



2005-004: Draft ISPM - International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r	Co m m e n t n o .	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
1.	G	Sub stan tive	I support the document as it is and I have no comment		English	Jordan, Singapore, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cameroon, New Zealand, Kenya, Zambia, Mexico, Burundi, Ghana, United States of America
2.	G	Sub stan tive	<u>This standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally rather than plants for planting.</u> <u>We propose to replace "production" for "preparation".</u>	The scope said "This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting in international movement." Throughout the draft there is a confusion about the purpose of the standard, when referring to the methods of production of growing media and methods of production of plants for planting. This standard should provide guidelines for assessing the risk of the growing media, since the pest risk of the plants for planting is assessed using ISPMs 2, 11, 21 and 36. Therefore this standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media. Consequently it have	English	Uruguay

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				been removed of the draft those pest risk factors and pest risk management options associated with plants for planting (e.g. post-entry quarantine, pest free area). For the same reasons, we propose to delete the pest risk management option of "post-entry quarantine", since it is an option for the plants for planting and it is not adequate to minimize the pest risk of growing media. Related to growing media, we should not use the term "production" because we believe that word "preparation" is more appropriate for growing media, as it is normally done for the movement of plants for planting, using growing media that allows the plant to withstand transport and with a composition that poses minimal pest risk.		
3.	G	Sub stan tive	<p><u>This standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally rather than plants for planting.</u></p> <p><u>We propose to replace "production" for "preparation".</u></p>	<p>The scope said "This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting in international movement." Throughout the draft there is a confusion about the purpose of the standard, when referring to the methods of production of growing media and methods of production of plants for planting. This standard should provide guidelines for</p>	English	COSAVE, Peru

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Explanation	Language	Country
			assessing the risk of the growing media, since the pest risk of the plants for planting is assessed using ISPMs 2, 11, 21 and 36. Therefore this standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media. Consequently it have been removed of the draft those pest risk factors and pest risk management options associated with plants for planting (e.g. post-entry quarantine, pest free area). For the same reasons, we propose to delete the pest risk management option of "post-entry quarantine", since it is an option for the plants for planting and it is not adequate to minimize the pest risk of growing media. Related to growing media, we should not use the term "production" because we believe that word "preparation" is more appropriate for growing media, as it is normally done for the movement of plants for planting, using growing media that allows the plant to withstand transport and with a composition that poses minimal pest risk.		
4.	G Sub stan tive	<p><u>This standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally rather than plants for planting.</u></p> <p><u>We propose to replace "production" for "preparation".</u></p>	The scope said "This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for	English	Brazil

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				<p>planting in international movement.”</p> <p>Throughout the draft there is a confusion about the purpose of the standard, when referring to the methods of production of growing media and methods of production of plants for planting. This standard should provide guidelines for assessing the risk of the growing media, since the pest risk of the plants for planting is assessed using ISPMs 2, 11, 21 and 36. Therefore this standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media. Consequently it have been removed of the draft those pest risk factors and pest risk management options associated with plants for planting (e.g. post-entry quarantine, pest free area). For the same reasons, we propose to delete the pest risk management option of “post-entry quarantine”, since it is an option for the plants for planting and it is not adequate to minimize the pest risk of growing media. Related to growing media, we should not use the term “production” because we believe that word “preparation” is more appropriate for growing media, as it is normally done for the movement of plants for planting, using growing media that allows the plant to withstand transport and with a composition that poses</p>		

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			minimal pest risk.		
5.	G Sub stan tive	<u>The standard should be written as two part according to non-soil growing medium and the growing medium with soil.</u>	The standard should be written as two part according to non-soil growing medium and the growing medium with soil.	English	China
6.	G Sub stan tive	<u>This standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally rather than plants for planting.</u> <u>We propose to replace "production" for "preparation"</u>	The scope said "This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting in international movement." Throughout the draft there is a confusion about the purpose of the standard, when referring to the methods of production of growing media and methods of production of plants for planting. This standard should provide guidelines for assessing the risk of the growing media, since the pest risk of the plants for planting is assessed using ISPMs 2, 11, 21 and 36. Therefore this standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media. Consequently it have been removed of the draft those pest risk factors and pest risk management options associated with plants for planting (e.g. post-entry quarantine, pest free area). For the same reasons, we propose to delete the pest risk management option of "post-entry	English	Chile

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			quarantine", since it is an option for the plants for planting and it is not adequate to minimize the pest risk of growing media. Related to growing media, we should not use the term "production" because we believe that word "preparation" is more appropriate for growing media, as it is normally done for the movement of plants for planting, using growing media that allows the plant to withstand transport and with a composition that poses minimal pest risk.		
7.	G Sub stan tive	<p><u>This standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally rather than plants for planting.</u></p> <p><u>We propose to replace "production" for "preparation".</u></p>	<p>The scope said "This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting in international movement." Throughout the draft there is a confusion about the purpose of the standard, when referring to the methods of production of growing media and methods of production of plants for planting. This standard should provide guidelines for assessing the risk of the growing media, since the pest risk of the plants for planting is assessed using ISPMs 2, 11, 21 and 36. Therefore this standard should focus in the identification of pest risk factors and pest risk management options for</p>	English	Argentina

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t n o .	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				growing media. Consequently it have been removed of the draft those pest risk factors and pest risk management options associated with plants for planting (e.g. post-entry quarantine, pest free area). For the same reasons, we propose to delete the pest risk management option of "post-entry quarantine", since it is an option for the plants for planting and it is not adequate to minimize the pest risk of growing media. Related to growing media, we should not use the term "production" because we believe that word "preparation" is more appropriate for growing media, as it is normally done for the movement of plants for planting, using growing media that allows the plant to withstand transport and with a composition that poses minimal pest risk.		
8.	8	Sub stan tive	This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting in international movement.	Request consistency in usage of the words 'associated' and 'accompanied' as it appears in the text and in the whole document	English	South Africa
9.	1 4	Sub stan tive	ISPM 14, 2002. The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media.	English	Uruguay
10.	1 4	Sub stan tive	ISPM 14, 2002. The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media.	English	COSAVE, Peru

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11	1 4	Sub stan tive	ISPM 14. 2002. The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media.	English	Brazil
12	1 4	Sub stan tive	ISPM 14. 2002. The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media	English	Chile
13	1 4	Sub stan tive	ISPM 14. 2002. The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media.	English	Argentina
14	1 9	Sub stan tive	ISPM 36. 2012. Integrated measures for plants for planting. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally.	English	Uruguay
15	1 9	Sub stan tive	ISPM 36. 2012. Integrated measures for plants for planting. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally.	English	COSAVE, Peru
16	1 9	Sub stan tive	ISPM 36. 2012. Integrated measures for plants for planting. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally.	English	Brazil
17	1 9	Sub stan tive	ISPM 36. 2012. Integrated measures for plants for planting. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally.	English	Chile

