



2006-029: Draft ISPM - International movement of wood

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

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

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			<p>steward</p> <p>2013-05 SC reviewed, revised and approved for MC</p> <p>2014-02 Steward revised draft ISPM</p> <p>2014-05 SC-7 reviewed, revise and approved for SCCP</p> <p><b>Steward history</b></p> <p>2006-05 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2007-11 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2007-11 SC Mr Christer MAGNUSSON (NO, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2009-11 SC Ms Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2009-11 SC Mr Greg WOLFF (CA, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2013-05 SC Ms Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2013-05 SC Mr D.D.K. SHARMA (IN, Assistant Steward)</p>			

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13.	6	Editorial	This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of wood and describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood ( <del>with or without bark</del> ), in particular those that infest trees.	To simplify the text, bark is covered by the definition of wood and para 7 explains the issue.	English	European Union
14.	6	Substantive	This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of wood and describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark), in particular those that infest trees.	This standard is appropriate and relevant considering the increase in trade in wood and wood products, this together with ISPM 15 will be pivotal in ensuring safe trade in Wood and wood products.	English	Kenya
15.	7	Editorial	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) <del>products</del> <u>materials</u> from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers the wood fibre products of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but does not cover bamboo products.	"Materials" is less confusing than "products" in this standard.	English	European Union
16.	7	Substantive	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers the wood fibre products of gymnosperms and	Christmas trees could be considered as round wood. However the standard does not consider foliage pests. The standard should make it clear that these wood commodities are not part of the standard.	English	Canada

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			angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but does not cover bamboo products <u>and Christmas trees</u> .			
17.	7	Subs tantiv e	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers <del>the</del> wood <del>fibre-products</del> of gymnosperms and <u>some</u> angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but <del>does not cover</del> bamboo <del>products</del> .	simplification of the text and precision The inclusion of palms needs to be justified. A point to be considered is whether concepts included in this Standard are applicable to palms.	English	Norway
18.	7	Subs tantiv e	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers <del>the</del> wood <del>fibre-products</del> of gymnosperms and <u>some</u> angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but <del>does not cover</del> bamboo <del>products</del> .	simplification of the text and precision The inclusion of palms needs to be justified. A point to be considered is whether concepts included in this Standard are applicable to palms.	English	Morocco
19.	7	Subs tantiv e	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers <del>the</del> wood <del>fibre-products</del> of gymnosperms and <u>some</u> angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but <del>does not cover</del> bamboo <del>products</del> .	simplification of the text and precision The inclusion of palms needs to be justified. A point to be considered is whether concepts included in this Standard are applicable to palms.	English	European Union
20.	7	Subs tantiv e	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark); and (3) processed wood material such as plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, flakeboard (chip board) and fibreboard (all with or without bark). This standard covers <del>the</del> wood <del>fibre-products</del> of gymnosperms and <u>some</u> angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) but <del>does not cover</del> bamboo <del>products</del> .	simplification of the text and precision The inclusion of palms needs to be justified. A point to be considered is whether concepts included in this Standard are applicable to palms.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
21.	7	Subs tantiv	This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); (2) products from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark);	The risk of processed wood is lower than round wood sawn wood and others The definition of wood in this	English	China

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

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		e	<a href="#">Products manufactured from wood such as furniture and wooden handicrafts</a> are not covered in this standard.	covered by another standard, although the trade is increasingly being discovered to present a risk.		
27.	35	Edito rial	Options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risk related to wood, including bark removal, <a href="#">chipping</a> , treatment, <del>chipping</del> and inspection, are described in this standard.	We propose to move after bark removal and before treatment	English	Indonesia
28.	36	Subs tantiv e	The NPPO of an importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and <a href="#">may should</a> , in <del>that case</del> <a href="#">of debarked wood</a> , set tolerance levels for remaining bark.	According to definition bark free wood has had all bark removed except ingrown bark. Consistence with section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 should be checked	English	Norway
29.	38	Techn ical	Wood may carry pests that had infested trees from which the wood was produced. These pests may then infest trees in the <a href="#">PRA</a> area <del>of destination</del> . This is the pest risk primarily dealt with in this standard.	When assessing pest risk is more appropriate to refer to PRA area.	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
30.	38	Techn ical	Wood may carry pests that had infested trees from which the wood was produced. These pests may then infest trees in the <a href="#">PRA</a> area <del>of destination</del> . This is the pest risk primarily dealt with in this standard.	When assessing pest risk is more appropriate to refer to PRA area.	English	Chile
31.	40	Edito rial	Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade and establish in new areas include: insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, <del>and</del> wood-inhabiting nematodes and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved in international trade is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	Too many "ands".	English	Norway
32.	40	Edito rial	Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade and establish in new areas include: insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, <del>and</del> wood-inhabiting nematodes and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved in international trade is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	Too many "ands".	English	Morocco
33.	40	Edito rial	Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade and establish in new areas include: insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, <del>and</del> wood-inhabiting nematodes and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Therefore, wood (with or without bark)	Too many "ands".	English	European Union

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

Co m m n o.	P a r a m e t e r n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures <del>for use internationally</del> . This standard provides guidance for the effective management of risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.	Steward to check for consistency throughout. international use is not a clear concept.		
40.	42	Edito rial	Wood is usually moved internationally to a specific destination and for a specific intended use. However, wood <del>commodities</del> in trade <u>is</u> increasingly moved <u>by through</u> intermediaries, whose <u>practices of handling commodities of a commodity</u> may complicate the identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures <del>for use internationally</del> . This standard provides guidance for the effective management of risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.	better English As a general comment: the draft switches between 'wood' and 'wood commodity' apparently at random. Steward to check for consistency throughout. international use is not a clear concept.	English	Morocco
41.	42	Edito rial	Wood is usually moved internationally to a specific destination and for a specific intended use. However, wood <del>commodities</del> in trade <u>is</u> increasingly moved <u>by through</u> intermediaries, whose <u>practices of handling commodities of a commodity</u> may complicate the identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures <del>for use internationally</del> . This standard provides guidance for the effective management of risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.	Better English. As a general comment: the draft switches between 'wood' and 'wood commodity' apparently at random. Steward to check for consistency throughout. International use is not a clear concept.	English	European Union
42.	42	Edito rial	Wood is usually moved internationally to a specific destination and for a specific intended use. However, wood <del>commodities</del> in trade <u>is</u> increasingly moved <u>by through</u> intermediaries, whose <u>practices of handling commodities of a commodity</u> may complicate the identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures <del>for use internationally</del> . This standard provides guidance for the effective management of risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.	better English As a general comment: the draft switches between 'wood' and 'wood commodity' apparently at random. Steward to check for consistency throughout. international use is not a clear concept.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia



Co m m. no. o.	P a r a. m. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
43.	47	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the degree of processing <u>prior to export</u></li> </ul>	This point is about the degree of processing prior to export rather than the intended use of processing in the importing country.	English	Australia
44.	48	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the area of destination.</li> <li><u>whether a vector, if needed for dispersal of the pest, is already present in the PRA area or likely to be introduced.</u></li> </ul>	Adding a new bullet to the list - Another important factor from ISPM 11: Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests that is relevant to the international movement of wood e.g. Pine Wood Nematode and Monochamus spp.	English	Canada
45.	48	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the <u>PRA area of destination.</u></li> </ul>	For consistency with ISPM 11.	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
46.	48	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the <u>PRA area of destination.</u></li> </ul>	For consistency with ISPM 11.	English	Chile
47.	55	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. <del>In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced.</del> However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.	Deletion of second sentence as it is a repeat of paragraph 58.	English	Canada
48.	55	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. <del>In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced. However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.</del>	This sentence is effectively repeated in para 58 so should be deleted here or in para 58, we suggest moving the sentence.	English	Norway

