import requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact. Options include: - downgrading (change commodity class or intended use) - treatment - redirection for another purpose (e.g. processing) - redirection to origin or another country - destruction. | Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary import requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact. Options include: - downgrading (change commodity class commodity or intended use) - treatment - redirection for another purpose (e.g. processing) - redirection to origin or another country - destruction. | ‘Change of commodity or intended use’ is clearer for understanding than ‘change commodity class or intended use’. |
| 4. | 21 | Article 1.1 Intended use | The intended use of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other commodity classes (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds, rhizomes) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals); this includes plants that are intended to be used for amenity, aesthetic or other use. | The intended use of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other commodity classes commodities (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds, rhizomes) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals); this includes plants that are intended to be used for amenity, aesthetic or other use. | Reference to direct production of other ‘commodities’ instead of ‘commodity classes’ is enough for specifying the “intended use” of plants for planting. |
| 5. | 24 | Outline of Require-ments | Equivalence generally applies to cases where phytosanitary measures already exist for a | Equivalence generally applies to cases where phytosanitary measures already exist for a specific pest | In terms of equivalence of phytosanitary measures, it is clearer for understanding |

| Row | ISPM | Section / para | Current text | Proposed text | Rationale |
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| | | 2 nd para | specific pest associated with trade in a commodity or commodity class. Equivalence determinations are based on the specified pest risk and equivalence may apply to individual measures, a combination of measures, or integrated measures in a systems approach. | associated with trade in a commodity or commodity class . Equivalence determinations are based on the specified pest risk and equivalence may apply to individual measures, a combination of measures, or integrated measures in a systems approach. | to consider a ‘pest associated with trade in a commodity’ than a ‘pest associated with trade in a commodity or commodity class’. |
| 6. | 24 | Article 2.3 Technical justification for equivalence 2 nd para | Although the alternative measures need to be examined, a new complete pest risk assessment may not necessarily be required since, as trade in the commodity or commodity class is already regulated, the importing country should have at least some PRA-related data. | Although the alternative measures need to be examined, a new complete pest risk assessment may not necessarily be required since, as trade in the commodity or commodity class already regulated, the importing country should have at least some PRA-related data. | In terms of regulation and PRA, it is more practical to consider the ‘trade in the commodity’ than the ‘trade in the commodity or commodity class’. |
| 7. | 24 | Article 2.4 Non-discrimination in the application of the equivalence of phyto-sanitary measures 1 st para | The principle of non-discrimination requires that when equivalence of phytosanitary measures is granted for one exporting contracting party, this should also apply to contracting parties where the status of the relevant pest is the same and similar conditions for the same commodity or commodity class and/or pest. | The principle of non-discrimination requires that when equivalence of phytosanitary measures is granted for one exporting contracting party, this should also apply to contracting parties where the status of the relevant pest is the same and similar conditions for the same commodity or commodity class and/or pest. | The wording ‘similar conditions for the same commodity and/or pest’ is simpler and more precise than ‘similar conditions for the same commodity or commodity class and/or pest’ without changing the sense. |
| 8. | 24 | Article 2.4 Non-discrimination in the application of the equivalence of phyto-sanitary measures 1 st para | It should be recognized that equivalence of phytosanitary measures does not, however, mean that when a specific measure is granted equivalence for one exporting contracting party, this applies automatically to another contracting party for the same commodity or commodity class or pest. Phytosanitary measures should always be considered in the context of the pest status and phytosanitary regulatory system of the exporting contracting party, including the policies and procedures. | It should be recognized that equivalence of phytosanitary measures does not, however, mean that when a specific measure is granted equivalence for one exporting contracting party, this applies automatically to another contracting party for the same commodity or commodity class or pest. Phytosanitary measures should always be considered in the context of the pest status and phytosanitary regulatory system of the exporting contracting party, including the policies and procedures. | The wording ‘for the same commodity or pest’ is simpler and more precise than ‘for the same commodity or commodity class or pest’ without changing the sense. |
| 9. | 24 | Article 3.2 Existing measures 2 nd para | Where new commodities or commodity classes are presented for importation and no measures exist, contracting parties should refer to ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non- | Where new commodities or commodity classes are presented for importation and no measures exist, contracting parties should refer to ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and ISPM 21 (Pest risk | In the context of PRA, it is more precise to consider commodities rather than ‘commodity classes’ as potential pest pathways. |

| Row | ISPM | Section / para | Current text | Proposed text | Rationale |
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| | | | quarantine pests) for the normal PRA procedure. | analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests) for the normal PRA procedure. | |
| 10. | 38 | Scope 1 st para | This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a commodity class). | This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a commodity class commodity). | It is proposed to replace the term ‘seeds (as a commodity class)’ by ‘seeds (as a commodity)’ in the Glossary. |
| 11. | 38 | Scope 3 rd para | Under ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) seeds (as a commodity class) are intended for planting and not for consumption. Viable seeds, which are a sample of a seed lot, imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis are also addressed by this standard. | Under ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) seeds (as a commodity class commodity) are intended for planting and not for consumption. Viable seeds, which are a sample of a seed lot, imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis are also addressed by this standard. | It is proposed to replace the term ‘seeds (as a commodity class)’ by ‘seeds (as a commodity)’ in the Glossary. |
| 12. | Draft ISPM on International movement of cut flowers and foliage | BACK-GROUND | Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class. | Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class commodity. | In terms of risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers, it is clearer for understanding to consider ‘international trade in this commodity’ than ‘international trade in this commodity class’. It is proposed to delete the term ‘cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)’ from the Glossary. |