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t n o .	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
18.	19	Sub stan tive	ISPM 36. 2012. Integrated measures for plants for planting. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	This reference should be deleted because it is not applied for the growing media associated with plants for planting when moving internationally.	English	Argentina
19.	23	Tec hnic al	Soil: Natural ly occurring ly present growing medium (except peat); consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	"Naturally present " requires a statement of location in order to make sense.	English	Norway
20.	23	Tec hnic al	Soil: Natural ly occurring ly present growing medium (except peat); consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	"Naturally present " requires a statement of location in order to make sense.	English	Morocco
21.	23	Tec hnic al	Soil: Natural ly occurring ly present growing medium (except peat); consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	"Naturally present " requires a statement of location in order to make sense.	English	European Union
22.	23	Tec hnic al	Soil: Natural ly occurring ly present growing medium (except peat); consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	"Naturally present " requires a statement of location in order to make sense.	English	EPPO, Serbia
23.	23	Tec hnic al	Soil: Natural ly occurring ly present growing medium (except peat); consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	"Naturally present " requires a statement of location in order to make sense.	English	Algeria
24.	26	Sub stan tive	The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media can both affect the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent contamination. Growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	This para. is proposed to be deleted to adjust the "outline of requirements" to the comments made in section "requirements".	English	Uruguay
25.	2	Sub stan	The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media can both affect the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting. Growing media	This para. is proposed to be deleted to adjust the "outline of requirements" to	English	COSAVE, Peru

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.	6	tive	should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent contamination. Growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	the comments made in section "requirements".		
26	2 6	Sub stan tive	The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media can both affect the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent contamination. Growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	This para. is proposed to be deleted to adjust the "outline of requirements" to the comments made in section "requirements".	English	Brazil
27	2 6	Sub stan tive	The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media can both affect the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent contamination. Growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	This paragraph is proposed to be deleted to adjust the "outline of requirements" to the comments made in section "requirements"	English	Chile
28	2 6	Sub stan tive	The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media can both affect the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent contamination. Growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	This para. is proposed to be deleted to adjust the "outline of requirements" to the comments made in section "requirements".	English	Argentina
29	2 7	Sub stan tive	Production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risk of growing media associated with these plants for planting.	This statement is difficult to understand, therefore may need to use other that more understandable	English	Indonesia
30	2 8	Tec hnic al	Pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, post-entry quarantine and prohibition, as well as production methods – are described in this standard.	"Post entry quarantine" is not an option for growing media as per comments in para. 78. "Production methods" is proposed to be deleted as per general comment.	English	Uruguay
31	2 8	Tec hnic al	Pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, post-entry quarantine and prohibition, as well as production methods – are described in this standard.	"Post entry quarantine" is not an option for growing media as per comments in para. 78. "Production methods" is proposed to be deleted as per general comment.	English	COSAVE, Peru
32	2	Tec hnic	Pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling,	"Post entry quarantine" is not an option for growing media as per	English	Brazil

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.	8	al	testing, post-entry quarantine and prohibition, as well as production methods – are described in this standard.		
33	2	Tec h n i c a l	Pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, post-entry quarantine and prohibition, as well as production methods – are described in this standard.	English	Chile
34	2	Tec h n i c a l	Pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, post-entry quarantine and prohibition, as well as production methods – are described in this standard.	English	Argentina
35	3	Sub s t a n t i v e	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of regulated quarantine pests. <u>Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the movement of growing media, particularly soil or soil as a component of growing media but not necessarily for growing media associated with plant for planting.</u> Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests. The pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two.	English	South Africa
36	3	Tec h n i c a l	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests. The pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two.	English	Uruguay

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				components of their composition. As mentioned in the general comment, the last sentence should be deleted because the pest risk factors of growing media is not related to its production or to the production of plants for planting, as well as the interaction of the two .		
37	30	Tec hnic al	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests. The pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two.	We do not agree that there are a number of growing media internationally recognized as high risk pathway for introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Growing media that are currently used for transporting plants for planting are mostly of low-risk due the type of inorganic components of their composition. As mentioned in the general comment, the last sentence should be deleted because the pest risk factors of growing media is not related to its production or to the production of plants for planting, as well as the interaction of the two .	English	COSAVE, Peru
38	30	Tec hnic al	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests. The pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two.	We do not agree that there are a number of growing media internationally recognized as high risk pathway for introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Growing media that are currently used for transporting plants for planting are mostly of low-risk due the type of inorganic components of their composition. As mentioned in the general comment, the last sentence should be deleted	English	Brazil

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			because the pest risk factors of growing media is not related to its production or to the production of plants for planting, as well as the interaction of the two .		
39	3 0	Tec h n i c a l	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests. The pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two.	English	Chile
40	3 0	Tec h n i c a l	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests. The pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two.	English	Argentina

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e t e r n o	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				plants for planting, as well as the interaction of the two .		
41	3 1	Edit orial	Many countries therefore regulate the import of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media, particularly soil, are often prohibited. While it is possible to remove growing media from some plants for planting, it may be difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media associated with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. This standard provides guidance on internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of quarantine pests with the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting.	We propose to reformat these sentences as “While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off. It is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting, because some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media	English	Indonesia
42	3 1	Sub stan tive	Many countries therefore regulate the import of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media, particularly soil, are often prohibited. While it is possible to remove growing media from some plants for planting, it may be difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media associated with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. This standard provides guidance on internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of <u>regulated</u> quarantine pests with the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting.	• Request consistency in usage of the words ‘associated’ and ‘accompanied’ as they appears in the text and also in paragraph 8 and 26. Replacement of the word “quarantine” with “regulated”. The terminology regulated pests as defined in ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary term includes both quarantine and regulated non--quarantine pests.	English	South Africa
43	3 3	Edit orial	Pests associated with the international movement of growing media in association with plants for planting may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import <u>an importing country</u> and thus affect biodiversity.	For consistency, we propose to replace “the country of import” by “an importing country”	English	Indonesia
44	3 7	Sub stan tive	Phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on PRAs in accordance with ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2013 and ISPM 21:2004, including the consideration of factors that affect the pest risk of growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting described in ISPM 36:2012 . Plants for planting and associated growing media are often assessed	Such factors are for assessment of plants for planting and not for growing media. Plants for planting associated with growing media are always assessed together.	English	Uruguay