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
49.	55	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. <del>In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced. However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.</del>	This sentence is effectively repeated in para 58 so should be deleted here or in para 58, we suggest moving the sentence.	English	Morocco
50.	55	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. <del>In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced. However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.</del>	The 2nd sentence is effectively repeated in para 58 so should be deleted here or in para 58. We suggest moving the 3rd sentence to para 58.	English	European Union
51.	55	Editorial	The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark. <del>In general, the greater the level of processing of the wood after harvest, the more the pest risk is reduced. However, it should be noted that processing may change the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.</del>	This sentence is effectively repeated in para 58 so should be deleted here or in para 58, we suggest moving the sentence.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
52.	57	Substantive	Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry and other management practices, storage time, <u>conditions during transportation</u> , place and conditions as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood and to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.	Adding wording to the second sentence as storage and transport can affect the incidence of pests on the commodity. Storage can allow for drying of the wood which may reduce some pests which rely on specific moisture contents. Storage and transport conditions may also influence the susceptibility of the wood to be infested by quarantine pests as well as contaminating pests.	English	Canada

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

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

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
61.	58	Editorial	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. <u>However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the pest risk, e.g. chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests, but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.</u> Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	moved from 55	English	Norway
62.	58	Editorial	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. <u>However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the pest risk, e.g. chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests, but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.</u> Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	moved from 55	English	Morocco
63.	58	Editorial	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. <u>However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the pest risk, e.g. chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests, but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.</u> Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	moved from 55	English	European Union
64.	58	Editorial	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. <u>However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the</u>	moved from 55	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m e t e r s	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			<u>pest risk, e.g. chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests, but the increased surface area may facilitate colonization by fungi.</u> Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).			
65.	58	Technical	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk <del>at the wood's destination</del> . Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	The level of processing or treatment may affect pest risk independently of wood's destination.	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
66.	58	Technical	In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk <del>at the wood's destination</del> . Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).	The level of processing or treatment may affect pest risk independently of wood's destination.	English	Chile
67.	59	Editorial	The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups, there are species that may be associated with raw wood (e.g. <u>round wood, sawn wood</u> <del>logs</del> ), <u>mechanically semi</u> -processed wood (e.g. chips) or processed wood (e.g. plywood, particle board, oriented strand board).	The phrases "round wood, sawn wood " and "mechanically" should be employed for consistency.	English	Thailand
68.	59	Editorial	The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups, there are species that may be associated with raw wood (e.g. logs), <del>semi</del> - <u>mechanically</u> processed wood (e.g. chips) or processed wood <u>material</u> (e.g. plywood, particle board, oriented strand board).	1) Cf. paragraph [79]. 2) Cf. paragraph [94].	English	Norway
69.	59	Editorial	The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups, there are species that may	1) Cf. paragraph [79]. 2) Cf. paragraph [94].	English	Morocco

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country																												
			be associated with raw wood (e.g. logs), <del>semi-</del> mechanically processed wood (e.g. chips) or processed wood material (e.g. plywood, particle board, oriented strand board).																															
70.	59	Editorial	The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups, there are species that may be associated with raw wood (e.g. logs), <del>semi-</del> mechanically processed wood (e.g. chips) or processed wood material (e.g. plywood, particle board, oriented strand board).	1) Cf. paragraph [79]. 2) Cf. paragraph [94] and "processed wood material" is defined in ISPM 5..	English	European Union																												
71.	59	Editorial	The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups, there are species that may be associated with raw wood (e.g. logs), <del>semi-</del> mechanically processed wood (e.g. chips) or processed wood material (e.g. plywood, particle board, oriented strand board).	1) Cf. paragraph [79]. 2) Cf. paragraph [94].	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia																												
72.	61	Editorial	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Insects</th> <th colspan="3">Fungi and nematodes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td>Scolytinae, Molytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Pathogenic decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring beetles</td> <td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring moths</td> <td>Cossidae</td> <td>Pathogenic stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood wasps</td> <td>Siricidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Insects	Fungi and nematodes			Pest group	Examples within the pest group	Pest group	Examples within the pest group	Bark beetles	Scolytinae, Molytinae	Rust fungi	Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae	Wood flies	Pantophthalmidae	Pathogenic decay fungi	<i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.	Wood-boring beetles	Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae	Canker fungi	Cryphonectriaceae	Wood-boring moths	Cossidae	Pathogenic stain fungi	Ophiostomataceae	Wood wasps	Siricidae			The column "Fungi and nematodes" in the head of table 1 was improperly divided. The term "Aphidae" should be replaced by "Aphididae".	English	Thailand
Insects	Fungi and nematodes																																	
Pest group	Examples within the pest group	Pest group	Examples within the pest group																															
Bark beetles	Scolytinae, Molytinae	Rust fungi	Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae																															
Wood flies	Pantophthalmidae	Pathogenic decay fungi	<i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.																															
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Wood-boring moths	Cossidae	Pathogenic stain fungi	Ophiostomataceae																															
Wood wasps	Siricidae																																	

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
			Powder post beetles	Anobiidae, Bostrichidae	Vascular wilt fungi	Nectriaceae			
			Termites and carpenter ants	Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae	Nematodes	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i>			
			Moths	Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae					
			Aphids and adelgids	Adelgidae, Aphididae					
			Scales	Diaspididae					
73.	67	Editorial	<b>Insects</b>	<del>Insects</del> <b>Fungi and nematodes</b>			The second column should be covered by the heading "insects" rather than "fungi and nematodes", which is only relevant for columns 3 and 4. Blank cells should be deleted. Addition of Sesiidae. "Moths" is renamed "non-wood-boring moths " and is moved up to just after wood-boring moths.	English	Norway
			<b>Pest group</b>	<b>Examples within the pest group</b>	<b>Pest group</b>	<b>Examples within the pest group</b>			
			Bark beetles	Scolytinae, Molytinae	Rust fungi	Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae			
			Wood flies	Pantophthalmidae	Pathogenic decay fungi	<i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.			
			Wood-boring beetles	Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae	Canker fungi	Cryphonectriaceae			
			Wood-boring moths	Cossidae, <u>Sesiidae</u>	Pathogenic stain fungi	Ophiostomataceae			
			Wood wasps	Siricidae					



Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country																												
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Powder post beetles</td> <td>Anobiidae, Bostrichidae</td> <td>Vascular wilt fungi</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Termites and carpenter ants</td> <td>Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae</td> <td>Nematodes</td> <td><i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>, <i>B. cocophilus</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non-wood-boring Moths</u></td> <td>Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aphids and adelgids</td> <td>Adelgidae, Aphidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scales</td> <td>Diaspididae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Powder post beetles	Anobiidae, Bostrichidae	Vascular wilt fungi	Nectriaceae	Termites and carpenter ants	Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae	Nematodes	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i>	<u>Non-wood-boring Moths</u>	Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae			Aphids and adelgids	Adelgidae, Aphidae			Scales	Diaspididae													
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74.	61	Editorial	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Insects</b></td> <td colspan="3"><b><u>Insects</u> <del>Fungi and nematodes</del></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Pest group</b></td> <td><b>Examples within the pest group</b></td> <td><b>Pest group</b></td> <td><b>Examples within the pest group</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td>Scolytinae, Molytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Pathogenic decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring beetles</td> <td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring moths</td> <td>Cossidae, <u>Sesiidae</u></td> <td>Pathogenic stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood wasps</td> <td>Siricidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Insects</b>	<b><u>Insects</u> <del>Fungi and nematodes</del></b>			<b>Pest group</b>	<b>Examples within the pest group</b>	<b>Pest group</b>	<b>Examples within the pest group</b>	Bark beetles	Scolytinae, Molytinae	Rust fungi	Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae	Wood flies	Pantophthalmidae	Pathogenic decay fungi	<i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.	Wood-boring beetles	Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae	Canker fungi	Cryphonectriaceae	Wood-boring moths	Cossidae, <u>Sesiidae</u>	Pathogenic stain fungi	Ophiostomataceae	Wood wasps	Siricidae			The second column should be covered by the heading "insects" rather than "fungi and nematodes", which is only relevant for columns 3 and 4. Blank cells should be deleted. Addition of Sesiidae. "Moths" is renamed "non-wood-boring moths" and is moved up to just after wood-boring moths.	English	Morocco
<b>Insects</b>	<b><u>Insects</u> <del>Fungi and nematodes</del></b>																																	
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Wood wasps	Siricidae																																	

