

## 2022 FIRST CONSULTATION

**1 July – 31 August 2022**

### Compiled Comments for Draft Specification for ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23(2021-018)

English

#### Summary


#### Participants

Name	Summary
European Union	The comments are submitted by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its 27 Member States.
Malawi	Completed
Singapore	Singapore supports this proposed specification and has no further comment.

**T** (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

**S** (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(176) Peru (31 Aug 2022 11:27 PM)</b> Peru supports the comments presented by COSAVE
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(168) Paraguay (31 Aug 2022 6:29 PM)</b> Paraguay apoya los comentarios de COSAVE. Paraguay supports COSAVE comments
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(148) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:00 PM)</b> Please note that the content of ISPM 23 deals exclusively with the inspection of consignments. This is not clear in its title (which might be amended) but it is clearly stated in its scope.  We therefore suggest a new ISPM for field inspection be developed.  However, we agree that field inspections also can focus on determination of compliance of phytosanitary regulations for export consignments. These might be covered in an annex to ISPM 23 (perhaps a broadened scope would be needed), also for practical reasons of applicability.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(132) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Please note that the content of ISPM 23 deals exclusively with the inspection of consignments. This is not clear in its title (which might be amended) but it is clearly stated in its scope. Options could be: 1) the scope of ISPM 23 is broadened or, 2) a new ISPM for field inspection is developed or 3) Field inspections could be annexed to another standard, which however does not seem easy to find.

			However, we agree that field inspections also can focus on determination of compliance of phytosanitary regulations for export consignments. Therefore these might be covered in an annex to ISPM 23 with a broadened scope, also for practical reasons of applicability.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(144) Argentina (31 Aug 2022 3:59 AM)</b> We support the comments from COSAVE
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(137) Barbados (30 Aug 2022 9:57 PM)</b> Barbados supports the the drafting of this specification and views it as timely in seeking to address the concerns of countries in meeting the obligations of ISPM 23.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  Mexico <b>(105) Mexico (29 Aug 2022 6:10 PM)</b> Mexico supports the DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) (2021-018) to ISPM 23
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(101) Australia (29 Aug 2022 4:19 AM)</b> Australia has reviewed and is supportive of the current text.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(91) South Africa (26 Aug 2022 2:40 PM)</b> South Africa is in support of the specification including this Annexure on ISPM 23 which will support in guiding, clarifying and providing procedures that will assist the country during field inspection to ensure compliance.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(89) South Africa (26 Aug 2022 2:37 PM)</b> Proposal to include definitions of "Field inspection" field crops, seed crops ,mother plants and "growing season for better understanding inspection" in ISPM 5 because certain pathogens can survive without the presence of the host plant or pathway Field inspection and growing season
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(83) Guyana (25 Aug 2022 7:47 PM)</b> Guyana has no objections at this time.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(79) Eswatini (25 Aug 2022 2:16 PM)</b> and pest
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(77) Nepal (22 Aug 2022 4:48 AM)</b> Nepal is okay with "DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) (2021-018) to ISPM°23" and has no comments on it.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(62) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 1:26 AM)</b> 1. New Zealand supports to develop an annex on field inspection as for some commodities field inspection is the main management measure.  2. Scope and purpose need to clearly outline what this annex will apply to.  3. "Field inspection" needs to be clearly defined.

		<p>Also check ISPM 38 to ensure alignment of "field inspection", which is only mentioned in ISPM 38.</p> <p>4.It should be clarified what the difference is between 'field inspection" and growing season inspection". we consider 'growing season inspection' is a subset of 'field inspection' as not all field inspection occurs during growing period. Also see our comment for para 22.</p> <p>5. New Zealand suggests to replace 'growing season inspection' with 'growing period inspection' as 'growing period' and 'inspection' are defined in ISPM 5.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>  <b>(61) India (19 Aug 2022 9:32 AM)</b>  India supports the proposed Annexure in ISPM 23</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(39) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:05 PM)</b>  Although growing-season inspection is used in the IPSMs mentioned in this draft, it should be taken into account that the term growing season was deleted from the Glossary and the term growing period should be used to refer to the period when a plant species actively grows in an area, place of production or production site. Therefore, the use of term growing period is suggested in this annex</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(38) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:04 PM)</b>  It should be evaluated if this draft would be an Annex of ISPM 23. ISPM 23 describes procedures for the inspection of CONSIGNMENTS of plants, plant products and other regulated articles at import and export. It is focused on the determination of compliance with phytosanitary regulations, based on visual examination, documentary checks, and identity and integrity checks. Therefore, it is recommended that the EWG discuss whether this annex should be part of another ISPM, e.g. ISPM 7</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>  <b>(37) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:03 PM)</b>  Translation comments to this draft are made in the Spanish version of the OCS</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>  <b>(35) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:25 AM)</b>  COSAVE's translation comments to this draft are made in the Spanish version of the OCS</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(16) Brazil (8 Aug 2022 6:08 PM)</b>  Brazil supports COSAVE's comments in this draft.</p>
G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  <b>(1) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 5:56 PM)</b>  It should be evaluated if this draft would be an Annex of ISPM 23. ISPM 23 describes procedures for the inspection of CONSIGNMENTS of plants, plant products and other regulated articles at import and export. It is focused on the determination of compliance with phytosanitary regulations, based on visual examination, documentary checks, and identity and integrity checks. Therefore, it is recommended that the EWG discuss whether this annex should be part of another ISPM, e.g. ISPM 7</p>

G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(4) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:13 PM)</b>  Although growing-season inspection is used in the ISPMs mentioned in this draft, it should be taken into account that the term growing season was deleted from the Glossary and the term growing period should be used to refer to the period when a plant species actively grows in an area, place of production or production site. Therefore, the use of term growing period is suggested in this annex</p>
1	<b>DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) (2021-018) to ISPM 23</b>	C	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(147) Malawi (31 Aug 2022 5:06 PM)</b>  We support draft specification for ISPM</p>
1	<b>DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex Field inspection <del>(including growing-season inspection)</del> (2021-018) to ISPM 23</b>	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(36) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:02 PM)</b>  Unnecessary wording for the title as it is already mentioned along the draft Specification</p>
1	<b>DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex Field inspection <del>(including growing-season inspection)</del> (2021-018) to ISPM 23</b>	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(2) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 5:59 PM)</b>  Unnecessary wording for the title as it is already mentioned along the draft Specification</p>
20	Annex Field inspection <del>(including growing-season inspection)</del> (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection).	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(40) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:07 PM)</b>  Unnecessary wording for the title as it is already mentioned along the draft Specification</p>
20	Annex Field <del>inspection (including growing-season inspection)</del> inspection (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection).	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(3) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:03 PM)</b>  Unnecessary wording for the title as it is already mentioned along the draft Specification</p>
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an <u>effective-official</u> phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open <del>fields</del> <u>fields, nurseries, under protected cultivation</u> and controlled <del>environments</del> <u>environments (hereafter 'field inspection')</u> , the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of <del>plants and plant parts.</del> <u>plants</u> . However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe field inspection (or “growing-season <del>inspection</del> <u>inspection</u> ” as a <del>synonym</del> <u>synonym</u> ), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(149) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:04 PM)</b>  1) Improvement to clarify that field inspection is not always an effective measure;  2) The specification needs to cover all possible growing environments. There should also be reference to forestry/silviculture.  3) According to the definition of "plants" in ISPM 5, plant parts are plants.  4) "as a synonym" is unnecessary considering the explanation in brackets in the first sentence of the paragraph.</p>
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in <del>open</del> <u>open</u> fields and controlled environments, the importing country	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(135) Canada (30 Aug 2022 9:55 PM)</b>  Open does not add anything here. It can potentially create confusion for the reader and would suggest removing it. ISPM 5 defines field as : A pot of land</p>