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			together.			
45	3 7	Sub stan tive	Phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on PRAs in accordance with ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2013 and ISPM 21:2004, including the consideration of factors that affect the pest risk of growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting described in ISPM 36:2012 . Plants for planting and associated growing media are often assessed together.	Such factors are for assessment of plants for planting and not for growing media. Plants for planting associated with growing media are always assessed together.	English	COSAVE, Peru
46	3 7	Sub stan tive	Phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on PRAs in accordance with ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2013 and ISPM 21:2004, including the consideration of factors that affect the pest risk of growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting described in ISPM 36:2012 . Plants for planting and associated growing media are often assessed together.	Such factors are for assessment of plants for planting and not for growing media. Plants for planting associated with growing media are always assessed together.	English	Brazil
47	3 7	Sub stan tive	Phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on PRAs in accordance with ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2013 and ISPM 21:2004, including the consideration of factors that affect the pest risk of growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting described in ISPM 36:2012 . Plants for planting and associated growing media are often assessed together.	Such factors are for assessment of plants for planting and not for growing media. Plants for planting associated with growing media are always assessed together.	English	Chile
48	3 7	Sub stan tive	Phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on PRAs in accordance with ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2013 and ISPM 21:2004, including the consideration of factors that affect the pest risk of growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting described in ISPM 36:2012 . Plants for planting and associated growing media are often assessed together.	Such factors are for assessment of plants for planting and not for growing media. Plants for planting associated with growing media are always assessed together.	English	Argentina
49	3 8	Sub stan tive	Pests that may be associated with growing media include: bacteria, phytoplasmas, fungi, oomycetes, nematodes, viruses and virus-like organisms, insects, mites, molluscs, plants as pests and seeds of plants as pests. It should be noted that quarantine pests carried with growing medium in association with a plant may be pests of other plants, <u>or may act as a vector for other pests</u> .	Vectors are an important factor to consider when evaluating the pest risk of growing media in association with a plant in accordance with ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests.	English	Canada

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50.	38	Sub stan tive	Pests that may be associated with growing media include: bacteria, phytoplasmas, fungi, oomycetes, nematodes, viruses and viroids virus-like organisms , insects, mites, molluscs, plants as pests and seeds of plants as pests. It should be noted that quarantine pests carried with growing medium in association with a plant may be pests of other plants.	The term "virus-like organism" should be suitably replaced with "viroids".	English	Thailand
51.	39	Edit orial	2.1 Common Constituents of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk	The list of constituents in Annex 1 is not necessarily exhaustive, so it would be more appropriate to say "common" constituents.	English	Canada
52.	39	Sub stan tive	2.1 Common C onstituents of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk	Suggest to move this whole section (paragraphs 39, 40 and 41) to after paragraph 51, since it is part of the factors that affect the pest risk and renumber accordingly.	English	Canada
53.	40	Sub stan tive	The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media both affect the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting. Annex 1 lists constituents of growing media and indicates their relative pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media and that they have been handled and stored in a way that prevents their contamination.	Suggest to move this whole section (paragraphs 39, 40 and 41) to after paragraph 51, since it is part of the factors that affect the pest risk.	English	Canada
54.	41	Sub stan tive	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms.	Suggest to move this whole section (paragraphs 39, 40 and 41) to after paragraph 51, since it is part of the factors that affect the pest risk.	English	Canada
55.	42	Sub stan tive	23. Factors that Affect the Pest Risk of Growing Media Associated with Plants for Planting	Renumber as a result of suggestion to move a whole section (paragraphs 39, 40 and 41) to after paragraph 51, since it is part of the factors that affect the pest risk.	English	Canada
56.	43	Sub stan tive	The production methods process of plants for planting may affect the pest risk of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated during the production process of plants for planting. <u>Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting</u>	• Replacement of the word "methods" with "process" for correctness of wording and consistency with the second sentence of the same paragraph 43. • Insertion of the	English	South Africa

C o m m e n t n o. e	P a r a m e t e r n o. e	Co m m e n t	Explanation	Language	Country
		and water that are all pest free.	sentence "Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all pest free" a for better contextual reading.		
57	4 4	Editorial The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risk (as outlined in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Appendix 1) of growing media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. PRA should consider the pest status of regulated pests in the importing and exporting countries, and the degree of similarity between those countries (see ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013). Furthermore, pest risk may also depend on:	Editorial change as a consequence of comment in para. 43.	English	Uruguay
58	4 4	Technical The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risk (as outlined in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Appendix 1) of growing media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. PRA should consider the pest status of regulated pests in the importing and exporting countries, and the degree of similarity between those countries (see ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013). Furthermore, pest risk may also depend on:	In the first phase of PRA, it is considered the regulated pests of the importing country and compared with pests present in the exporting country and not regulated pests of importing country compared to regulated pests of importing country and the degree of similarity between the two countries. Besides, the mentions to ISPM 2 and 11 are not correct.	English	Uruguay
59	4 4	Technical The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risk (as outlined in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Appendix 1) of growing media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. PRA should consider the pest status of regulated pests in the importing and exporting countries, and the degree of similarity between those countries (see ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013). Furthermore, pest risk may also depend on:	In the first phase of PRA, it is considered the regulated pests of the importing country and compared with pests present in the exporting country and not regulated pests of importing country compared to regulated pests of importing country and the degree of similarity between the two countries. Besides, the mentions to ISPM 2 and 11 are not correct.	English	COSAVE, Peru
60	4	Technical The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risk (as outlined in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Appendix 1) of growing	In the first phase of PRA, it is considered the regulated pests of the	English	Brazil

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
.	4	al	media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. PRA should consider the pest status of regulated pests in the importing and exporting countries, and the degree of similarity between those countries (see ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013). Furthermore, pest risk may also depend on:	importing country and compared with pests present in the exporting country and not regulated pests of importing country compared to regulated pests of importing country and the degree of similarity between the two countries. Besides, the mentions to ISPM 2 and 11 are not correct.		
61	4	Tec h n i c a l	The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risk (as outlined in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Appendix 1) of growing media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. PRA should consider the pest status of regulated pests in the importing and exporting countries, and the degree of similarity between those countries (see ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013). Furthermore, pest risk may also depend on:	In the first phase of PRA, it is considered the regulated pests of the importing country and compared with pests present in the exporting country and not regulated pests of importing country compared to regulated pests of importing country and the degree of similarity between the two countries. Besides, the mentions to ISPM 2 and 11 are not correct.	English	Chile
62	4	Tec h n i c a l	The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risk (as outlined in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Appendix 1) of growing media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. PRA should consider the pest status of regulated pests in the importing and exporting countries, and the degree of similarity between those countries (see ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013). Furthermore, pest risk may also depend on:	In the first phase of PRA, it is considered the regulated pests of the importing country and compared with pests present in the exporting country and not regulated pests of importing country compared to regulated pests of importing country and the degree of similarity between the two countries. Besides, the mentions to ISPM 2 and 11 are not correct.	English	Argentina
63	4 5	Sub s t a n t i v e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether the growing media is new or reused <u>the quantity of growing media associated with each individual plant</u> 	The addition of a new bullet is proposed, on the basis that there is inherently a greater risk, e.g. from a large root ball than from a small rooted cutting in a plug tray	English	Norway