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			Powder post beetles	Anobiidae, Bostrichidae	Vascular wilt fungi	Nectriaceae			
			Termites and carpenter ants	Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae	Nematodes	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i>			
			Non-wood-boring Moths	Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae					
			Aphids and adelgids	Adelgidae, Aphidae					
			Scales	Diaspididae					
75.	61	Editorial	<b>Insects</b>	<b>Fungi and nematodes</b>			The first and second columns should be covered by the heading "insects", while "fungi and nematodes" should be the heading for columns 3 and 4. It was not possible to make the relevant track changes in the OCS table. Blank cells should be deleted. "Moths" is renamed "non-wood-boring moths" and is moved up to just after wood-boring moths.	English	European Union
		<b>Pest group</b>	<b>Examples within the pest group</b>	<b>Pest group</b>	<b>Examples within the pest group</b>				
		Bark beetles	Scolytinae, Molytinae	Rust fungi	Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae				
		Wood flies	Pantophthalmidae	Pathogenic decay fungi	<i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.				
		Wood-boring beetles	Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae	Canker fungi	Cryphonectriaceae				
		Wood-boring moths	Cossidae	Pathogenic stain fungi	Ophiostomataceae				
		Wood wasps	Siricidae						
		Powder	Anobiidae, Bostrichidae	Vascular	Nectriaceae				

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82.	64	Editorial	Most round wood, with or without bark, is moved internationally for subsequent processing at destination. The wood may be sawn for use as construction material (such as timber framing) or it may be used to produce <b>wood materials</b> <del>forest products</del> (such as wood chips, bark chips, pulp, firewood, biofuels and manufactured wood products).	More precise, see EU comment in para [79].	English	European Union																				
83.	65	Editorial	Removing bark from round wood may significantly reduce the probability of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests. <del>:-†</del> The level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will greatly reduce the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the incidence of deep wood borers, some species of fungi and wood-inhabiting nematodes.	The colon is out of place. For clarity it's better to split the sentence.	English	Norway																				
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87.	69	Editorial	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Round wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths (non-wood-boring), aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood	Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood	Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths (non-wood-boring), aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes		These differences between wood-boring and other moths need to be reflected throughout.	English	European Union
Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood	Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood										
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88.	69	Substantive	<p><a href="#">The table 2 and table 3 may be put together, and delete table 3.</a></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Round wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Round wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter</td> <td>Bark beetles<sup>1</sup>, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood	Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood	Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes		Round wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter	Bark beetles <sup>1</sup> , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi	The second column in the two forms is the same.	English	China
Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood	Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood													
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89.	69	Subs tantiv e	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Commodity</td> <td><b>Pest groups with high probability<del>li</del>kely to be associated with round wood</b></td> <td><b>Pest groups with low to negligible probability<del>less</del>less likely to be associated with round wood</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Round wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes <u>and mites</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Round wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post</td> <td>Bark beetles<sup>1</sup>, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td> </tr> </table>	Commodity	<b>Pest groups with high probability<del>li</del>kely to be associated with round wood</b>	<b>Pest groups with low to negligible probability<del>less</del>less likely to be associated with round wood</b>	Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes <u>and mites</u>		Round wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post	Bark beetles <sup>1</sup> , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addition of the wordings “with high probability” and “with low to negligible probability” to provide clarity on risk ratings in terms of ISPM 11 (2013). Pest Risk Analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms.</li> <li>• Addition of the wording “mites” in the first column of Table 1. The reason is that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood.</li> </ul>	English	South Africa
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Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood	Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood													
Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths ( <u>non wood-boring</u> ), aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes														
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				pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes			
91.	69	Technical	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood</b>	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood</b>	English	Morocco
			Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths ( <u>non wood-boring</u> ), aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	These differences between wood-boring and other moths need to be reflected throughout		
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			Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths (non wood-boring), aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes				
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93.	69	Technical				Scales and rust fungi should not be the less likely to be associated with round wood or sawn wood.	English	China

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n. o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country									
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="237 368 495 491">Commodity</td> <td data-bbox="495 368 757 491">Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood</td> <td data-bbox="757 368 1012 491"><del>Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="237 491 495 863">Round wood with bark</td> <td data-bbox="495 491 757 863">Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td data-bbox="757 491 1012 863"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="237 863 495 1182">Round wood without bark</td> <td data-bbox="495 863 757 1182">Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes, <u>scales</u>, <u>rust fungi</u></td> <td data-bbox="757 863 1012 1182"><del>Bark beetles<sup>†</sup>, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi<sup>‡</sup></del></td> </tr> </table>	Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood	<del>Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood</del>	Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes		Round wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes, <u>scales</u> , <u>rust fungi</u>	<del>Bark beetles<sup>†</sup>, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi<sup>‡</sup></del>			
Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood	<del>Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood</del>													
Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes														
Round wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes, <u>scales</u> , <u>rust fungi</u>	<del>Bark beetles<sup>†</sup>, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi<sup>‡</sup></del>													
94.	73	Technical	<p>The presence of bark on untreated wood <del>commodities</del> may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece <u>remaining on the wood</u>. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Wood from freshly harvested living trees has a high moisture content that decreases over</p>	more accurate	English	Norway									



Co m m. no. o.	P ar m. a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country			
			time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to survive.						
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96.	73	Technical	The presence of bark on untreated wood <b>commodities</b> may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece <b>remaining on the wood</b> . The pest risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Wood from freshly harvested living trees has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to survive.	more accurate	English	European Union			
97.	73	Technical	The presence of bark on untreated wood <b>commodities</b> may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece <b>remaining on the wood</b> . The pest risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Wood from freshly harvested living trees has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to survive.	more accurate	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia			
98.	76	Editorial	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Commodity</b></td> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood</td> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	1) and 2) "wood moths" should be replaced by "wood-boring moths" (this correction was made in table 1).	English	Norway
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood							

Co m m. no.	P a r a. m. no.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country						
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sawn wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup>, rust fungi</td> </tr> </table>	Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup>	Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup> , rust fungi			
Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup>										
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99.	76	Editorial	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Commodity</b></td> <td><b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood</td> <td><b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup>	1) and 2) "wood moths" should be replaced by "wood-boring moths" (this correction was made in table 1).	English	Morocco
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood										
Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup>										

Commodity no.	Par. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country									
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup>, rust fungi</td> </tr> </table>		fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes		Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup> , rust fungi						
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<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood													
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Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids,													

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country									
			<p><a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</p> <p>scales<sup>3</sup>, rust fungi</p>												
10 1.	76	Editorial	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with sawn wood</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sawn wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-<a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-<a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi,</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup>, rust fungi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood	Pest groups less likely to be associated with sawn wood	Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood- <a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup>	Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood- <a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi,	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup> , rust fungi	1) and 2) "wood moths" should be replaced by "wood-boring moths" (this correction was made in table 1).	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
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Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				nematodes				
10 2.	76	Editorial	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> <u>sawn wood</u> <del>sawn wood</del>	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> <u>sawn wood</u> <del>sawn wood</del>	Change the format of the words "sawn wood" to bold in order to be in line with other	English	South Africa
			Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup>			
			Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup> , rust fungi			
10 3.	76	Substantive	<u>The table 2 and table 3 may be put together, and delete table 3.</u>			The second column in the two forms is the same.	English	China
			<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b> <u>sawn</u>			