	can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.		with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown. the word "open" is not necessarily needed.
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is <a href="#">set-required</a> by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(134) Canada (30 Aug 2022 9:51 PM)</b>
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an <a href="#">effective-official</a> phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open <a href="#">fields-fields, nurseries, under protected cultivation</a> and controlled <a href="#">environmentsenvironments (hereafter 'field inspection'</a> , the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of <a href="#">plants-and-plant-partsplants</a> . However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe field inspection (or “growing-season <a href="#">inspection”-as-a-synonym)inspection”</a> ), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(107) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:47 PM)</b> 1) Improvement to clarify that field inspection is not always an effective measure;  2) The specification needs to cover all possible growing environments. There should also be reference to forestry/silviculture.  3) According to the definition of "plants" in ISPM 5, plant parts are plants.  4) "as a synonym" is unnecessary considering the explanation in brackets in the first sentence of the paragraph.
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(90) South Africa (26 Aug 2022 2:39 PM)</b> Suggestion of consistency on the usage of “Field inspection and growing season inspection” between paragraph 22 and 29.

	<p>mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>), ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>), ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>), ISPM 36 (<i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i>) and ISPM 38 (<i>International movement of seeds</i>)) describe <b>field inspection</b> (or “<b>growing-season inspection</b>” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.</p>		
22	<p>Field inspection (including <b>growing-season</b> inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>), ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>), ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>), ISPM 36 (<i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i>) and ISPM 38 (<i>International movement of seeds</i>)) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.</p>	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(88) South Africa (26 Aug 2022 2:35 PM)</b>  It may further be advisable if consideration can be made to include a schedule for when is the best time/s (during growing season) to detect certain pest groups – as this will be different for different seed crops but also depending on the pests required</p>
22	<p>Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and <b>controlled environments</b>, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>), ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>), ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>), ISPM 36 (<i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i>) and ISPM 38 (<i>International movement of seeds</i>)) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.</p>	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(87) South Africa (26 Aug 2022 2:32 PM)</b>  Proposal to define controlled environments - thus this include greenhouses (closed and/or open).</p>
22	<p>Field inspection (including <b>growing-season inspection</b>) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country</p>	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(86) South Africa (26 Aug 2022 2:30 PM)</b>  Our understanding is that: "growing season inspection" will be different for seedling and seed export. Seedling inspection might only require 1 inspection</p>

	can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.		and depending on the crop, seed crops may require up to 3 inspections during active growth.
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe <b>field inspection (or “growing-season inspection”</b> as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(85) South Africa (26 Aug 2022 2:28 PM)</b> "Field inspection" and "growing-season inspection" seems to be used interchangeably which adds to ambiguity. There might be a need to separate "field inspection methods" for "field" and controlled environments (greenhouses) and not generalised as it will differ
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and <b>plant parts</b> . However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(84) South Africa (26 Aug 2022 2:26 PM)</b> Suggest deletion of the word “plant parts” throughout the document since the definition of “Plants” in ISPM 5 covers “plant parts”.
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(78) Zambia (22 Aug 2022 12:18 PM)</b> Zambia has no objection on this draft standard

	and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.		
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22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of <del>plants and plant parts</del> plants. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i> ), ISPM 12 ( <i>Phytosanitary certificates</i> ), ISPM 20 ( <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> ), ISPM 36 ( <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> ) and ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> )) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(41) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:08 PM)</b>  Redundant. The term plant includes plant parts</p>
22	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL  <b>(5) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:16 PM)</b>  Redundant. The term plant includes plant parts</p>



	<p>movement of <del>plants and plant parts</del>plants. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>), ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>), ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>), ISPM 36 (<i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i>) and ISPM 38 (<i>International movement of seeds</i>)) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.</p>	
23	<p>This has led to confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to detect regulated pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. <del>Specific surveillance</del>Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is conducted to determine if pests are present or absent in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.</p>	<p>P</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  <b>(151) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:09 PM)</b>  Re 'Specific surveillance': We understand that it is necessary to further define field inspection, but do not agree that it is separate to specific surveillance. The definition of specific surveillance is "a process whereby information on pests of concern in an area is obtained by the NPPO over a defined period". This will include a field inspection, as information on a pest is gathered over the growing season. Suggest rephrasing the paragraph as further defining field inspection as a type of specific surveillance. This comment applies throughout the draft.</p>
23	<p>This has led to <u>some</u> confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection <u>in the exporting country</u> is a phytosanitary measure to detect <del>regulated</del>pests <u>regulated in the importing country</u> that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is conducted to determine <del>if pests are present</del><u>the presence</u> or <del>absent</del><u>absence of pests</u> in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.</p>	<p>P</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(150) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:07 PM)</b>  1) Added 'some' for more appropriate wording.  2) It should be clarified here, that the pests are regulated in the importing country but the field inspection is carried out in the exporting country.  3) To be fully consistent with the revised definition of "detection survey" which has been adopted by CPM-16 in 2022.</p>
23	<p>This has led to <u>some</u> confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection <u>in the exporting country</u> is a phytosanitary measure to detect <del>regulated</del>pests <u>regulated in the importing country</u> that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is conducted to determine <del>if pests are present</del><u>the presence</u> or <del>absent</del><u>absence of pests</u> in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.</p>	<p>P</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(108) EPP0 (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b>  1) Added 'some' for more appropriate wording.  2) It should be clarified here, that the pests are regulated in the importing country but the field inspection is carried out in the exporting country.  3) To be fully consistent with the revised definition of "detection survey" which has been adopted by CPM-16 in 2022.</p>