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e t e r	Co m m e n t t y p e	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
64	4	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether the growing media is new or reused the quantity of growing media associated with each individual plant 	The addition of a new bullet is proposed, on the basis that there is inherently a greater risk, e.g. from a large root ball than from a small rooted cutting in a plug tray	English	Morocco
65	4	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether the growing media is new or reused the quantity of growing media associated with each individual plant 	The addition of a new bullet is proposed, on the basis that there is inherently a greater risk, e.g. from a large root ball than from a small rooted cutting in a plug tray	English	European Union
66	4	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether the growing media is new or reused the quantity of growing media associated with each individual plant 	The addition of a new bullet is proposed, on the basis that there is inherently a greater risk, e.g. from a large root ball than from a small rooted cutting in a plug tray	English	EPPO, Serbia
67	4	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether the growing media is new or reused the quantity of growing media associated with each individual plant 	The addition of a new bullet is proposed, on the basis that there is inherently a greater risk, e.g. from a large root ball than from a small rooted cutting in a plug tray	English	Algeria
68	4	Tec hnic al	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add "origin" before Para.45. <p>whether the growing media is new or reused Add three paragraphs after Para.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.production methods; 2. treatment; 3.degree of processing. 	The original place is an important factor that affects the pest risk of the growing medium. The pest risk posed by growing media depends largely on its origin, production methods, treatment and degree of processing.	English	China
69	4	Edit o r ial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures used in the production of the growing media measures production systems in place to prevent contamination of the growing media prior to planting (e.g. during production, transportation and storage) 	The original bullet has multiple ideas: how the methods used in the production of growing media effects risk and how to prevent contamination. We believe it is clearer to split this into	English	Canada

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t t y p e	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				two separate bullets.		
70	48	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures to prevent infestation of the plants for planting at the place of production (e.g. eliminate the presence of or exposure to soil, source/treatment of irrigation water) during plant propagation and production) 	Suggesting rewording for clarity and consistency "Production system for plants for planting" is a vague phrase and does not provide much guidance. The "presence of and exposure to soil" increases pest risk. Everything else included in this list seems to suggest mechanisms to reduce pest risk. Treatment of water should be considered for inclusion.	English	Canada
71	48	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production system for the plants for planting (e.g. the presence of or exposure to soil during plant propagation and production) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Uruguay
72	48	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production system for the plants for planting (e.g. the presence of or exposure to soil during plant propagation and production) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	COSAVE, Peru
73	48	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production system for the plants for planting (e.g. the presence of or exposure to soil during plant propagation and production) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Brazil
74	4	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production system for the plants for planting (e.g. the presence of or exposure to soil during plant propagation and production) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not	English	Chile

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
.	8	tive	to soil during plant propagation and production)	a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.		
75	4 8	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production system for the plants for planting (e.g. the presence of or exposure to soil during plant propagation and production) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Argentina
76	4 9	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> length of the plant's production cycle 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Uruguay
77	4 9	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> length of the plant's production cycle 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	COSAVE, Peru
78	4 9	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> length of the plant's production cycle 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Brazil
79	4	Sub stan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> length of the plant's production cycle 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the	English	Chile

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
.	9	tive		pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.		
80	49	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> length of the plant's production cycle 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Argentina
81	50	Edit orial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media (e.g. whether plants are grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are grown in urban areas, field or nursery) 	Suggest to delete the words "location and" for clarity. Location is more specific and is related to geography or spatial coordinates on a map. Intended use is defined in ISPM 5: Phytosanitary Glossary and refers to plants grown indoors, grown in urban areas, etc.	English	Canada
82	50	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media (e.g. whether plants are grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are grown in urban areas, field or nursery) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Uruguay
83	50	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media (e.g. whether plants are grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are grown in urban areas, field or nursery) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	COSAVE, Peru

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e t e r	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
84	50	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media (e.g. whether plants are grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are grown in urban areas, field or nursery) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Brazil
85	50	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media (e.g. whether plants are grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are grown in urban areas, field or nursery) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Chile
86	50	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media (e.g. whether plants are grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are grown in urban areas, field or nursery) 	This is proposed to be deleted because this is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting and not a factor that affects pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting during international movement.	English	Argentina
87	51	Substantive	<p>In the assessment of pest risk, data on historical or existing import of soil or other growing media may be relevant.</p> <p><u>2.1 Common Constituents of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk</u></p> <p><u>The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media both affect the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting. Annex 1 lists constituents of growing media and indicates their relative pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media and that they have been handled and stored in a way that prevents their contamination.</u></p> <p><u>Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris ge</u></p>	Suggestion is to move this section (paragraphs 39 -41) below paragraph 51, and consequently renumber. "Constituents of growing media" is another factor that affects the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting.	English	Canada

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Explanation	Language	Country
		nerally pose a greater pest risk than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing media the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms.			
88	5 1 Sub stan tive	In the assessment of pest risk, data on historical or existing import of soil or other growing media <u>and interception record of contaminated soil or other growing media in commodities such as plant for planting</u> may be relevant.	Although the commodities contaminated with growing media is not considered in this standard, the interception record of contaminated soil or other growing media in commodities will be useful for pest risk assessment.	English	Thailand
89	5 3 Edit orial	Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all free from <u>regulated quarantine</u> pests. Also, in relation to plants for planting, the incidence of regulated non-quarantine pests should meet the specified tolerance level. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either singly or in combination, to ensure the pest risk is adequately managed.	Replacement of the word "quarantine" with "regulated". The terminology regulated pests as defined in the ISPM5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms: includes both quarantine and regulated non--quarantine pests.	English	South Africa
90	5 3 Tec hnic al	Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all free from quarantine pests. Also, in relation to plants for planting, the incidence of regulated non-quarantine pests should meet the specified tolerance level. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either singly or in combination, to ensure the pest risk is adequately managed.	When plants for planting is being produced it is not known the quarantine pests of concern and so it is being requested a "zero risk measure" if growing media, plants for planting and water are supposed to be free from pests. It is not appropriate to mention Phytosanitary Measures under this section on "Pest Risk Management Options" because phytosanitary measures are not established at this stage.	English	Uruguay
91	5 3 Tec hnic al	Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all free from quarantine pests. Also, in relation to plants for planting, the incidence of regulated non-quarantine pests should meet the specified tolerance level. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either singly or in combination, to ensure the pest risk is adequately managed.	When plants for planting is being produced it is not known the quarantine pests of concern and so it is being requested a "zero risk measure" if growing media, plants for planting and water are supposed to be free from pests. It is not appropriate to	English	COSAVE, Peru

