



1994-001: Draft ISPM - Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) 2014

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country	Steward's Response
1.	G	Substantive	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		New Caledonia*, Singapore, Lao People's Democratic Republic, China, Georgia, APPPC, Libya, Malawi, New Zealand, Nepal, Bahrain, Ghana, Australia	
2.	G	Substantive	Je Appuie le document de Tel qu'il est et je ne ai pas de Commentaires	except paragraph 15,33 and 39	Algeria	
3.	G	Technical	<u>The term 'seeds (in botanical sense) needs to be defined.</u>	This is similar to the definition of 'bark in the botanical sense'	Jamaica	
4.	G	Technical	<u>The term 'seeds (in botanical sense) needs to be defined.</u>	This is similar to the definition of 'bark in the botanical sense'	Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda	
5.	G	Technical	<u>Trinidad and Tobago does not allow bark as a commodity in trade, dried bark as spices are allowed.</u> <u>The term 'seeds (in botanical sense) needs to be defined.</u>	This is similar to the definition of 'bark in the botanical sense'	Trinidad and Tobago	
6.	G	Translation	<u>Translation into Spanish should be revised</u>	"Commodity" should be translated into Spanish as "Producto"	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina	
7.	G	Translation	<u>Translation to Spanish should be revised.</u>	Commodity should be translated into Spanish as "Producto".	Chile, Mexico,	

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country	Steward's Response		
					OIRSA, Costa Rica			
8.	8	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>bark (as a commodity)</td> <td>Bark Outer covering of woody stems and roots of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants includes all tissues outside the vascular cambium that separated from wood</td> </tr> </table>	bark (as a commodity)	Bark Outer covering of woody stems and roots of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants includes all tissues outside the vascular cambium that separated from wood	Indonesia would like to propose the definition of bark as: "outer covering of the woody stems and roots of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants includes all tissues outside the vascular cambium" (reff: http://www.thefreedictionary.com/bark)	Indonesia	
bark (as a commodity)	Bark Outer covering of woody stems and roots of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants includes all tissues outside the vascular cambium that separated from wood							
9.	8	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>bark (as a commodity)</td> <td>Bark separated from trunkswood, branches or roots</td> </tr> </table>	bark (as a commodity)	Bark separated from trunks wood, branches or roots	In order to link the definition, with the term botanically defined	OIRSA	
bark (as a commodity)	Bark separated from trunks wood, branches or roots							
10.	8	Technical	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>bark (as a commodity)</td> <td>Bark separated from wood</td> </tr> </table>	bark (as a commodity)	Bark separated from wood	It is not necessary further definition of "bark". ISPM 5 has a "bark" definition, in the "botanical sense", which we believe is also applicable to the commodity "Bark". Otherwise we will have 2 "bark" definition in the glossary.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina	
bark (as a commodity)	Bark separated from wood							
11.	8	Technical	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>bark (as a commodity)</td> <td>Bark separated from wood</td> </tr> </table>	bark (as a commodity)	Bark separated from wood	It is not necessary further definition of "bark". ISPM 5 has a "bark" definition in the botanical sense. We believe it is also applicable to the commodity bark. Otherwise, we will have two definitions of bark in the glossary.	Chile, Mexico, Costa Rica	
bark (as a commodity)	Bark separated from wood							
12.	8	Translation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>bark (as a commodity)</td> <td>Bark separated from wood</td> </tr> </table>	bark (as a commodity)	Bark separated from wood	Indonesia would like to remove "Bark" because its uncommon that the word to be defined is restated in the definition. May be use other words that have similar meaning to bark, or use a sentence to describe bark	Indonesia	
bark (as a commodity)	Bark separated from wood							
13.	15	Editorial	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>additional declaration</td> <td>A statement to be that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate that required by an importing country and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles</td> </tr> </table>	additional declaration	A statement to be that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate that required by an importing country and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles	Indonesia would like to rearrange as "A statement to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate that required by an importing country which provides specific information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles"	Indonesia	
additional declaration	A statement to be that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate that required by an importing country and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles							
14.	15	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>additional declaration</td> <td>A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a</td> </tr> </table>	additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a	This definition is more inclusive and in line with common trade practices. For example, soil is not a regulated pest but a regulated article, therefore the addition is relevant.	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados,	
additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a							