23	This has led to some confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to detect regulated pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. <b>Specific surveillance</b> , on the other hand, is conducted to determine the presence or absence of pests in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  <b>(109) EPP0 (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b>  We understand that it is necessary to further define field inspection, but do not agree that it is separate to specific surveillance. The definition of specific surveillance is "a process whereby information on pests of concern in an area is obtained by the NPPO over a defined period". This will include a field inspection, as information on a pest is gathered over the growing season. Suggest rephrasing the paragraph as further defining field inspection as a type of specific surveillance. This comment applies throughout the draft.</p>
23	This has led to confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to detect regulated pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is conducted to determine if pests are present or absent in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although <u>phytosanitary actions such as</u> field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and <del>methods and are both official processes</del> <u>methods</u> , the concept and objectives differ between the two.	P	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(66) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 1:53 AM)</b>  Include the words "Although phytosanitary actions such as" at the start of the sentence and remove "and are both official processes". The new proposed addition of 'phytosanitary actions' would lend itself to inclusion in this sentence, instead of 'official processes'</p>
23	This has led to confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to detect regulated pests <del>that produce and</del> visible signs or symptoms <del>on of regulated pests associated with</del> host <del>plants during their growing period</del> <u>plants</u> . Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is conducted to determine if pests are present or absent in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.	P	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  <b>(65) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 1:48 AM)</b>  Delete 'during their growing season' as this is limiting.</p> <p>Some pests like weeds can be detected by field inspection but do not cause visible signs or symptoms on host plants.</p>
23	<del>This</del> <u>The lack of guidance on field inspection</u> has led to confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to detect regulated pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is conducted to determine if pests are present or absent in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>  <b>(64) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 1:45 AM)</b>  This is a new paragraph so it needs to describe what 'this' is to remove ambiguity.</p>

23	This has led to confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to detect regulated pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is <b>an official process</b> conducted to determine if pests are present or absent in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(42) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:09 PM)</b> To clarify
23	This has led to confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to detect regulated pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is <b>an official process</b> conducted to determine if pests are present or absent in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.	P	Category : EDITORIAL <b>(6) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:17 PM)</b>
24	For field inspection to be interpreted and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection <del>in the form of an annex to ISPM 23</del> <b>(in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)Guidelines for inspection)</b> .	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(152) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:11 PM)</b> Re text in bold: Please see the substantive general comment made on this issue.
24	For field inspection to be <del>interpreted</del> <b>interpreted</b> and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 ( <i>Guidelines for inspection</i> ).	P	Category : EDITORIAL <b>(133) Canada (30 Aug 2022 9:49 PM)</b>
24	For field inspection to be interpreted and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection <b>in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)</b> .	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(110) EPP0 (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Please see the substantive general comment made on this issue.
24	For field inspection to be <del>interpreted</del> <b>interpreted</b> and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 ( <i>Guidelines for inspection</i> ).	P	Category : EDITORIAL <b>(106) Zimbabwe (29 Aug 2022 7:03 PM)</b> [Interpreted Common misspelling of interpreted.]
24	For field inspection to be interpreted and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe <del>the concept</del> <b>scope, objective, task</b> and <b>objectives requirement</b> of field inspection in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 ( <i>Guidelines for inspection</i> ).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(92) China (28 Aug 2022 4:09 PM)</b> The concept of field – inspection is defined by ispm5. This annex describes the scope, objectives, tasks and requirements of field inspection.

24	For field inspection to be <del>interpreted</del> <u>interpreted</u> and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 ( <i>Guidelines for inspection</i> ).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(67) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 1:54 AM)</b> Replace 'interpreted' with 'interpreted' – interpreted is archaic usage
24	For field inspection to be <del>interpreted</del> <u>interpreted</u> and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 ( <i>Guidelines for inspection</i> ).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(43) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:10 PM)</b> Editorial
24	For field inspection to be <del>interpreted</del> <u>interpreted</u> and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 ( <i>Guidelines for inspection</i> ).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(7) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:18 PM)</b>
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(175) Canada (31 Aug 2022 7:14 PM)</b> text has ben restructured to clarify the meaning
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, <del>cuttings</del> ) and <del>plant parts (e.g. cuttings, seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade</del> <u>the field which are going to constitute consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles at import and export</u> . It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(153) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:13 PM)</b> For consistency with the definition of "plants" in ISPM 5 (see also the technical comment made on paragraph 22) and for consistency with ISPM 23.
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which <del>the exporting</del> NPPOs may <del>recognize conformity with conduct</del> field-inspection <del>requirements</del> . <del>This recognition by NPPOs could form and use it as</del> the basis for phytosanitary <del>certification based on field inspection results</del> <u>certification</u> .	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(139) Canada (30 Aug 2022 10:29 PM)</b> recognize conformity is somewhat ambiguous. Proposed rewording has been provided

26	The proposed annex should be <a href="#">applicable-apply</a> to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(136) Canada (30 Aug 2022 9:56 PM)</b>
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, <a href="#">cuttings</a> ) and <a href="#">plant parts (e.g. cuttings, seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade, the field which are going to constitute consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles at import and export.</a> It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(111) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> For consistency with the definition of "plants" in ISPM 5 (see also the technical comment made on paragraph 22) and for consistency with ISPM 23
26	The <del>proposed</del> annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(102) Japan (29 Aug 2022 10:44 AM)</b> Delete "proposed" because it is unnecessary.
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, <a href="#">fresh</a> fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(95) China (28 Aug 2022 4:11 PM)</b> Frozen fruits have a low risk of carrying pests, so it is suggested to put forward field inspection requirements for fresh fruits in international trade.
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts <a href="#">capable of reproduction</a> (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in	P <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(94) China (28 Aug 2022 4:10 PM)</b>

	international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.		Plant parts with reproductive capacity have a high risk of carrying pests in international trade.
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, <del>cuttings</del> <u>cuttings, scions</u> ) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(93) China (28 Aug 2022 4:10 PM)</b> Scions are also a kind of plant materials
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification <u>as well as the additional declarations</u> , based on field-inspection <del>results</del> <u>results</u> .	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(80) Eswatini (25 Aug 2022 2:19 PM)</b>
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to <u>mother plants, or</u> plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(68) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 3:56 AM)</b> should also include mother plants

26	The proposed annex should <del>be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should</del> provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection ( <del>including growing-season inspection</del> ) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(44) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:12 PM)</b> Unnecessary wording and for consistency with change in title
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. <del>This recognition by NPPOs could form Completion of the basis for phytosanitary certification field inspection, based on field inspection results.</del> <u>other requirements for the Annex, would allow meeting the requirements for certification</u>	P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(18) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:09 PM)</b> Connect with the requirements of the future Annex.
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection ( <del>including growing-season inspection</del> ) <u>( )</u> that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(17) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:03 PM)</b> This clarification is not needed, already explained in the background. Suggest using one term in the rest of the doc for consistency.
26	The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection ( <del>including growing-season inspection</del> ) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(9) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:23 PM)</b> For consistency with change in title