Co m m. no.	P a r a m. no.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country									
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>wood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup>, rust fungi</td> </tr> </table>			wood	Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup>	Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup> , rust fungi			
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104.	76	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Commodity</b></td> <td><b>Pest groups with high probability likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood</td> <td><b>Pest groups with low to negligible probability less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups with high probability likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	<b>Pest groups with low to negligible probability less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup>	Addition of the wordings “with high probability” and “with low to negligible probability” to provide clarity on risk ratings in terms of ISPM 11 (2013). Pest Risk Analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms. • Addition of the wording “mites” in the first column of Table 3. The reason is that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that	English	South Africa			
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups with high probability likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood	<b>Pest groups with low to negligible probability less likely to be associated with</b> sawn wood													
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Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country						
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>fungi, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes <u>and mites</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>2</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales<sup>3</sup>, rust fungi</td> </tr> </table>		fungi, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes <u>and mites</u>		Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup> , rust fungi	the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood. products		
	fungi, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes <u>and mites</u>											
Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales <sup>3</sup> , rust fungi										
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<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood</b>	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with sawn wood</b>										
Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi <sup>2</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, <del>scales</del> <sup>3</sup>										

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country			
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106.	78	Editorial	<sup>[Footnote 3]</sup> Many species are removed during the squaring of wood, but remaining bark may present sufficient surface area for <u>some</u> species to survive after sawing.	Not for all species, so "some" is needed.	English	Norway			
107.	78	Editorial	<sup>[Footnote 3]</sup> Many species are removed during the squaring of wood, but remaining bark may present sufficient surface area for <u>some</u> species to survive after sawing.	Not for all species, so "some" is needed.	English	Morocco			
108.	78	Editorial	<sup>[Footnote 3]</sup> Many species are removed during the squaring of wood, but remaining bark may present sufficient surface area for <u>some</u> species to survive after sawing.	Not for all species, so "some" is needed.	English	European Union			
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110.	79	Editorial	<b>1.3 Materials from mechanically processed wood (excluding sawing wood)</b>	materials is less confusing than products in this standard	English	Norway			
111.	79	Editorial	<b>1.3 Materials from mechanically processed wood (excluding sawing wood)</b>	materials is less confusing than products in this standard	English	Morocco			
112.	79	Editorial	<b>1.3 Materials from mechanically processed wood (excluding sawn wood)</b>	"Materials" is less confusing than "products" in this standard, consistency with para [7].	English	European Union			
113.	79	Editorial	<b>1.3 Materials from mechanically processed wood (excluding sawing wood)</b>	materials is less confusing than products in this standard	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia			



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

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
11 8.	82	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e., below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	We suggest to remove "somewhat" because it is redundant and could cause confusion.	English	Canada
11 9.	82	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e., below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	A full stop to delete after "i.e."	English	Norway
12 0.	82	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e., below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	A full stop to delete after "i.e."	English	Morocco
12 1.	82	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e., below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood	A full stop to delete after "i.e."	English	European Union

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.			
12 2.	82	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	A full stop to delete after "i.e."	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
12 3.	82	Subs tantiv e	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. <u>The pest risk may also vary based on the method of storage.</u> The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	Adding a new sentence: Storage could also affect the pest risk. For example concrete floored, closed buildings would be less likely to present a risk for pest movement than would open piles placed on the ground and potentially in proximity to forests. Depending on how high and wide wood chips piles are, and if they are covered or not, there could be different temperatures and moisture content inside the pile of wood chips, which can increase/decrease the survival rate of pests.	English	Canada
12 4.	82	Tech nical	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their quality, size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood	better description Question to steward: what is meant by "wood beetles", compared to the pest	English	Norway

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips <u>are produced in accordance with</u> <del>have</del> strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	goups mentioned in table 1?		
12 5.	82	Technical	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their <del>quality</del> , size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips <u>are produced in accordance with</u> <del>have</del> strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	1. Quality does not affect pest risk 2. better description	English	Morocco
12 6.	82	Technical	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their <del>quality</del> , size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips <u>are produced in accordance with</u> <del>have</del> strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.	1. Quality does not affect pest risk 2. better description	English	European Union
12 7.	82	Technical	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their <del>quality</del> , size and uniformity. The pest risk may be reduced somewhat when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced (i.e.. below 3 cm in two dimensions) (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. However, wood chipping may also provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival.	1. Quality does not affect pest risk 2. better description	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Some wood chips <u>are produced in accordance with</u> <del>have</del> strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Wood beetles may move with wood chips, as they are attracted by the smell.			
12 8.	83	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding). <del>Wood chips may be infested by insect pests that would normally be found under the bark.</del>	The second sentence of this paragraph should be the first sentence of paragraph [84] (more logical order).	English	Norway
12 9.	83	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding). <del>Wood chips may be infested by insect pests that would normally be found under the bark.</del>	The second sentence of this paragraph should be the first sentence of paragraph [84] (more logical order).	English	Morocco
13 0.	83	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding). <del>Wood chips may be infested by insect pests that would normally be found under the bark.</del>	The second sentence of this paragraph should be the first sentence of paragraph [84] (more logical order).	English	European Union
13 1.	83	Edito rial	The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding). <del>Wood chips may be infested by insect pests that would normally be found under the bark.</del>	The second sentence of this paragraph should be the first sentence of paragraph [84] (more logical order).	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
13 2.	84	Edito rial	<u>Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips.</u> Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. <del>The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips.</del> Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	1) The second sentence of paragraph [83] should be the first sentence of this paragraph (more logical order), with a slightly different formulation for clarity. 2) The second sentence of this paragraph should be deleted because it is the first sentence of paragraph [83] (different idea).	English	Norway
13 3.	84	Edito rial	<u>Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips.</u> Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. <del>The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips.</del> Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	1) The second sentence of paragraph [83] should be the first sentence of this paragraph (more logical order), with a slightly different formulation for clarity. 2) The second sentence of this paragraph should be deleted because it is the first sentence of paragraph [83] (different idea).	English	Morocco

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
13 4.	84	Edito rial	<u>Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips.</u> Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. <del>The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips.</del> Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	1) The second sentence of paragraph [83] should be the first sentence of this paragraph (more logical order), with a slightly different formulation for clarity. 2) The second sentence of this paragraph should be deleted because it is the first sentence of paragraph [83] (different idea).	English	European Union
13 5.	84	Edito rial	<u>Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips.</u> Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. <del>The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips.</del> Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	1) The second sentence of paragraph [83] should be the first sentence of this paragraph (more logical order), with a slightly different formulation for clarity. 2) The second sentence of this paragraph should be deleted because it is the first sentence of paragraph [83] (different idea).	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
13 6.	84	Tech nical	Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. <del>The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips.</del> Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	Useful addition and deletion of sentence already found in 83	English	Morocco
13 7.	84	Tech nical	Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. <del>The pest risk may vary depending on the intended use of the chips.</del> Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.	Useful addition and deletion of sentence already found in 83	English	EPPO, Serbia
13 8.	86	Tech nical	Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not contain bark. Wood residue is generally a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a <u>consignment commodity</u> .	More appropriate term.	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
13 9.	86	Tech nical	Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not contain bark. Wood residue is generally a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a <u>commodity consignment</u> .	More appropriate term.	English	Chile

Comment no.	Paragraph no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country															
140.	89	Editorial	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a>, <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a>, rust fungi<sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td><a href="#">Non-wood-boring</a> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a>, <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a>, <del>rust fungi</del><sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, <a href="#">non-wood-boring</a> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, <a href="#">rust fungi</a><sup>4</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a>, <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a>, rust fungi<sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <del>rust fungi</del><sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">rust fungi</a><sup>4</sup></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue	Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue	Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a> , rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	<a href="#">Non-wood-boring</a> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales	Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a> , <del>rust fungi</del> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, <a href="#">non-wood-boring</a> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, <a href="#">rust fungi</a> <sup>4</sup>	Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a> , rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps	Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <del>rust fungi</del> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">rust fungi</a> <sup>4</sup>	Modifications for consistency with other modified tables. Rust fungi should be mentioned as less likely to be present in cases where chips are without bark.	English	Norway
Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue	Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue																			
Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a> , rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	<a href="#">Non-wood-boring</a> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales																			
Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a> , <del>rust fungi</del> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, <a href="#">non-wood-boring</a> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, <a href="#">rust fungi</a> <sup>4</sup>																			
Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites</a> and <a href="#">carpenter ants</a> , rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps																			
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Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country												
			Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes														
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Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue	Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue																
Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales																
Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup>																
Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps																