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				mention Phytosanitary Measures under this section on "Pest Risk Management Options" because phytosanitary measures are not established at this stage.		
92	5 3	Tec h n i c a l	Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all free from quarantine pests. Also, in relation to plants for planting, the incidence of regulated non-quarantine pests should meet the specified tolerance level. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either singly or in combination, to ensure the pest risk is adequately managed.	When plants for planting is being produced it is not known the quarantine pests of concern and so it is being requested a "zero risk measure" if growing media, plants for planting and water are supposed to be free from pests. It is not appropriate to mention Phytosanitary Measures under this section on "Pest Risk Management Options" because phytosanitary measures are not established at this stage.	English	Brazil
93	5 3	Tec h n i c a l	Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all free from quarantine pests. Also, in relation to plants for planting, the incidence of regulated non-quarantine pests should meet the specified tolerance level. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either singly or in combination, to ensure the pest risk is adequately managed.	When plants for planting are being produced it is not known the quarantine pests of concern and so it is being requested a "zero risk measure" if growing media, plants for planting and water are supposed to be free from pests. It is not appropriate to mention Phytosanitary Measures under this section on "Pest Risk Management Options" because phytosanitary measures are not established at this stage.	English	Chile
94	5 3	Tec h n i c a l	Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all free from quarantine pests. Also, in relation to plants for planting, the incidence of regulated non-quarantine pests should meet the specified tolerance level. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either singly or in combination, to ensure the pest risk is adequately managed.	When plants for planting is being produced it is not known the quarantine pests of concern and so it is being requested a "zero risk measure" if growing media, plants for planting and water are supposed to be	English	Argentina

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t t y p e	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				free from pests. It is not appropriate to mention Phytosanitary Measures under this section on "Pest Risk Management Options" because phytosanitary measures are not established at this stage.		
95	5 4	Sub stan tive	NPPOs may consider requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 to prevent contamination of the growing media.	ISPM 36 mentions Integrated measures for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	Uruguay
96	5 4	Sub stan tive	NPPOs may consider requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 to prevent contamination of the growing media.	ISPM 36 mentions Integrated measures for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	COSAVE, Peru
97	5 4	Sub stan tive	NPPOs may consider requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 to prevent contamination of the growing media.	ISPM 36 mentions Integrated measures for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	Brazil
98	5 4	Sub stan tive	NPPOs may consider requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 to prevent contamination of the growing media.	ISPM 36 mentions Integrated measures for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	Chile
99	5 4	Sub stan tive	NPPOs may consider requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 to prevent contamination of the growing media.	ISPM 36 mentions Integrated measures for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	Argentina
100	5 5	Sub stan tive	Integrated measures may be developed and implemented by the NPPO of the exporting country to manage the risk associated with pests that may be associated with growing media. The following measures can be used singly or in combination as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002).	We propose to delete this paragraph, because it refers to pest risk management for plants for planting and not to pest risk management for growing media.	English	Uruguay

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e t e r	Co m m e n t	Explanation	Language	Country
10 1.	5 5	Sub stan tive	Integrated measures may be developed and implemented by the NPPO of the exporting country to manage the risk associated with pests that may be associated with growing media. The following measures can be used singly or in combination as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002).	English	COSAVE, Peru
10 2.	5 5	Sub stan tive	Integrated measures may be developed and implemented by the NPPO of the exporting country to manage the risk associated with pests that may be associated with growing media. The following measures can be used singly or in combination as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002).	English	Brazil
10 3.	5 5	Sub stan tive	Integrated measures may be developed and implemented by the NPPO of the exporting country to manage the risk associated with pests that may be associated with growing media. The following measures can be used singly or in combination as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002).	English	Chile
10 4.	5 5	Sub stan tive	Integrated measures may be developed and implemented by the NPPO of the exporting country to manage the risk associated with pests that may be associated with growing media. The following measures can be used singly or in combination as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002).	English	Argentina
10 5.	5 6	Sub stan tive	4.1 Production <u>Preparation</u> of growing media	English	Uruguay
10 6.	5 6	Sub stan tive	4.1 Production <u>Preparation</u> of growing media	English	COSAVE, Peru

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
107.	56	Sub stan tive	4.1 Production <u>Preparation</u> of growing media	In the International Movement of Growing Media Associated with Plants for Planting what are commonly done is to prepare a growing media to be used during transportation and that ensures the survival of the plant for planting to its destination.	English	Brazil
108.	56	Sub stan tive	4.1 <u>Preparation</u> Production of growing media	In the International Movement of Growing Media Associated with Plants for Planting what are commonly done is to prepare a growing media to be used during transportation and that ensures the survival of the plant for planting to its destination.	English	Chile
109.	56	Sub stan tive	4.1 Production <u>Preparation</u> of growing media	In the International Movement of Growing Media Associated with Plants for Planting what are commonly done is to prepare a growing media to be used during transportation and that ensures the survival of the plant for planting to its destination.	English	Argentina
110.	57	Tec hnic al	The pest risk posed by growing media depends largely on its origin, production methods, treatment and degree of processing.	The content of Para.57 is repetitive with that of Para. 44 to51.	English	China
111.	58	Tec hnic al	Growing media should be produced under a system that allows appropriate traceability (backward and forward) of both it and its constituents where appropriate. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, the growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use.	It is mentioned a traceability system is when the term is not yet defined in the glossary or how it should be done	English	Costa Rica
112.	59	Tec hnic	4.2 Prevention of infestation	This is not a Pestt Risk management Option.	English	Uruguay

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		al				
11 3.	5 9	Tec hnic al	4.2 Prevention of infestation	This is not a Pestt Risk management Option.	English	COSAVE, Peru
11 4.	5 9	Tec hnic al	4.2 Prevention of infestation	This is not a Pestt Risk management Option.	English	Brazil
11 5.	5 9	Tec hnic al	4.2 Prevention of infestation	This is not a Pestt Risk management Option.	English	Chile
11 6.	5 9	Tec hnic al	4.2 Prevention of infestation	This is not a Pestt Risk management Option.	English	Argentina
11 7.	6 0	Edit orial	The following measures may be used to prevent infestation of the growing media <u>at the place of production</u> :	The phrase "at the place fo production" was added to clarify that this section applies to prevention of infestation of the growing media after the plants have been planted in it, rather than bags of growing media before they are associated with plants for planting.	English	Canada
11 8.	6 0	Sub stan tive	The following measures may be used to prevent infestation of the growing media:	Pest risk management options mentioned in paras 61, 62 and 63 are applied for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	Uruguay
11	6	Sub stan	The following measures may be used to prevent infestation of the growing media:	Pest risk management options mentioned in paras 61, 62 and 63 are	English	COSAVE, Peru