26	The proposed annex should <del>be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should</del> provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.	P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(8) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:22 PM)</b> Unnecessary wording
28	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. Field inspection is a type of inspection that <del>many countries NPPOs have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants. The private sector (e.g. plants in the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops field.</del>	P <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(154) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:15 PM)</b> More appropriate term.  For consistency with the wording in the scope paragraph.  ISPMs focus on official activities. Private sector may has developed process etc. which can be incorporated into official field inspections but not appropriate to reference in the ISPM. This is something to flag to IC as an implementation issue. If the annex is to include authorised entities this needs to be developed taking into account ISPM 45.
28	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. Field inspection is a type of inspection that <del>many countries NPPOs have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants. The private sector (e.g. plants in the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops field.</del>	P <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(112) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> More appropriate term  For consistency with the wording in the scope paragraph  ISPMs focus on official activities. Private sector may has developed process etc. which can be incorporated into official field inspections but not appropriate to reference in the ISPM. This is something to flag to IC as an implementation issue. If the annex is to include authorised entities this needs to be developed taking into account ISPM 45.
28	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. <del>Field inspection is a type of inspection that many countries have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants. The private sector (e.g. the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops.</del>	P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(45) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:15 PM)</b> Second sentence does not provide useful information. Last sentence deleted because guidance is for NPPOs so how the private sector uses field inspection on its own is outside of the Scope of this draft
28	Field inspection (including <del>the</del> growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. Field inspection is a type of inspection that many countries have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and	P <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(81) Eswatini (25 Aug 2022 2:20 PM)</b>



	mother plants. The private sector (e.g. the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops.		
28	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. Field <del>inspection</del> <u>inspection</u> is a type of inspection that many countries have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants. The private sector (e.g. the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(70) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 3:59 AM)</b>
28	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: <del>securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control.</del> <u>"securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control."</u> Field inspection is a type of inspection that many countries have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants. The private sector (e.g. the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(69) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 3:58 AM)</b> include quotes or italicize text as this text is reproduced verbatim from Article 1.1 of the IPPC
28	<del>Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. Field inspection is a type of inspection that many countries have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants. The private sector (e.g. the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops.</del>	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(19) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:10 PM)</b> Delete all para 28 because para 29 already explains clearly the purpose of the Annex
28	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. <del>Field inspection is a type of inspection that many countries have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants.</del> The private sector (e.g. the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(11) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:30 PM)</b> The sentence does not provide useful information
28	Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(10) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:26 PM)</b>

	Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. Field inspection is a type of inspection that many countries have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants. <del>The private sector (e.g. the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops.</del>		The guidance is for NPPOs so how the private sector uses field inspection on its own is outside of the Scope of this draft
29	Field inspection <del>is can be</del> an effective method of visually <del>examining apparent identifying the presence of</del> signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a <del>field during the growing period</del> field. <del>It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields.</del> Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach <del>for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period).</del> In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and <del>plant parts and</del> hence contribute to the safe international trade of <del>plants and plant products</del> plants.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(155) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:17 PM)</b> Improved drafting and removal of unnecessary terms/concepts.  'during the growing period' has been deleted as sometimes an inspection is necessary to be carried out outside of the growing season. E.g. inspections of nursery goods on <i>A. glabripennis</i> / <i>A. chinensis</i> in winter. Therefore, the time of inspection should not be limited to the growing season but carried out at a technically reasonable time.  'and plant parts/products' is no needed as explained under para 22
29	Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant <del>parts-products</del> and hence contribute to the safe international <del>trade of plants and plant product</del> trade.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(140) Canada (30 Aug 2022 10:32 PM)</b>
29	<del>Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.</del> Field inspection can be an effective method of visually identifying the presence of signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach . In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(113) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Improved drafting and removal of unnecessary terms/concepts.  'during the growing period' has been deleted as sometimes an inspection is necessary to be carried out outside of the growing season. E.g. inspections of nursery goods on <i>A. glabripennis</i> / <i>A. chinensis</i> in winter. Therefore, the time of inspection should not be limited to the growing season but carried out at a technically reasonable time.  'and plant parts/products' is no needed as explained under para 22

	<a href="#">pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants.</a>		
29	Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining <a href="#">pests and</a> apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(103) Japan (29 Aug 2022 10:46 AM)</b> Field inspection may target not only apparent signs or symptoms but also pests themselves.
29	Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, <del>it</del> <a href="#">field inspection</a> can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(73) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 4:16 AM)</b> to improve clarity
29	Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to <del>detect-detect, remove, exclude, or treat</del> harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(72) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 4:15 AM)</b> Detection alone is insufficient to reduce pest risk. An action such as removing pests or excluding infested plants from the pathway needs to be taken for inspection to be effective as a measure.
29	Field inspection is an effective method <a href="#">to detect presence</a> of visually <a href="#">detectable pests in a field and visually</a> examining apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a <del>field during the growing period</del> <a href="#">field</a> . It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(71) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 4:00 AM)</b> Field inspection could detect pest life stages in the field even if there are no symptoms detected on plants. We suggest this sentence is amended. 'during the growing period' could be removed in this sentence. Field inspection doesn't have to be always done during the growing period, although it often is.

	directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.		
29	Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining <u>pests and</u> apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect <del>harmful plants</del> <u>as pests</u> (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and <del>plant parts and</del> hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(46) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:16 PM)</b> 1) Pests may also be visually detected. 2) appropriate wording. 3) Redundant the term plant includes part plants
29	Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining <u>pests and</u> apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(14) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:36 PM)</b> Pests may also be visually detected
29	Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of <u>plants and plant products</u> plants.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(13) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:34 PM)</b> Redundant. The term plant includes plant parts
29	Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect <del>harmful plants</del> <u>as pests</u> (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(12) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:32 PM)</b> Appropriate wording

	either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.		
30	The proposed annex will complement the information in ISPM 23 by providing specific information on field inspection to promote a shared understanding of the <del>concept and concept</del> , objectives <del>and process</del> of this type of inspection among countries. This will facilitate the harmonization of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure and help countries apply it appropriately.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(156) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:18 PM)</b> For consistency with the wording in the scope paragraph.
30	The proposed annex will complement <del>the information in</del> ISPM 23 by providing specific information on field inspection to promote a <del>shared-harmonized</del> understanding of the concept and objectives of this type of inspection among countries. This will <del>facilitate the harmonization of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure and</del> help countries apply it appropriately.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(141) Canada (30 Aug 2022 10:34 PM)</b>
30	The proposed annex will complement the information in ISPM 23 by providing specific information on field inspection to promote a shared understanding of the <del>concept and concept</del> , objectives <del>and process</del> of this type of inspection among countries. This will facilitate the harmonization of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure and help countries apply it appropriately.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(114) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> For consistency with the wording in the scope paragraph
30	The proposed annex will complement the information in ISPM 23 by providing specific information on field inspection to promote a shared understanding of the concept and objectives of this type of inspection among countries. This will facilitate the harmonization of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure and help countries apply it appropriately. <u>However, with the diversity of inspections types and crops they apply to, NPPOs should be ultimately responsible for approving the protocols and methods for every field inspection, particularly if authorizing other entities to conduct inspections.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(20) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:15 PM)</b> To stress the overall NPPO responsibility.
31	<b>Tasks</b>	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(158) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:19 PM)</b> Under tasks do we usual include something on the impact to biodiversity statement?
31	<b>Tasks</b>	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(157) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:18 PM)</b> New proposed sequence of bullet points: 3, 6, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 for better separate the two scopes of this annex (see general comment).
31	<b>Tasks</b>	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(116) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> New proposed sequence of bullet points: 3, 6, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 for better separate the two scopes of this annex (see general comment)
31	<b>Tasks</b>	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(115) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Under tasks do we usual include something on the impact to biodiversity statement?