Co m m. no. o.	P a r a. m. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country									
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>rust fungi</u><sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-<u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>rust fung</u><sup>4</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood residue with or without bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-<u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood-boring</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi<sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>rust fungi</u> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood- <u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>rust fung</u> <sup>4</sup>	Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood- <u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood-boring</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes							
Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>rust fungi</u> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood- <u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>rust fung</u> <sup>4</sup>													
Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood- <u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood-boring</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes														
14 2.	89	Editorial	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Commodity</b></td> <td><b>Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</b></td> <td><b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood-<u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi</u><sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td><u>Non-wood-boring</u><sup>4</sup> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without</td> <td>Wood-boring beetles, wood-<u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>powder post beetles, termites and car</u></td> <td>Bark beetles, <u>non-wood-boring</u> moths,</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</b>	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</b>	Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood- <u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi</u> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	<u>Non-wood-boring</u> <sup>4</sup> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales	Wood chips without	Wood-boring beetles, wood- <u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>powder post beetles, termites and car</u>	Bark beetles, <u>non-wood-boring</u> moths,	Modifications for consistency with other modified tables. Rust fungi should be mentioned as likely to be present in cases where chips are present without bark.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</b>	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</b>													
Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood- <u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi</u> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	<u>Non-wood-boring</u> <sup>4</sup> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales													
Wood chips without	Wood-boring beetles, wood- <u>boring</u> moths, wood wasps, <u>powder post beetles, termites and car</u>	Bark beetles, <u>non-wood-boring</u> moths,													

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a. m. e n t n o. o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			<p>bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</p> <p>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</p> <p>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</p> <p>Wood residue with or without bark</p>	<p><a href="#">penter ants</a>, <a href="#">rust fungi</a><sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</p> <p>aphids and adelgids, scales, <a href="#">rust fungi</a><sup>4</sup></p> <p>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a>, <a href="#">termites and carpenter ants</a>, <a href="#">rust fungi</a><sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</p> <p>Wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps</p> <p>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">rust fungi</a><sup>4</sup></p> <p>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <a href="#">non-wood-boring</a> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, <a href="#">rust fungi</a><sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</p>		
14 3.	89 Editorial		<p><b>Commodity</b></p> <p><b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> <a href="#">wood chips and wood</a></p> <p><b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b></p>	<p>Chnge the format of "wood chips and wood residue" to bold in order to align with other words</p>	English	South Africa

Co m m. no. o.	P a. type	Com ment	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			<del>residue wood chips and wood residue</del>	<del>wood chips and wood residue</del>		
			Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales	
			Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales	
			Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps	
			Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps	

Co m m. no.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country									
			Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes											
14	89	Substantive	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</th> <th><del>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</del></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi<sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td><del>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi<sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi,</td> <td><del>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</del></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue	<del>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</del>	Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	<del>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</del>	Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi,	<del>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</del>	Pest risk of Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions is the same with that of round wood. The less risk pests is not important concern in the trade.	English	China
Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue	<del>Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue</del>													
Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	<del>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</del>													
Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi,	<del>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</del>													

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			nematodes			
			Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes  <del>Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps</del>		
			Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes  <del>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps</del>		
			Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes		
14 5.	89	Substantive	Commodity	<b>Pest groups with high probability likely to be</b> <b>Pest groups with low to negligible probability less likely to be associated</b>	Addition of the wordings “with high probability” and “with low to negligible probability” to provide clarity on risk ratings in terms of	English  South Africa

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

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country									
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>vascular wilt fungi, nematodes <u>and mites</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi<sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood residue with or without bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi<sup>4</sup>, pathogenic decay fungi<sup>5</sup>, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		vascular wilt fungi, nematodes <u>and mites</u>		Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps	Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes				
	vascular wilt fungi, nematodes <u>and mites</u>														
Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps													
Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes														
14 6.	89	Technical	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Commodity</b></td> <td><b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> wood chips and wood residue</td> <td><b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> wood chips and wood residue	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b>	Modifications for consistency with other modified tables. Rust fungi should be mentioned as likely to be associated with wood chips or wood	English	European Union						
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pest groups likely to be associated with</b> wood chips and wood residue	<b>Pest groups less likely to be associated with</b>													

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				wood chips and wood residue		
			Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, <a href="#">wood flies</a> , wood-boring beetles, wood- <a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites and carpenter ants</a> , rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	<a href="#">Non-wood-boring</a> <del>M</del> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales	
			Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	<a href="#">Wood flies</a> , <del>w</del> Wood-boring beetles, wood- <a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites and carpenter ants</a> , <del>rust fungi</del> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, <a href="#">non-wood-boring</a> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, <a href="#">rust fungi</a> <sup>4</sup>	
			Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, <a href="#">powder post beetles</a> , <a href="#">termites and carpenter ants</a> , rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood flies, wood- <a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps	
			Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <del>rust fungi</del> <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood- <a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, <a href="#">rust fungi</a> <sup>4</sup>	
			Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood- <a href="#">boring</a> moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, <a href="#">termites and carpenter</a>		



Co m m. no. o.	P a r a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			ants, <b>non-wood-boring</b> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi <sup>4</sup> , pathogenic decay fungi <sup>5</sup> , canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes			
14	90	Substantive	<del>Footnote 4] Although rust fungi may be present in wood, spore transmission to plants would be very unlikely after processing the wood into chips.</del>	The content of Para.90 is inconsistent with the table 4. The risk of rust fungi is low in Para.90 and is high in the table 4.	English	China
14	91	Substantive	<del>Footnote 5] Although pathogenic decay fungi may be present in wood, most present a low pest risk because of their limited potential to produce spores on wood.</del>	The content of Para.91 is inconsistent with the table 4. The risk of decay fungi is low in Para.91 and is high in the table 4.	English	China
14	93	Editorial	Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. <del>In some cases, pathogenic fungi may be present in sawdust.</del> Wood wool may present a similar pest risk.	Already said in the previous sentence.	English	Norway
15	93	Editorial	Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. <del>In some cases, pathogenic fungi may be present in sawdust.</del> Wood wool may present a similar pest risk.	Already said in the previous sentence.	English	Morocco
15	93	Editorial	Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. <del>In some cases, pathogenic fungi may be present in sawdust.</del> Wood wool may present a similar pest risk.	Already said in the previous sentence.	English	European Union
15	93	Editorial	Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. <del>In some cases, pathogenic fungi may be present in sawdust.</del> Wood wool may present a similar pest risk.	Already said in the previous sentence.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
15	94	Substantive	<b>1.4 Processed wood material</b>	The risk of processed wood is lower than round wood sawn wood and others The definition of wood in this standard is different with ISPM 5. 'wood: A commodity class for round	English	China

Co m m. no.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]—ISPM no 5		
15 4.	95	Subs tantiv e	<del>Processed wood material includes wood pellets, plywood, oriented strand board, fibreboard, flakeboard (chip board) and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure, which reduces the pest risk. The combined mechanical action and heat involved in wood pellet production significantly reduces the pest risk.</del>	Same as Para. 94.	English	China
15 5.	96	Subs tantiv e	<del>Composite sawn wood, such as laminated wood products, even if fulfilling the definition of processed wood material, may present a higher pest risk than other processed wood material as it is manufactured using wood of large dimensions. Composite sawn wood therefore may present the same pest risk as sawn wood.</del>	Same as Para. 94.	English	China
15 6.	97	Subs tantiv e	<del>The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however, may be susceptible to infestation by termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.</del>	Same as Para. 94.	English	China
15 7.	97	Tech nical	The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however, may <u>after processing</u> be susceptible to infestation by termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.	to be more correct	English	Norway
15 8.	97	Tech nical	The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however, may <u>after processing</u> be susceptible to infestation by termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.	to be more correct	English	Morocco
15 9.	97	Tech nical	The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however,	to be more correct	English	European Union