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e n t n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
9.	0	tive		applied for plants for planting and not for growing media.		
120.	60	Sub stan tive	The following measures may be used to prevent infestation of the growing media:	Pest risk management options mentioned in paras 61, 62 and 63 are applied for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	Brazil
121.	60	Sub stan tive	The following measures may be used to prevent infestation of the growing media:	Pest risk management options mentioned in paras 61, 62 and 63 are applied for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	Chile
122.	60	Sub stan tive	The following measures may be used to prevent infestation of the growing media:	Pest risk management options mentioned in paras 61, 62 and 63 are applied for plants for planting and not for growing media.	English	Argentina
123.	61	Sub stan tive	• pest free area	Same as para 60.	English	Uruguay
124.	61	Sub stan tive	• pest free area	Same as para 60.	English	COSAVE, Peru
125.	61	Sub stan tive	• pest free area	Same as para 60.	English	Brazil
126.	61	Sub stan tive	• pest free area	Same as para 60.	English	Chile

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e n t n o	Co m m e n t t y p e	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
127.	61	Sub stan tive	pest free area	Same as para 60.	English	Argentina
128.	62	Sub stan tive	pest free place of production	Same as para 60.	English	Uruguay
129.	62	Sub stan tive	pest free place of production	Same as para 60.	English	COSAVE, Peru
130.	62	Sub stan tive	pest free place of production	Same as para 60.	English	Brazil
131.	62	Sub stan tive	pest free place of production	Same as para 60.	English	Chile
132.	62	Sub stan tive	pest free place of production	Same as para 60.	English	Argentina
133.	63	Sub stan tive	physical isolation (e.g. protected conditions, prevention of transmission by wind, production on benches separated from contact with soil).	Same as para 60.	English	Uruguay
134.	63	Sub stan tive	physical isolation (e.g. protected conditions, prevention of transmission by wind, production on benches separated from contact with soil).	Same as para 60.	English	COSAVE, Peru

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e n t n o .	Co m m e n t n o .	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		tive				
13 5.	6 3	Sub stan tive	physical isolation (e.g. protected conditions, prevention of transmission by wind, production on benches separated from contact with soil).	Same as para 60.	English	Brazil
13 6.	6 3	Sub stan tive	physical isolation (e.g. protected conditions, prevention of transmission by wind, production on benches separated from contact with soil).	Same as para 60.	English	Chile
13 7.	6 3	Sub stan tive	physical isolation (e.g. protected conditions, prevention of transmission by wind, production on benches separated from contact with soil).	Same as para 60.	English	Argentina
13 8.	6 4	Edit orial	4.32 Treatments	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	Uruguay
13 9.	6 4	Edit orial	4.32 Treatments	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	COSAVE, Peru
14 0.	6 4	Edit orial	4.32 Treatments	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	Brazil
14 1.	6 4	Edit orial	4.32 Treatments	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	Chile
14 2.	6 4	Edit orial	4.32 Treatments	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	Argentina
14	6	Tec hnic	Treatments may be applied at various stages in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media.	Treatments, as pest risk management option, should be applied to growing	English	Uruguay

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
3.	5	al	Treatments that may be applied singly or in combination include:	media (that is the scope of this draft) and, therefore, they are not related to the production cycle of plants for planting.		
14 4.	6 5	Tec hnic al	Treatments may be applied at various stages in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media. Treatments that may be applied singly or in combination include:	Treatments, as pest risk management option, should be applied to growing media (that is the scope of this draft) and, therefore, they are not related to the production cycle of plants for planting.	English	COSAVE, Peru
14 5.	6 5	Tec hnic al	Treatments may be applied at various stages in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media. Treatments that may be applied singly or in combination include:	Treatments, as pest risk management option, should be applied to growing media (that is the scope of this draft) and, therefore, they are not related to the production cycle of plants for planting.	English	Brazil
14 6.	6 5	Tec hnic al	Treatments may be applied at various stages in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media. Treatments that may be applied singly or in combination include:	Treatments, as pest risk management option, should be applied to growing media (that is the scope of this draft) and, therefore, they are not related to the production cycle of plants for planting.	English	Chile
14 7.	6 5	Tec hnic al	Treatments may be applied at various stages in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media. Treatments that may be applied singly or in combination include:	Treatments, as pest risk management option, should be applied to growing media (that is the scope of this draft) and, therefore, they are not related to the production cycle of plants for planting.	English	Argentina
14 8.	6 6	Edit orial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of growing media before planting, (e.g. steam pasteurization, heat treatment and chemical treatment) 	The word "and" should be deleted and replaced with a comma to prevent misunderstanding and for the consistency.	English	Thailand

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t n o .	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
149.	66	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of growing media before planting, (e.g. steam pasteurization, heat treatment and chemical treatment) 	Incorrect term. Pasteurization is a heat process applied to liquids to remove pathogens. As defined: Raise the temperature of a liquid food to a level lower than its boiling point level for a short time, then rapidly cooling it, to destroy microorganisms without altering the composition and qualities of the liquid	English	Costa Rica
150.	66	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of growing media before planting, (e.g. steam pasteurization, heat treatment and chemical treatment <u>or a combination of treatments</u>) 	Sometimes a combination of chemical and high temperature treatment achieves the desired result more efficiently (shorter timeframe and associated cost). As this paragraph currently reads, only a single treatment would be acceptable.	English	Australia
151.	67	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting 	This is a pest risk management option applied to production of plants for planting in the exporting country and not a pest risk management option for the growing media that will transport plants for planting to the importing country.	English	Uruguay
152.	67	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting 	This is a pest risk management option applied to production of plants for planting in the exporting country and not a pest risk management option for the growing media that will transport plants for planting to the importing country.	English	COSAVE, Peru
153.	67	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting 	This is a pest risk management option applied to production of plants for planting in the exporting country and not a pest risk management option for the growing media that will transport plants for planting to the importing country.	English	Brazil

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t t y p e	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
3.	7	tive	planting	not a pest risk management option for the growing media that will transport plants for planting to the importing country.		
15 4.	6 7	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting 	This is a pest risk management option applied to production of plants for planting in the exporting country and not a pest risk management option for the growing media that will transport plants for planting to the importing country.	English	Chile
15 5.	6 7	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting 	This is a pest risk management option applied to production of plants for planting in the exporting country and not a pest risk management option for the growing media that will transport plants for planting to the importing country.	English	Argentina
15 6.	6 8	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment (e.g. filtration, sterilization) of water or water-based nutrient solution used for irrigation or as growing medium 	Same as para 67.	English	Uruguay
15 7.	6 8	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment (e.g. filtration, sterilization) of water or water-based nutrient solution used for irrigation or as growing medium 	Same as para 67.	English	COSAVE, Peru
15 8.	6 8	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment (e.g. filtration, sterilization) of water or water-based nutrient solution used for irrigation or as growing medium 	Same as para 67.	English	Brazil
15 9.	6 8	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment (e.g. filtration, sterilization) of water or water-based nutrient solution 	Same as para 67.	English	Chile