32	The expert drafting group (EWG) should undertake the following tasks:	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(96) China (28 Aug 2022 4:11 PM)</b> It is suggested to add "field inspection "and "specific surveillance" as a common term to ISPM5.
33	Consider the requirements relating to field inspection (including growing-season inspection) (hereafter referred to as “field inspection”) described in existing standards (e.g. ISPM 10, ISPM 12, ISPM 20, ISPM 36, ISPM 38).	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(159) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:20 PM)</b> Add 'ISPM 45' - if actions by authorised entities are to be taken into consideration.
33	Consider the requirements relating to field inspection (including growing-season inspection) (hereafter referred to as “field inspection”) described in existing standards (e.g. ISPM 10, ISPM 12, ISPM 20, ISPM 36, ISPM 38).	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(117) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> And ISPM 45 if actions by authorised entities are to be taken into consideration.
33	Consider the requirements relating to field inspection (including growing-season inspection) (hereafter referred to as “field inspection”) described in existing standards (e.g. ISPM 4 ISPM 10, ISPM 12, ISPM 20, ISPM 36, ISPM 38).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(97) China (28 Aug 2022 4:12 PM)</b> The ISPM 4 standard also contains relevant content.
33	Consider the requirements relating to field inspection (including the growing-season inspection) (hereafter referred to as “field inspection”) described in existing standards (e.g. ISPM 10, ISPM 12, ISPM 20, ISPM 36, ISPM 38).	P	Category : EDITORIAL <b>(82) Eswatini (25 Aug 2022 2:21 PM)</b>
34	Review examples of phytosanitary import requirements and guidance for field inspection from different NPPOs; <a href="#">(new): Review guidance for visual examination of plants in the field developed by regional plant protection organizations and industry bodies.</a>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(160) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:22 PM)</b> We need to separate NPPO from RPPO and private sector. See proposed new bullet point.
34	<a href="#">Review examples of phytosanitary import requirements and guidance for field inspection from different NPPOs.</a>  <a href="#">(new) Review guidance for visual examination of plants in the field developed by regional plant protection organizations and industry bodies.</a> <del>Review examples of phytosanitary import requirements and guidance for field inspection from different NPPOs, regional plant protection organizations and industry bodies.</del>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE <b>(118) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> We need to separate NPPO from RPPO and private sector. See proposed new bullet point.
35	Describe the <del>purpose-concept, objectives</del> and <del>scope-process</del> of field inspection in the phytosanitary context, especially the difference between the concept and objectives of field inspection and those of specific surveillance (e.g. detection survey).	P	Category : EDITORIAL <b>(161) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:23 PM)</b> For consistency with the scope paragraph.
35	Describe <del>the purpose-concept, objectives</del> and <del>scope-process</del> of field inspection in the phytosanitary context, especially the difference between the concept and objectives of field inspection and those of specific surveillance (e.g. detection survey).	P	Category : EDITORIAL <b>(119) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> For consistency with the scope paragraph
35	Describe the purpose and scope of field inspection in the phytosanitary context, especially the difference between the concept and objectives of field inspection and those of specific surveillance (e.g. detection survey). <a href="#">(4) Propose a definition of field inspection.</a>	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(21) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:19 PM)</b> Developing the definition would improve overall harmonization and would help with defining general requirements for a field inspection.

36	Define the general requirements for a field inspection, including the circumstances under which <a href="#">a phytosanitary import requirement for</a> field inspection may be technically justified.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(162) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:24 PM)</b> Clarity.
36	Define the general requirements for a field inspection, including the circumstances under which field inspection may be technically <del>justified</del> <a href="#">justified and instances where equivalent measures such as laboratory tests are more efficient.</a>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(142) Canada (30 Aug 2022 10:37 PM)</b> Is it possible to also to highlight when field inspection is not technically justified
36	Define the general requirements for a field inspection, including the circumstances under which <a href="#">a phytosanitary import requirement for</a> field inspection may be technically justified.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(120) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Clarity
36	<b>Define the general requirements for a field inspection, including the circumstances under which field inspection may be technically justified.</b>	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(22) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:23 PM)</b> Revise the current tasks 4 and 5; they way these are written are unlikely to make much difference in the final document.
37	Describe the specific requirements for field inspection, such as the requirements for inspection methods related to the characteristics of pests and the requirements for <del>inspectors’</del> <a href="#">inspectors or authorized personnel/entities’</a> expertise.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(143) Canada (30 Aug 2022 10:40 PM)</b> should recognize that sometimes NPPOs rely on experts from other government/private entities
37	Describe the specific requirements for field inspection, such as the requirements for inspection methods related to the characteristics of pests and the requirements for inspectors’ expertise.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(163) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:25 PM)</b> Should be the issue of the confidence level of the detection of the pest by field inspection be mentioned?
37	Describe the specific requirements for field inspection, such as the requirements for inspection methods related to the characteristics of pests and the requirements for inspectors’ expertise. <a href="#">(6) Describe the requirements for documentation and record-keeping of field inspection results.</a> <a href="#">(7)Consider other supplemental aspects on field inspection including possible implementation of test in case that target pests cannot be identified by only field inspection.</a>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(104) Japan (29 Aug 2022 10:52 AM)</b> Suggest addition of requirements for documentation and record-keeping of field inspection results because it is considered necessary to have a system that can track the status of inspection at growing areas, if necessary.  Suggest addition of supplemental information such as implementation of test since there are some cases that pests cannot be identified by only field inspection (visual inspection).
37	Describe the specific requirements for field inspection, such as the requirements for inspection methods related to the characteristics of pests and the requirements for inspectors’ expertise.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(121) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Should be the issue of the confidence level of the detection of the pest by field inspection be mentioned?
37	Describe the specific requirements for field inspection, such as the requirements for inspection methods related to the characteristics of pests and the requirements for inspectors’ expertise. <a href="#">-Consider/Propose the frequency and methods of field inspection according to the growth period, planting conditions, purpose of the plant and plant parts, pest status in the field.</a>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(98) China (28 Aug 2022 4:13 PM)</b> it helps the operability of the inspector for field detection.