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			may <a href="#">after processing</a> be susceptible to infestation by termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.			
16 0.	97	Technical	The international movement of processed wood material should generally be considered to present a lower pest risk because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating. Some processed wood material, however, may <a href="#">after processing</a> be susceptible to infestation by termites, carpenter ants and powder post beetles.	to be more correct	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
16 1.	10 0	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require limitations on the time frame for import. For example, the pest risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed by the NPPO specifying a certain time in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a time when a pest is inactive), <a href="#">or a maximum period of time between processing and export</a> .	Important addition	English	Morocco
16 2.	10 0	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require limitations on the time frame for import. For example, the pest risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed by the NPPO specifying a certain time in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a time when a pest is inactive), <a href="#">or a maximum period of time between processing and export</a> .	Important addition	English	European Union
16 3.	10 0	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may require limitations on the time frame for import. For example, the pest risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed by the NPPO specifying a certain time in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a time when a pest is inactive), <a href="#">or a maximum period of time between processing and export</a> .	Important addition	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
16 4.	10 1	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may <a href="#">require and</a> monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the imported wood <a href="#">after import</a> .	Important clarification	English	Norway
16 5.	10 1	Substantive	The NPPO of the importing country may <a href="#">require and</a> monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the imported wood <a href="#">after import</a> .	Important clarification	English	Morocco

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
16 6.	10 1	Subs tantiv e	The NPPO of the importing country may <u>require and</u> monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the <del>imported</del> wood <u>after import</u> .	Important clarification	English	European Union
16 7.	10 1	Subs tantiv e	The NPPO of the importing country may <u>require and</u> monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the imported wood <u>after import</u> .	Important clarification	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
16 8.	10 2	Edito rial	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of <u>such</u> a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.	Better wording?	English	Norway
16 9.	10 2	Edito rial	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of <u>such</u> a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.	Better wording?	English	Morocco
17 0.	10 2	Edito rial	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of <u>such</u> a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.	Better wording?	English	European Union
17 1.	10 2	Edito rial	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of <u>such</u> a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.	Better wording?	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
17 2.	10 2	Tech nical	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using <u>an enclosed a-roofed</u> conveyance.	Conveyances would need to have sides as well as rooves to prevent infestation	English	Norway

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
17 3.	10 2	Tech nical	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using <u>an enclosed</u> <del>a-roofed</del> conveyance.	Conveyances would need to have sides as well as rooves to prevent infestation	English	Morocco
17 4.	10 2	Tech nical	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using <u>an enclosed</u> <del>a-roofed</del> conveyance.	Conveyances would need to have sides as well as roofs to prevent infestation	English	European Union
17 5.	10 2	Tech nical	The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as single measures, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, by covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using <u>an enclosed</u> <del>a-roofed</del> conveyance.	Conveyances would need to have sides as well as rooves to prevent infestation	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
17 6.	10 4	Edito rial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly <u>species or genus</u> specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species	clarification	English	Norway
17 7.	10 4	Edito rial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly <u>species or genus</u> specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species	clarification	English	Morocco
17 8.	10 4	Edito rial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly <u>species or genus</u> specific. Therefore, verification of the wood	clarification	English	European Union

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species			
17 9.	10 4	Edito rial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly <u>species or genus</u> specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species	clarification	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
18 0.	10 4	Edito rial	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species).	A bracket is lost.	English	China
18 1.	10 4	Subs tantiv e	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, <u>the NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that the wood species in the consignment</u> <del>verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment</del> complies with phytosanitary import requirements, (except for <del>wood chips</del> , sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species	Modified sentence to clearly identify that the NPPO of the exporting should verify and ensure phytosanitary import requirements are met. Suggest to remove wood chips from the list of exempted products because some NPPOs of importing countries require assurance of the wood species for wood chips, and NPPOs of exporting countries must certify the wood species accordingly.	English	Canada
18 2.	10 4	Subs tantiv e	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species <del>should</del> <u>may be needed</u> <del>undertaken</del> to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, ( <del>except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species</del>	1) This is not an obligation, so should is changed to may, and "undertaken" to "needed". 2) Phytosanitary import requirements for e.g. wood chips could also be specific to the tree species or genera. Therefore also tree	English	Norway

Co m m n o.	P a r a m e t e r n o.	Com m e n t t y p e	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				species/genera in such consignments may need to be verified at export and import.		
18 3.	10 4	Subs tantiv e	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species <del>should</del> <u>may be needed undertaken</u> to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, <del>(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species</del>	This is not an obligation, so should be changed to may, and "undertaken" to "needed".	English	Morocco
18 4.	10 4	Subs tantiv e	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species <del>should</del> <u>may be needed undertaken</u> to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, <del>(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species</del>	This is not an obligation, so should be changed to may, and "undertaken" to "needed".	English	European Union
18 5.	10 4	Subs tantiv e	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species <del>should</del> <u>may be needed undertaken</u> to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, <del>(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species</del>	This is not an obligation, so should be changed to may, and "undertaken" to "needed".	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
18 6.	10 4	Tech nical	As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements, <del>(except for wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues, which may be a mixture of various species</del>	It is important whether these are deciduous trees or coniferous. Species or genera are important for also those products as they are traded more and more and phytosanitary risk is higher due to that. It is substantial to know the host plant to be able to detect specific pests.	English	Latvia
18 7.	10 7	Edito rial	Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. <u>To reduce the risk, importing countries may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or even bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark.</u> <del>n such cases, the pest risk</del>	consistence with [36]	English	Norway



Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m e t e r t y p e	Com ment	Explanation	Language	Country
		<del>can be reduced significantly when the bark is removed from the wood either partially or completely.</del> Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.			
18 8.	10 7	Edito rial	Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. <del>I</del> To reduce the risk, importing countries may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or even bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark. <del>n such cases, the pest risk can be reduced significantly when the bark is removed from the wood either partially or completely.</del> Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.	moved from [36]	English Morocco
18 9.	10 7	Edito rial	Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. <del>I</del> To reduce the risk, importing countries may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or even bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark. <del>n such cases, the pest risk can be reduced significantly when the bark is removed from the wood either partially or completely.</del> Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.	Copied from [36].	English European Union
19 0.	10 7	Edito rial	Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. <del>I</del> To reduce the risk, importing countries may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or even bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in case of debarked wood, set tolerance levels for remaining bark. <del>n such cases, the pest risk can be reduced significantly when the bark is removed from the wood either partially or completely.</del> Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.	moved from [36]	English EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
19 1.	11 0	Edito rial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by <u>other</u> wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.).	Adding wording to clarify that bark beetles are wood pests too.	English Canada
19 2.	11 0	Edito rial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and <u>non wood boring</u> moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.).	consistency with previous tables.	English Norway



Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
19 3.	17 0	Edito rial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and <a href="#">non wood boring</a> moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.).	consistency with previous tables.	English	Morocco
19 4.	17 0	Edito rial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and <a href="#">non-wood-boring</a> moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.).	Consistency with previous tables.	English	European Union
19 5.	17 0	Edito rial	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and <a href="#">non wood boring</a> moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.).	consistency with previous tables.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
19 6.	17 0	Subs tantiv e	Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, <a href="#">mites</a> and moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.).	Addition of the word "mites". The reason is that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood products and for consistency with the proposed addition in the first column of Table 1.	English	South Africa
19 7.	17 4	Edito rial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales)-may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	The dot following the bracket in the second row should be deleted.	English	Thailand
19 8.	17 4	Edito rial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales)-may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the	First sentence: A full stop to be replaced by a space and a space to	English	Norway