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e n t n o .	Co m m e n t t y p e	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		tive	used for irrigation or as growing medium			
160.	68	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment (e.g. filtration, sterilization) of water or water-based nutrient solution used for irrigation or as growing medium 	Same as para 67.	English	Argentina
161.	69	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of plants before planting 	Same as para. 67.	English	Uruguay
162.	69	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of plants before planting 	Same as para. 67.	English	COSAVE, Peru
163.	69	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of plants before planting 	Same as para. 67.	English	Brazil
164.	69	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of plants before planting 	Same as para 67.	English	Chile
165.	69	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of plants before planting 	Same as para. 67.	English	Argentina
166.	71	Sub stan tive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> removal of growing media by root washing or plant shaking; in some cases, this may be followed by replanting in not previously used, pest free growing media shortly before export. 	Suggest delete everything after "removal of growing media" because of the following: 1) Removal of growing media is the treatment, whereas washing and shaking are	English	Canada

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e t e r	Co m m e n t t y p e	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				only examples and 2) "replanting" is not a treatment and should not be included in this section at all.		
167.	7.4	Edit orial	4.4.3 Inspection, sampling and testing	Adjusting itens numbers.	English	Uruguay
168.	7.4	Edit orial	4.4.3 Inspection, sampling and testing	Adjusting itens numbers.	English	COSAVE, Peru
169.	7.4	Edit orial	4.4.3 Inspection, sampling and testing	Adjusting itens numbers.	English	Brazil
170.	7.4	Edit orial	4.4.3 Inspection, sampling and testing	Adjusting item number.	English	Chile
171.	7.4	Edit orial	4.4.3 Inspection, sampling and testing	Adjusting itens numbers.	English	Argentina
172.	7.5	Substantive	The places of production of and the processing or treatment procedures for growing media may be inspected, monitored and approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met.	These are not pest risk management options applied to growing media. NPPOs should not inspect places of production and processing or treatments procedures inspect. What is important is that the NPPO of exporting country ensures that phytosanitary measures are applied to the growing media to meet phytosanitary requirements of the importing country regarding growing media associated with plants for planting.	English	Uruguay
17	7	Sub	The places of production of and the processing or treatment procedures for growing media may be inspected, monitored and approved by the NPPO of the exporting country	These are not pest risk management options applied to growing media.	English	COSAVE, Peru

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Explanation	Language	Country
3.	5	stan tive	to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met.		
17 4.	7 5	Sub stan tive	The places of production of and the processing or treatment procedures for growing media may be inspected, monitored and approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met.	English	Brazil
17 5.	7 5	Sub stan tive	The places of production of and the processing or treatment procedures for growing media may be inspected, monitored and approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met.	English	Chile

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e t e r	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				media associated with plants for planting.		
17 6.	7 5	Sub stan tive	The places of production of and the processing or treatment procedures for growing media may be inspected, monitored and approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met.	These are not pest risk management options applied to growing media. NPPOs should not inspect places of production and processing or treatments procedures inspect. What is important is that the NPPO of exporting country ensures that phytosanitary measures are applied to the growing media to meet phytosanitary requirements of the importing country regarding growing media associated with plants for planting.	English	Argentina
17 7.	7 6	Tec hnic al	Plants for planting and associated growing media may need to be inspected to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 23:2005). However, most pests in growing media cannot be detected by visual inspection alone.	Visual was deleted for consistency with ISPM 5.	English	Uruguay
17 8.	7 6	Tec hnic al	Plants for planting and associated growing media may need to be inspected to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 23:2005). However, most pests in growing media cannot be detected by visual inspection alone.	Visual was deleted for consistency with ISPM 5.	English	COSAVE, Peru
17 9.	7 6	Tec hnic al	Plants for planting and associated growing media may need to be inspected to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 23:2005). However, most pests in growing media cannot be detected by visual inspection alone.	Visual was deleted for consistency with ISPM 5.	English	Brazil
18 0.	7 6	Tec hnic al	Plants for planting and associated growing media may need to be inspected to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 23:2005). However, most pests in growing media cannot be detected by visual inspection alone.	Visual was deleted for consistency with ISPM 5.	English	Chile
18	7	Tec hnic	Plants for planting and associated growing media may need to be inspected to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import	Visual was deleted for consistency with ISPM 5.	English	Argentina

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Explanation	Language	Country
1.	6	al	requirements (ISPM 23:2005). However, most pests in growing media cannot be detected by visual inspection alone.		
18 2.	7 7	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	English	Uruguay
18 3.	7 7	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	English	COSAVE, Peru
18 4.	7 7	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	English	Brazil
18 5.	7 7	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	English	Chile
18 6.	7 7	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	English	Argentina

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Explanation	Language	Country
		presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).			
187.	7.7	Tec hnic al The NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective <u>or were not implemented</u> , and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	Otherwise it gives the feeling that only inappropriate required measures, or technical problems while implementing the required measures, may be responsible for the presence of these indicator organisms.	English	Norway
188.	7.7	Tec hnic al The NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective <u>or were not implemented</u> , and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	Otherwise it gives the feeling that only inappropriate required measures, or technical problems while implementing the required measures, may be responsible for the presence of these indicator organisms.	English	Morocco
189.	7.7	Tec hnic al The NPPO of the importing country may require <u>or undertake</u> sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many some types of pests, and in particular, for detecting at low-level contamination of growing media . Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective <u>or were not implemented</u> , and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	Sampling and testing may take place prior of after export. Detection methods shall be reliable. The proposed wording removes this ambiguity. Otherwise it gives the feeling that only inappropriate required measures, or technical problems while implementing the required measures, may be responsible for the presence of these indicator organisms.	English	European Union
190.	7.7	Tec hnic al The NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20:2004; ISPM 31:2008). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective <u>or were not implemented</u> , and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).	Otherwise it gives the feeling that only inappropriate required measures, or technical problems while implementing the required measures, may be responsible for the presence of these indicator organisms.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e n t n o .	Co m m e n t n o .	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
19 1.	7 8	Sub stan tive	4.5 Post-entry quarantine	This pest risk management option does not apply to mitigate risks posed by growing media.	English	Uruguay
19 2.	7 8	Sub stan tive	4.5 Post-entry quarantine	This pest risk management option does not apply to mitigate risks posed by growing media.	English	COSAVE, Peru
19 3.	7 8	Sub stan tive	4.5 Post-entry quarantine	This pest risk management option does not apply to mitigate risks posed by growing media.	English	Brazil
19 4.	7 8	Sub stan tive	4.5 Post-entry quarantine	This pest risk management option does not apply to mitigate risks posed by growing media.	English	Chile
19 5.	7 8	Sub stan tive	4.5 Post-entry quarantine	This pest risk management option does not apply to mitigate risks posed by growing media.	English	Argentina
19 6.	7 9	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option for pests not easily detectable.	Same as para. 78.	English	Uruguay
19 7.	7 9	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option for pests not easily detectable.	Same as para. 78.	English	COSAVE, Peru
19 8.	7 9	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option for pests not easily detectable.	Same as para. 78.	English	Brazil