37	Describe the specific requirements for field inspection, such as the requirements for inspection methods related to the characteristics of pests and the requirements for inspectors' expertise. <a href="#">(6) Identify the requirements for record keeping and documentation related to the field inspections</a>	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(23) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:26 PM)</b> Necessary part of the inspection
38	Propose a description of field inspection to be considered for inclusion in a future focused revision of ISPM 23 (section 1.1) and any other consequential changes to the text of IPSPM 23 that may need to be applied as ink amendments.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(164) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:25 PM)</b> Please see the substantive general comment made on this issue.
38	Propose a description of field inspection to be considered for inclusion in a future focused revision of ISPM 23 (section 1.1) and any other consequential changes to the text of IPSPM 23 that may need to be applied as ink amendments.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(122) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Please see the substantive general comment made on this issue.
38	Propose a description of field inspection to be considered for inclusion in a future focused revision of ISPM 23 (section 1.1 and section 2.1) and any other consequential changes to the text of IPSPM 23 that may need to be applied as ink amendments.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(99) China (28 Aug 2022 4:14 PM)</b> ISPM 2.3 Section 2.1 lists the required documents and materials including the field test report.
38	Propose a description of field inspection to be considered for inclusion in a future focused revision of ISPM 23 (section 1.1) and any other consequential changes to the text of <a href="#">IPSPM-IPSPM</a> 23 that may need to be applied as ink amendments.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(75) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 4:29 AM)</b>
38	Propose a description of field inspection to be considered for inclusion in a future focused revision of ISPM 23 (section 1.1) and any other consequential changes to the text of IPSPM 23 that may need to be applied as ink amendments.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(47) Uruguay (17 Aug 2022 9:22 PM)</b> See general comment related to the ISPM the annex should belong to
38	Propose a description of field inspection to be considered for inclusion in a future focused revision of ISPM 23 (section 1.1) and any other consequential changes to the text of IPSPM 23 that may need to be applied as ink amendments.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(24) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:28 PM)</b> As mentioned above, these would be very different depending on the situation: pest, crop, rotation, locality, etc. This sort of information can not be harmonized beyond general requirements outlined in the above task. Implementation guide/ materials would be needed to help NPPOs in developing relevant specific methodologies.
38	Propose a description of field inspection to be considered for inclusion in a future focused <a href="#">revision-revision</a> of ISPM 23 (section 1.1) and any other consequential changes to the text of IPSPM 23 that may need to be applied as ink amendments.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(15) COSAVE (2 Aug 2022 6:44 PM)</b> See general comment related to the ISPM the annex should belong to
39	Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(25) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:28 PM)</b> See comment to the task above.
47	Experts with a wide knowledge and experience in field inspection for field crops, seed crops and plants for planting, pest risk assessment and pest risk management.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(166) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:28 PM)</b> Perhaps it also beneficial to include an invited expert from the industry in the EWG. Operators producing field crops, seed crops or plants for planting are monitoring their crops continuously and this expertise could be useful when



			describing the requirements for field inspections (timing, optimal plant stage, frequency, etc.).
47	Experts with a wide knowledge and experience in field inspection <del>for field cropson plants, seed crops and plants for planting,</del> pest risk assessment and pest risk management.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(165) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:27 PM)</b> It would be important to include the experience of those carrying out field inspections because they deal with the production of plants and plant parts.
47	Experts with a wide knowledge and experience in field inspection for field crops, seed crops and plants for planting, pest risk assessment and pest risk management.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(123) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Perhaps it also beneficial to include an invited expert from the industry in the EWG. Operators producing field crops, seed crops or plants for planting are monitoring their crops continuously and this expertise could be useful when describing the requirements for field inspections (timing, optimal plant stage, frequency, etc.)
47	Experts with a wide knowledge and experience in field inspection <del>for field cropson plants, seed crops and plants for planting,</del> pest risk assessment and pest risk management.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(124) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> It would be important to include the experience of those carrying out field inspections because they deal with the production of plants and plant parts.
47	<del>Experts with a wide</del> Participant should have collective knowledge and experience in field inspection for field crops, seed crops and plants for planting, pest risk assessment and pest risk management.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>(26) United States of America (11 Aug 2022 3:30 PM)</b> For consistency with recently approved specifications, e.g., 71 and 72.
49	Five to seven experts, <u>including an expert from the seeds industry.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(100) Australia (29 Aug 2022 4:19 AM)</b> The EWG should include at least one person with knowledge of existing international practices by the seed industry related to the international movement of seeds.
49	<u>Five Six</u> to <u>seven-eight</u> experts	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(76) New Zealand (22 Aug 2022 4:31 AM)</b> Given that the scope of this specification is very broad, it may be necessary to increase the number of experts so that the EWG includes expertise in inspection of nursery stock, fresh produce, seed etc. Therefore, suggest increasing to 6-8 experts.
53	ISPM 4. <u>20171995</u> . Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(167) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:29 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
53	ISPM 4. <u>20171995</u> . Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(125) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
54	ISPM 5. <u>2022</u> . Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(169) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:29 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
54	ISPM 5. <u>2022</u> . Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(126) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Last date of revision of the standard.
56	ISPM 10. <u>20161999</u> . Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(170) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:30 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
56	ISPM 10. <u>20161999</u> . Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(127) Eppo (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.

58	ISPM 20. <a href="#">20192004</a> . <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(171) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:30 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
58	ISPM 20. <a href="#">20192004</a> . <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(128) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
59	ISPM 23. <a href="#">20192005</a> . <i>Guidelines for inspection</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(172) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:30 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
59	ISPM 23. <a href="#">20192005</a> . <i>Guidelines for inspection</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(129) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
60	ISPM 36. <a href="#">20192012</a> . <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(173) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:31 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
60	ISPM 36. <a href="#">20192012</a> . <i>Integrated measures for plants for planting</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(130) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
61	ISPM 38. <a href="#">20182017</a> . <i>International movement of seeds</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(174) European Union (31 Aug 2022 6:31 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.
61	ISPM 38. <a href="#">20182017</a> . <i>International movement of seeds</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	P	Category : TECHNICAL <b>(131) EPPO (30 Aug 2022 2:48 PM)</b> Exact date of adoption of the standard.