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	delete at the end of the sentence.		
19 9.	11 4	Edito rial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales). may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	First sentence: A full stop to be replaced by a space and a space to delete at the end of the sentence.	English	Morocco
20 0.	11 4	Edito rial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales). may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	First sentence: A full stop to be replaced by a space and a space to delete at the end of the sentence.	English	European Union
20 1.	11 4	Edito rial	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales). may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	First sentence: A full stop to be replaced by a space and a space to delete at the end of the sentence.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
20 2.	11 4	Subs tantiv e	When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales <u>and mites</u> ). may be completely or partly removed . The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.	Addition of the word "mites". Reason being that mites can be transported on wood products and on insects infesting wood. It is not so much that the mites are pests of wood but that alien invasive mites could be introduced via wood products and for consistency with addition on the	English	South Africa

Co m m n o. n o.	P a r a m e t e r n o. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				first column of table 1.		
20 3.	11 5	Subs tantiv e	Bark beetles may infest remaining bark after the application of treatments to kill organisms in or on the wood. Debarking to the tolerances prescribed below reduces the risk of bark beetles completing their life cycles in untreated wood. Any number of visually separate and clearly distinct remaining bark pieces <del>may remain</del> <del>should be tolerated</del> , if the bark pieces are:	1. Keep the description here same with ISPM 15. 2. Keep the description here same with Para.118.	English	China
20 4.	11 6	Subs tantiv e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or</li> </ul>	May need scientific reason of the requirement	English	Indonesia
20 5.	11 7	Subs tantiv e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 cm<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>	May need scientific reason of the requirement	English	Indonesia
20 6.	11 8	Subs tantiv e	The NPPO of the exporting country should <del>ensure that verify compliance with</del> any bark tolerances specified by the NPPO of the importing country <del>have been met</del> .	The text has been modified for clarity and consistency.	English	Canada
20 7.	12 1	Subs tantiv e	<del>NPPOs should ensure that treatments are properly applied</del> <del>Treatment applications should be verified by the NPPO</del> , for example, through checks on documentation, or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags or other means. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Regardless of the treatment applied, evidence of live quarantine pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. In addition, the finding of suitable indicator organisms, indicating treatment failure, may also be deemed non-compliance.	The text has been modified for clarity and consistency.	English	Canada
20 8.	12 3	Tech nical	Fumigation is often used in controlling pests associated with <del>all</del> wood commodities.	Not sure that fumigation is always effective for round wood (importance of the thickness of the piece of wood). Cf. paragraph [124].	English	Norway

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

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
21 6.	12 8	Tech nical	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, <a href="#">wood wool</a> , sawdust, bark and wood residue.	Need for full list - global change needed	English	Norway
21 7.	12 8	Tech nical	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, <a href="#">wood wool</a> , sawdust, bark and wood residue.	Need for full list - global change needed	English	Morocco
21 8.	12 8	Tech nical	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, <a href="#">wood wool</a> , sawdust, bark and wood residue.	Need for full list - global change needed	English	European Union
21 9.	12 8	Tech nical	Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, <a href="#">wood wool</a> , sawdust, bark and wood residue.	Need for full list - global change needed	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
22 0.	12 9	Edito rial	In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests <a href="#">already infesting from</a> the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.	clearer English	English	Norway
22 1.	12 9	Edito rial	In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests <a href="#">already infesting from</a> the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.	clearer English	English	Morocco

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
22 2.	12 9	Edito rial	In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests <del>already infesting from</del> the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.	clearer English	English	European Union
22 3.	12 9	Edito rial	In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests <del>already infesting from</del> the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.	clearer English	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
22 4.	13 3	Edito rial	Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to <del>protect preserve</del> wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment.  The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against	correct word split into two paragraphs because two different issues are dealt with.	English	Norway

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.			
22 5.	13 3	Edito rial	Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to <del>protect</del> <del>preserve</del> wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment.  The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.	correct word split into two paragraphs because two different issues are dealt with.	English	Morocco
22 6.	13 3	Edito rial	Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to <del>protect</del> <del>preserve</del> wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment.  The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the	correct word split into two paragraphs because two different issues are dealt with.	English	European Union



Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. e t e r	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.			
22 7.	13 3	Edito rial	<p>Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to <del>protect</del> <del>preserve</del> wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment.</p> <p>The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.</p>	correct word split into two paragraphs because two different issues are dealt with.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
22 8.	13 5	Edito rial	All wood commodities may be heat treated. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment <a href="#">schedule</a> specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated.	Because according to the first sentence this is no maximum dimension of the wood commodities for heat treatment.	English	Norway
22	13	Edito	All wood commodities may be heat treated. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment <a href="#">schedule</a> specifies the maximum	Because according to the first sentence this is no maximum dimension of the wood commodities	English	Morocco



Co m m n o.	P a r a m e t e r n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
9.	5	rial	dimensions of the wood being treated.	for heat treatment.		
23 0.	13 5	Edito rial	All wood commodities may be heat treated. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment <u>schedule</u> specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated.	Because according to the first sentence this is no maximum dimension of the wood commodities for heat treatment.	English	European Union
23 1.	13 5	Edito rial	All wood commodities may be heat treated. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment <u>schedule</u> specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated.	Because according to the first sentence this is no maximum dimension of the wood commodities for heat treatment.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
23 2.	13 7	Edito rial	The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because <u>heat tolerance varies between some</u> species. <del>can tolerate higher temperatures than others</del> . Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.	better wording	English	Norway
23 3.	13 7	Edito rial	The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because <u>heat tolerance varies between some</u> species. <del>can tolerate higher temperatures than others</del> . Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.	better wording	English	Morocco
23 4.	13 7	Edito rial	The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because <u>heat tolerance varies between some</u> species. <del>can tolerate higher temperatures than others</del> . Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.	better wording	English	European Union
23 5.	13 7	Edito rial	The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because <u>heat tolerance varies between some</u> species. <del>can tolerate higher temperatures than others</del> . Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.	better wording	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
23 6.	14 1	Edito rial	Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore <u>some</u> may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of	Too many "somes".	English	Norway

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.			
23 7.	14 1	Edito rial	Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore <b>some</b> may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.	Too many "somes".	English	Morocco
23 8.	14 1	Edito rial	Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore <b>some</b> may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.	Too many "somes".	English	European Union
23 9.	14 1	Edito rial	Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore <b>some</b> may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.	Too many "somes".	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
24 0.	14 4	Tech nical	Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood <b>commodities</b> -dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests.	following review of the use of the word commodity.	English	Norway

Co m m. no. o.	P a r a m. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.			
24 1.	14 4	Tech nical	Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood <del>commodities</del> dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests. Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.	following review of the use of the word commodity.	English	Morocco
24 2.	14 4	Tech nical	Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood <del>commodities</del> dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests. Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.	following review of the use of the word commodity.	English	European Union
24 3.	14 4	Tech nical	Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood <del>commodities</del> dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests. Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.	following review of the use of the word commodity.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
24 4.	14 6	Subs tantiv e	The exposure of wood to ionizing radiation (e.g. accelerated electrons, x-rays, gamma rays) may be sufficient to kill, sterilize or inactivate pests (see ISPM 18:2003). <u>However, irradiation protocols are required that are effective against all pest groups as indicated in Table 1.</u>	• Addition of the wordings “However, irradiation protocols are required that are effective against all pest groups as indicated in Table 1.” to provide contextual clarification as there is no indication of the required irradiation dosage for the specific wood pests.	English	South Africa
24 5.	14 9	Edito rial	Wood <del>can be</del> <u>may be</u> exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally <del>during</del> , for instance, <u>during</u> water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic.	1) Description of the process. 2) Clearer?	English	Norway
24 6.	14 9	Edito rial	Wood <del>can be</del> <u>may be</u> exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally <del>during</del> , for instance, <u>during</u> water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic.	1) Description of the process. 2) Clearer?	English	Morocco