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		tive	not easily detectable.			
199.	7.9	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures <u>or to ensure the growing media is free from regulated pest</u> before the released of the consignment . PEQ may be the only option for pests not easily detectable.	We propose to add this statement or others to ensure the growing media is free from regulated pest before released	English	Indonesia
200.	7.9	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option for pests not easily detectable.	Same as para 78.	English	Chile
201.	7.9	Sub stan tive	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option for pests not easily detectable.	Same as para. 78.	English	Argentina
202.	7.9	Tec hnic al	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance <u>with phytosanitary import requirements</u> or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option <u>apart from prohibition</u> for pests not easily detectable.	Prohibition is also an option (much less expensive for the importing country).	English	Norway
203.	7.9	Tec hnic al	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance <u>with phytosanitary import requirements</u> or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option <u>apart from prohibition</u> for pests not easily detectable.	Prohibition is also an option (much less expensive for the importing country).	English	Morocco
204.	7.9	Tec hnic al	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance <u>with phytosanitary import requirements</u> or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option <u>apart from prohibition</u> for pests not easily detectable.	More precise - see also comment on the end of para [80]. Prohibition is also an option (much less expensive for the importing country).	English	European Union
205.	7.9	Tec hnic al	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance <u>with phytosanitary import requirements</u> or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option <u>apart from</u>	Prohibition is also an option (much less expensive for the importing country).	English	EPPO, Serbia

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e t e r n o	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			<u>prohibition</u> for pests not easily detectable.			
20 6.	7 9	Tec hnic al	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance <u>with phytosanitary import requirements</u> or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option <u>apart from prohibition</u> for pests not easily detectable.	Prohibition is also an option (much less expensive for the importing country).	English	Algeria
20 7.	8 0	Edit orial	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Clearer.	English	Norway
20 8.	8 0	Edit orial	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Clearer.	English	Morocco
20 9.	8 0	Edit orial	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Clearer.	English	European Union
21 0.	8 0	Edit orial	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Clearer.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
21 1.	8 0	Sub stan tive	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Same as para. 78.	English	Uruguay
21 2.	8 0	Sub stan tive	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Same as para. 78	English	COSAVE, Peru
21 3.	8 0	Sub stan	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting	Same as para. 78.	English	Brazil

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r n o .	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		8	Sub s t a n t i v e	country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.		
21 4.	8 0	Sub s t a n t i v e	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	We propose to add this statement or others to ensure the growing media is free from regulated pest before released	English	Indonesia
21 5.	8 0	Sub s t a n t i v e	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Same as para 78.	English	Chile
21 6.	8 0	Sub s t a n t i v e	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Same as para. 78.	English	Argentina
21 7.	8 0	Tec h n i c a l	In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing whether the exporting country's measures meet the phytosanitary import requirements.	Already said in paragraph [79] (i.e. "to verify compliance"). The previous version of this standard (sent for MC) gave more guidance : "In cases where knowledge about the pest risks is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or regaining trust in the reliability of measures taken in the exporting country."	English	European Union
21 8.	8 1	Edit o r i a l	4.6 4 Prohibition	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	Uruguay

C o m m e n t n o	P a r a m e t e r	Co m m e n t	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country												
219.	81	Editorial	4.6 <u>4</u> Prohibition	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	COSAVE, Peru												
220.	81	Editorial	4.6 <u>4</u> Prohibition	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	Brazil												
221.	81	Editorial	4.6 <u>4</u> Prohibition	Editorial change according to the proposal.	English	Chile												
222.	81	Editorial	4.6 <u>4</u> Prohibition	Editorial change according to the proposal	English	Argentina												
223.	82	Substantive	In cases where the measures outlined above are not deemed applicable, feasible or sufficient for growing media (in particular soil) associated with certain plants for planting, the entry of consignments of plants for planting <u>accompanying</u> associated with those particular growing media <u>(in particular soil)</u> may be prohibited.	Insertion of the wording:" accompanying " after planting and "(in particular soil)" after growing media. This will make this sentence clear to understand and less complicated.	English	South Africa												
224.	87	Editorial	<table><tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr><tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr><tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr><tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>No</td><td>Heat of production renders vermiculite and perlite virtually</td></tr></table>	Constituents of growing media	Support pest survival	Comments	Baked clay pellets	No	Inert	Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)	No	Inert	Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	No	Heat of production renders vermiculite and perlite virtually	The last comma in first column row 6 should be deleted.	English	Thailand
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			Tree fern slabs	Yes				
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22 9.	8 7	Sub stan tive	Constituents of growing media	Support pest survival	Comments	Suggestion to remove the last part of the sentence "however, wood shavings can change the environment to promote pest infestation" because the purpose of this statement is unclear and confusing. If this statement means that the risk may at times increase with with certain growing media, this concept is covered in paragraph 41.	English	Canada
			Baked clay pellets	No	Inert			
			Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)	No	Inert			
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			Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)	No	Inert	
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			cuttings	peat, synthetic media, non-viable moss (sphagnum)	growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants.	
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.	
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field-grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.	
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite, soil as a contaminant)	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.	
			Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous	Soil, peat or none	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. <u>However, dormant bulbs may sometimes be packed as "growing kits", with growing media. This growing media may be considered as a separate commodity (packing material) provided the plants are not rooted in it.</u>	

C o m m e n t n o .	P a r a m e t e r s	C o m m e n t n o .	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			perennial roots					
			Bare root nursery stock	Soil or none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field-grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.			
			Artificially dwarfed nursery stock	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.			
			Trees and shrubs with soil	Soil	Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or "ball and burlap". This material includes a large volume of soil.			
			Turf or grass sod	Soil	Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.			
24	9	Sub	Plant type	Growing media	Comments	some times, For aquatic plant use sponge/ floral foam/ glass wool for media; For mushroom use mixed media.	English	Indonesia
2.	3	stan tive	Plants rooted in water	Water	Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.			

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		Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite, soil as a contamina nt)	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.		
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