**2022 FIRST CONSULTATION**

**1 July – 31 August 2022**

**Compiled Comments for Draft Specification for ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23(2021-018)**

**Spanish**

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating  
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(145) Argentina (31 Aug 2022 3:59 AM)</b> We support the comments from COSAVE
1	<b>PROYECTO DE ESPECIFICACIÓN PARA UNA NIMF: Anexo <i>Inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del>) la estación de crecimiento</i> (2021-018) de la NIMF 23</b>	P	Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i> <b>(49) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 2:47 PM)</b> "growing season" should be translated as "estación de crecimiento"
20	Anexo “Inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del> )” <i>la estación de crecimiento</i> )” (2021-018) de la NIMF 23, <i>Directrices para la inspección.</i>	P	Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i> <b>(48) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 2:46 PM)</b> "growing season" should be translated as "estación de crecimiento"
22	La inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del> ) <i>la estación de crecimiento</i> ) es una medida fitosanitaria eficaz establecida por numerosos países como un requisito fitosanitario de importación. Al exigir que los países exportadores inspeccionen los cultivos <del>extensivos</del> <i>de campo</i> , los cultivos para semillas y las plantas madre en campo abierto y en entornos controlados, los países importadores pueden reducir directa o indirectamente el riesgo de plagas asociado al movimiento internacional de plantas y partes de plantas. No obstante, aunque en algunas Normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) (NIMF 10 [ <i>Requisitos para el establecimiento de lugares de producción libres de plagas y sitios de producción libres de plagas</i> ], NIMF 12 [ <i>Certificados fitosanitarios</i> ], NIMF 20 [ <i>Directrices sobre un sistema fitosanitario de reglamentación de importaciones</i> ], NIMF 36 [ <i>Medidas integradas para plantas para plantar</i> ] y NIMF 38 [ <i>Movimiento internacional de semillas</i> ]) se describe la inspección de campo (o el sinónimo “inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del> )” <i>la estación de crecimiento</i> ”), no se proporciona orientación específica alguna en relación con la inspección de campo, lo que conlleva que los países realicen inspecciones de campo desiguales.	P	Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i> <b>(51) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 2:52 PM)</b> "growing season" should be translated as "estación de crecimiento"
22	La inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del> ) <i>la estación de crecimiento</i> ) es una medida fitosanitaria eficaz establecida por numerosos países como un requisito fitosanitario de importación. Al exigir que los países exportadores inspeccionen los cultivos <del>extensivos</del> <i>de campo</i> , los cultivos para semillas y las plantas madre en campo abierto y en entornos controlados, los países importadores pueden reducir directa o indirectamente el riesgo de plagas	P	Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i> <b>(27) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:06 AM)</b>

	asociado al movimiento internacional de plantas y partes de plantas. No obstante, aunque en algunas Normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) (NIMF 10 [ <i>Requisitos para el establecimiento de lugares de producción libres de plagas y sitios de producción libres de plagas</i> ], NIMF 12 [ <i>Certificados fitosanitarios</i> ], NIMF 20 [ <i>Directrices sobre un sistema fitosanitario de reglamentación de importaciones</i> ], NIMF 36 [ <i>Medidas integradas para plantas para plantar</i> ] y NIMF 38 [ <i>Movimiento internacional de semillas</i> ]) se describe la inspección de campo (o el sinónimo “inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del> ”) <u>a temporada de crecimiento</u> ”, no se proporciona orientación específica alguna en relación con la inspección de campo, lo que conlleva que los países realicen inspecciones de campo desiguales.		
23	Esto ha generado cierta confusión entre los conceptos de “inspección de campo” y “vigilancia específica”. La inspección de campo es una medida fitosanitaria que permite detectar plagas reglamentadas que producen signos o síntomas visibles en las plantas hospedantes durante su <del>período vegetativo</del> <u>estación de crecimiento</u> . En cambio, la vigilancia específica se lleva a cabo para determinar si las plagas están presentes o ausentes en un área (prospección de detección), establecer los límites de un área que se considere infestada o libre de una plaga (prospección de delimitación) o comprobar las características de la población de una plaga en un área (prospección de monitoreo). Si bien la inspección de campo y la vigilancia específica se pueden llevar a cabo utilizando procedimientos y métodos parecidos y ambas son procesos oficiales, el concepto y los objetivos de ambas son distintos.	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> <b>(52) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 2:52 PM)</b> "growing season" should be translated as "estación de crecimiento"
23	Esto ha generado cierta confusión entre los conceptos de “inspección de campo” y “vigilancia específica”. La inspección de campo es una medida fitosanitaria que permite detectar plagas reglamentadas que producen signos o síntomas visibles en las plantas hospedantes durante su período <del>vegetativo</del> <u>de crecimiento</u> . En cambio, la vigilancia específica se lleva a cabo para determinar si las plagas están presentes o ausentes en un área (prospección de detección), establecer los límites de un área que se considere infestada o libre de una plaga (prospección de delimitación) o comprobar las características de la población de una plaga en un área (prospección de monitoreo). Si bien la inspección de campo y la vigilancia específica se pueden llevar a cabo utilizando procedimientos y métodos parecidos y ambas son procesos oficiales, el concepto y los objetivos de ambas son distintos.	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> <b>(28) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:09 AM)</b>
26	El anexo propuesto debería ser aplicable al movimiento de plantas (por ejemplo, plántulas, esquejes) y partes de plantas (por ejemplo, semillas, injertos, bulbos, frutos) en el comercio internacional. Asimismo, debería proporcionar los requisitos generales y específicos para la inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del> <u>la estación de crecimiento</u> ) que se aplicarán en el caso de que una organización nacional de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilice la inspección de campo como medida fitosanitaria independiente o como parte de un	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> <b>(53) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 2:55 PM)</b> "growing season" should be translated as "estación de crecimiento". "Conformidad con" to align with English version

	<p>enfoque de sistemas. En el anexo se deberían definir el concepto, los objetivos y el proceso estandarizados por los que las ONPF podrán reconocer <del>el cumplimiento de la conformidad con</del> los requisitos de la inspección de campo. Este reconocimiento de las ONPF podría constituir el fundamento de la certificación fitosanitaria basada en los resultados de la inspección de campo.</p>		
26	<p>El anexo propuesto debería ser aplicable al movimiento de plantas (por ejemplo, plántulas, esquejes) y partes de plantas (por ejemplo, semillas, injertos, bulbos, frutos) en el comercio internacional. Asimismo, debería proporcionar los requisitos generales y específicos para la inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo) la estación de crecimiento</del> que se aplicarán en el caso de que una organización nacional de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilice la inspección de campo como medida fitosanitaria independiente o como parte de un enfoque de sistemas. En el anexo se deberían definir el concepto, los objetivos y el proceso estandarizados por los que las ONPF podrán reconocer <del>el cumplimiento de la conformidad con</del> los requisitos de la inspección de campo. Este reconocimiento de las ONPF podría constituir el fundamento de la certificación fitosanitaria basada en los resultados de la inspección de campo.</p>	P	<p>Category : TRANSLATION <b>(29) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:10 AM)</b></p>
28	<p>La inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo) la estación de crecimiento</del> en cuanto medida fitosanitaria puede ayudar a las partes contratantes a conseguir el propósito general de la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (CIPF) que se describe en el Artículo I.1 de la Convención: “actuar eficaz y conjuntamente para prevenir la diseminación e introducción de plagas de plantas y productos vegetales y de promover medidas apropiadas para combatirlas”. La inspección de campo es un tipo de inspección que muchos países han adoptado para inspeccionar los cultivos <del>extensivosde campo</del>, los cultivos de semillas y las plantas madre. El sector privado (por ejemplo, las industrias de las semillas y los viveros) también han adoptado las inspecciones de campo para garantizar la salud y la calidad de las semillas, las plántulas y los cultivos.</p>	P	<p>Category : TRANSLATION <b>(54) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 2:56 PM)</b> Translation aligned with English version</p>
28	<p>La inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo) en cuanto la estación de crecimiento</del> como medida fitosanitaria puede ayudar a las partes contratantes a conseguir el propósito general de la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (CIPF) que se describe en el Artículo I.1 de la Convención: “actuar eficaz y conjuntamente para prevenir la diseminación e introducción de plagas de plantas y productos vegetales y de promover medidas apropiadas para combatirlas”. La inspección de campo es un tipo de inspección que muchos países han adoptado para inspeccionar los cultivos <del>extensivosde campo</del>, los cultivos de semillas y las plantas madre. El sector privado (por ejemplo, las industrias de las semillas y los viveros) también han adoptado las inspecciones de</p>	P	<p>Category : TRANSLATION <b>(30) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:13 AM)</b></p>