Co m m n o.	P a r a m e t e r n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
24 7.	14 9	Edito rial	In such treatments <del>W</del> wood <del>can be</del> is exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally <del>during</del> , for instance, <del>during</del> water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic	1) Description of the process. 2) Clearer?	English	European Union
24 8.	14 9	Edito rial	Wood <del>can be</del> may be exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally <del>during</del> , for instance, <del>during</del> water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic.	1) Description of the process. 2) Clearer?	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
24 9.	15 1	Subs tantiv e	The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae <u>or small Buprestidae</u> may not be destroyed by the chipping process.	The present text of the two last sentences could be interpreted as bark beetles would be the main insect of concern if the chips size is reduced below the specified size. However also some slightly bigger insects such as Agrilus spp., may not be completely destroyed in chips of that size.	English	Norway
25 0.	15 1	Subs tantiv e	The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae <u>or small Buprestidae</u> may not be destroyed by the chipping process.	For EPPO discussion: The present text of the two last sentences could be interpreted as bark beetles would be the main insect of concern if the chips size is reduced below the specified size. However e.g. EPPO PRA on Agrilus planipennis concluded that there is no evidence that chips of 2,5 cm in two dimensions are completely safe.	English	Morocco
25 1.	15 1	Subs tantiv e	The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae <u>or small Buprestidae</u> may not be destroyed by the chipping process.	The present text of the two last sentences could be interpreted as bark beetles would be the main insect of concern if the chips size is reduced below the specified size. However e.g. EPPO PRA on Agrilus planipennis concluded that there is	English	European Union

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				no evidence that chips of 2,5 cm in two dimensions are completely safe.		
25 2.	15 1	Subs tantiv e	The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae <u>or small Buprestidae</u> may not be destroyed by the chipping process.	For EPPO discussion: The present text of the two last sentences could be interpreted as bark beetles would be the main insect of concern if the chips size is reduced below the specified size. However e.g. EPPO PRA on Agrilus planipennis concluded that there is no evidence that chips of 2,5 cm in two dimensions are completely safe.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
25 3.	15 4	Edito rial	Where inspection is undertaken it should <del>also</del> include the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. In addition, other suitable organisms if detected may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.	Superfluous word.	English	Norway
25 4.	15 4	Edito rial	Where inspection is undertaken it should <del>also</del> include the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. In addition, other suitable organisms if detected may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the	Superfluous word.	English	Morocco

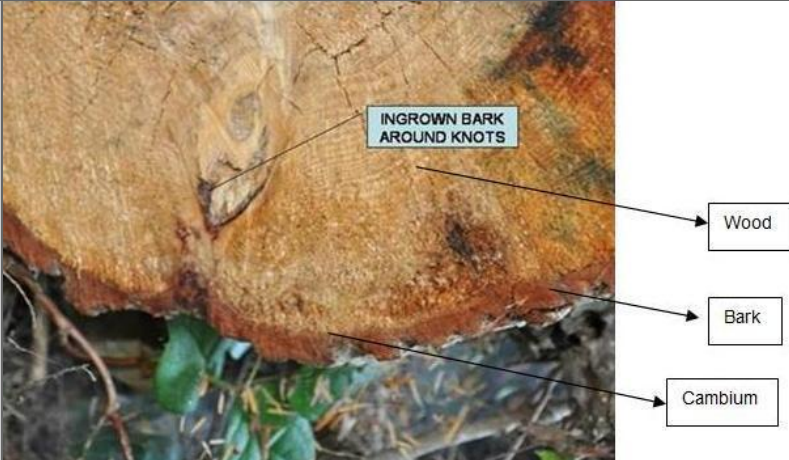
Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.			
25 5.	15 4	Edito rial	Where inspection is undertaken it should <del>also</del> include the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. In addition, other suitable organisms if detected may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.	Superfluous word.	English	European Union
25 6.	15 4	Edito rial	Where inspection is undertaken it should <del>also</del> include the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. In addition, other suitable organisms if detected may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.	Superfluous word.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
25	15	Edito	Guidance on inspection <u>and sampling</u> is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.	to be more complete	English	Norway

Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
7.	6	rial				
25 8.	15 6	Edito rial	Guidance on inspection <u>and sampling</u> is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.	to be more complete	English	Morocco
25 9.	15 6	Edito rial	Guidance on inspection <u>and sampling</u> is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.	to be more complete	English	European Union
26 0.	15 6	Edito rial	Guidance on inspection <u>and sampling</u> is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.	to be more complete	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
26 1.	16 0	Edito rial	Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. <del>Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.</del>	Covered in the ISPMs referenced.	English	Norway
26 2.	16 0	Edito rial	Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. <del>Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.</del>	Covered in the ISPMs referenced.	English	Morocco
26 3.	16 0	Edito rial	Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. <del>Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.</del>	Covered in the ISPMs referenced.	English	European Union
26 4.	16 0	Edito rial	Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. <del>Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.</del>	Covered in the ISPMs referenced.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
26 5.	16 2	Subs tantiv e	The pest risk may be managed effectively by developing systems approaches that integrate measures for pest risk management in a defined manner (ISPM 14:2002). Existing forest management systems, both pre- and post-harvest, <u>including processing, storage and transportation</u> , may be integrated in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.	Add new wording to reflect that within the systems approach, phytosanitary safeguards could be applied during processing, storage and transportation of wood to manage pest risk.	English	Canada



Co m m. no. o.	P a r a. m. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
26 6.	16 4	Edito rial	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing <del>wood</del> <del>the commodity</del> after import.	more direct and simple.	English	Norway
26 7.	16 4	Edito rial	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing <del>wood</del> <del>the commodity</del> after import.	more direct and simple.	English	Morocco
26 8.	16 4	Edito rial	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing <del>wood</del> <del>the commodity</del> after import.	more direct and simple.	English	European Union
26 9.	16 4	Edito rial	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing <del>wood</del> <del>the commodity</del> after import.	more direct and simple.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
27 0.	16 4	Tech nical	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may <del>agree with the NPPO of the exporting country to implement</del> <del>opt to establish</del> additional measures <u>within its territory</u> for transporting, storing or processing the commodity after import.	To be consistent with ISPM 14 (Sections 3 and 10.1).	English	COSAVE, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru
27 1.	16 4	Tech nical	In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may <del>agree with the NPPO of the exporting country to implement</del> <del>opt to establish</del> additional measures <u>within its territory</u> for transporting, storing or processing the commodity after import.	To be consistent with ISPM 14 (Sections 3 and 10.1).	English	Chile
27 2.	16 7	Subs tantiv e	<del>3-Intended Use</del>	It's not necessary here.	English	China
27 3.	16 8	Subs tantiv e	<u>Move to after para.56.</u> The intended use of wood may affect its pest risk, because some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be taken into account when assessing or managing pest risk associated with wood.	Intended use is one factor of pest risk. Moving this paragraph to the section 1 is more reasonable.	English	China
27 4.	17 2	Edito rial	<b>APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of <u>round</u> wood</b>	Precision given (cf. paragraph [173]).	English	Norway



Co m m. no. o.	P a. n o.	Com ment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
27 5.	17 2	Edito rial	<b>APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of <u>round wood</u></b>	Precision given (cf. paragraph [173]).	English	Morocco
27 6.	17 2	Edito rial	<b>APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of <u>round wood</u></b>	Precision given (cf. paragraph [173]).	English	European Union
27 7.	17 2	Edito rial	<b>APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of <u>round wood</u></b>	Precision given (cf. paragraph [173]).	English	EPPO, Algeria, Serbia
27 8.	17 2	Subs tantiv e	<b>APPENDIX 1: <u>Figures</u>Cross-sections of <u>bark and wood</u></b>	We are suggesting an additional photograph that is not a cross-section.	English	Canada
27 9.	17 3	Subs tantiv e	A drawing and a photograph of a cross-section of round wood <u>and sawn wood</u> are provided below to better differentiate wood and cambium from bark.	We are suggesting an additional picture of sawn wood.	English	Canada
28 0.	17 5	Subs tantiv e		We are suggesting an additional picture, which we will send directly to the Secretariat and the Steward, to show ingrown bark in a more processed state - sawn wood. This should provide additional information to NPPOs.	English	Canada