	campo para garantizar la salud y la calidad de las semillas, las plántulas y los cultivos.		
29	La inspección de campo es un método eficaz que permite examinar visualmente las <del>plantas plagas y los signos o síntomas aparentes causados por plagas</del> en el campo durante el período <del>vegetativo para detectar signos o síntomas provocados por plagas de crecimiento</del> . Se podrá utilizar, por ejemplo, durante el período previo a la cosecha para detectar plagas que producen signos o síntomas visibles en plantas hospedantes y detectar el crecimiento de plantas dañinas (malas hierbas y plantas parásitas) entre los <del>cultivos</del> <u>cultivos en el campo</u> . La inspección de campo se podrá aplicar como una medida independiente o como parte de un enfoque de sistemas para algunos productos y plagas (esto es, como una opción durante el período previo a la cosecha). En cualquier caso, puede reducir directa o indirectamente el riesgo de plagas planteado por el movimiento internacional de plantas y partes de <del>planteas plantas</del> y, por ende, contribuir al comercio internacional <u>seguro</u> de plantas y productos <del>vegetales en condiciones de inocuidad</del> <u>vegetales</u> .	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> <b>(59) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 3:31 PM)</b> Translation aligned with English version
29	La inspección de campo es un método eficaz que permite examinar visualmente las plantas en el campo durante el período vegetativo para detectar signos o síntomas provocados por plagas. Se podrá utilizar, por ejemplo, durante el período previo a la cosecha para detectar plagas que producen signos o síntomas visibles en plantas hospedantes y detectar el crecimiento de plantas dañinas (malas hierbas y plantas parásitas) entre los cultivos. La inspección de campo se podrá aplicar como una medida independiente o como parte de un enfoque de sistemas para algunos productos y plagas (esto es, como una opción durante el período previo a la cosecha). En cualquier caso, puede reducir directa o indirectamente el riesgo de plagas planteado por el movimiento internacional de plantas y partes de <del>planteas y</del> , por ende, contribuir al comercio internacional <u>seguro</u> de plantas y productos <del>vegetales en condiciones de inocuidad</del> <u>vegetales</u> .	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> <b>(32) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:20 AM)</b> Translation aligned with the English version
29	La inspección de campo es un método eficaz que permite examinar visualmente las <del>plantas plagas y signos o síntomas aparentes causados por plagas</del> en el campo durante el período <del>vegetativo para detectar signos o síntomas provocados por plagas de crecimiento</del> . Se podrá utilizar, por ejemplo, durante el período previo a la cosecha para detectar plagas que producen signos o síntomas visibles en plantas hospedantes y detectar el crecimiento de plantas dañinas (malas hierbas y plantas parásitas) entre los <del>cultivos</del> <u>cultivos en el campo</u> . La inspección de campo se podrá aplicar como una medida independiente o como parte de un enfoque de sistemas para algunos productos y plagas (esto es, como una opción durante el período previo a la cosecha). En cualquier caso, puede reducir directa o indirectamente el riesgo de plagas planteado por el movimiento internacional de plantas y partes de <del>planteas plantas</del> y, por ende, contribuir al comercio internacional de plantas y productos vegetales en condiciones de inocuidad.	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> <b>(31) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:19 AM)</b>

33	considerar los requisitos relativos a la inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del> <u>la estación de crecimiento</u> ) (en adelante, “inspección de campo”) descritos en las normas existentes (por ejemplo, NIMF 10, NIMF 12, NIMF 20, NIMF 36, NIMF 38);	P	Category : TRANSLATION <b>(57) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 3:23 PM)</b> "growing season" should be translated as "estación de crecimiento"
33	considerar los requisitos relativos a la inspección de campo (incluida la inspección durante <del>el período vegetativo</del> <u>la estación de crecimiento</u> ) (en adelante, “inspección de campo”) descritos en las normas existentes (por ejemplo, NIMF 10, NIMF 12, NIMF 20, NIMF 36, NIMF 38);	P	Category : TRANSLATION <b>(33) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:22 AM)</b>
34	examinar ejemplos de requisitos fitosanitarios de importación y orientaciones relativas a la inspección de campo de distintas ONPF, organizaciones regionales de protección fitosanitaria y <del>organismos del sector</del> <u>la industria</u> ;	P	Category : TRANSLATION <b>(58) Uruguay (18 Aug 2022 3:26 PM)</b> Translation aligned with the English version
34	examinar ejemplos de requisitos fitosanitarios de importación y orientaciones relativas a la inspección de campo de distintas ONPF, organizaciones regionales de protección fitosanitaria y <del>organismos del sector</del> <u>la industria</u> ;	P	Category : TRANSLATION <b>(34) COSAVE (13 Aug 2022 1:23 AM)</b>

**2022 FIRST CONSULTATION**

**1 July – 31 August 2022**

**Compiled Comments for Draft Specification for ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23(2021-018)**

**French**

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating  
 S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

<b>Para</b>	<b>Text</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	<b>PROJET DE SPÉCIFICATION POUR UNE NIMP: Annexe <i>Inspection au champ (y compris inspection-champ pendant la période de végétation)</i> (2021-018) à la NIMP 23</b>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>(60) Congo (18 Aug 2022 4:12 PM)</b> Nous pensons que l'expression "y compris inspection" prête à confusion, car l'inspection s'exécute au champ et pendant la période de végétation: Ces 2 termes sont synonymes, voire complémentaires, car le champ indique le lieu et la période de végétation indique le moment qu'on exécute l'inspection. Quand on ajoute l'expression "y compris", tout comme en anglais "including", Cela montre comme s'il ya 2 types d'inspections à exécuter à la fois. Pour cette raison nous proposons cette formulation: "Inspection au champ pendant la période de végétation",
48	<b>Participants</b>	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> <b>(177) Gabon (1 Sep 2022 12:35 AM)</b> Nous sommes d'accord avec cette proposition d'annexe. Ils ont besoin de 5 participants ( groupe d'expert rédacteur) ayant d'expertise pour l'élaboration du draft de l'annexe portant sur l'inspection du terrain