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			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles</p> </div> <p>We agree with this revision.</p>		Dominica, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda	
1.	15	Technical	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>additional declaration</p> <p>A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles</p> </div>	In this case, a simpler definition might be easier to work with; adding constraints does not seem justified here.	Georgia, Serbia, Algeria	
16.	15	Technical	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>additional declaration</p> <p>A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests, plant, plant products or regulated articles</p> </div>	1.) Definition of 'regulated articles' (in Convention) include also 'storage place' which do not need phytosanitary certificate (PC). Definition of 'regulated articles' is 'particularly where international transportation is involved', but not only for that, it is much wider. Therefore it is better to write it as in Conventions Article 5, first point - plant, plant products or other regulated articles or to avoid from the end of definition as it is not needed as in the definition about PC it is explained that PC attests that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements. It is clear that it is all about plants, plant products or other regulated articles. 2.) PC is not always needed for consignment. Sometimes it is necessary only for a plant in luggage if someone is moving to another living place in different country with their indoor plant which need PC according to phytosanitary import requirements.	Latvia	
17.	15	Technical	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>additional declaration</p> <p>A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information</p> </div>	In this case, a simpler definition might be easier to work with; adding constraints does not seem justified here.	EPPO	

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			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles</div>			
18.	15	Technical	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">additional declaration A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles</div>	In this case, a simpler definition might be easier to work with; adding constraints does not seem justified here.	European Union	
19.	15	Technical	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">additional declaration A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles</div>	The term consignment already includes other articles as defined in ISPM 5 (A quantity of plants plant products or other articles moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots). So the proposal to include "regulated articles" at the end of the definition seems to be redundant. On the other hand, the requirement of soil freedom is linked to the risk of soil to spread regulated pests, therefore the statement on the AD would always refer to information related to regulated pests. We are not proposing any change to the proposed revision of the term but we send this general comment for consideration.	COSAVE, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina	
20.	15	Translation	<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 2px;">additional declaration A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles</div>	Indonesia would like to rearrange as "A statement to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate that required by an importing country which provides specific information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests or regulated articles"	Indonesia	
21.	21	Substantive	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">grain (as a commodity class seeds A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical</div>	Canada proposes a simplified definition to both grain and seeds. Seeds are imported for many other reasons than immediate planting (e.g., conditioning, cleaning,	Canada	

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			<p>) sense) intended which are not used for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds) at any time after harvest.</p> <p>seeds (as a commodity class) A commodity class for seedsSeeds (in the botanical sense) which are used for planting at any time after harvest or intended for planting, but and not for processing or consumption or processing(see grain)</p>	treating with fungicide or growth regulators) and may be re-exported and only planted in the country of re-export. Grain may be imported for treatment or other uses other than processing or consumption. The definitions cannot name all the possible initial uses, however, at some time seeds are used for planting and grain will not be used for planting.		
22.	21	Substantive	<p>grain(as a commodityclass) A commodity class for seedsSeeds (in the botanical sense)intended for processing or consumption, butand not for planting-(see seeds)</p> <p>seeds (as a commodity class) A commodity class for seedsSeeds (in the botanical sense) for plantingor intended for planting, butand not for processing or consumption or processing(see grain)</p>	We would like to propose to delete the phase "(in the botanical sense)" because some of commercial seeds are not limited only as true seeds in the botanical sense. In fact, the seeds can be composed of indehiscence fruit such as maize, rice, sunflower.	Thailand	
23.	21	Substantive	<p>grain(as a commodityclass) A commodity class for seedsSeeds (in the botanical sense)intended for processing or consumption, butand not for planting-(see seeds)</p> <p>seeds (as a commodity class) A commodity class for seedsSeeds (in the botanical sense) for plantingor intended for planting, butand not for processing or consumption or processing(see</p>	This is required for clarification of the term used in both definitions. This is similar to the definition for 'bark in the botanical sense'	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda	

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country	Steward's Response				
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>grain</td> </tr> </table> <p>There is need for a definition of ' seeds (in the botanical sense)'</p>		grain					
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24.	21	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>grain(as a commodity class)</td> <td>A commodity class for seedsSeeds (in the botanical sense)intended for processing or consumption, butand not for planting(see seeds)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>seeds (as a commodity class)</td> <td>A commodity class for seedsSeeds (in the botanical sense) for plantingorintended for planting, butand not for processing or consumptionor processing(see grain)</td> </tr> </table>	grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds)	seeds (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting or intended for planting, but and not for processing or consumption or processing (see grain)	The same concern the three strategic experts brought up at the SC meeting last year is still an issue after this revision, namely, that the definition applies to coffee beans, coconuts, cloves, nuts, and poppy seeds, and other products that we do not normally associate with grains in trade. The proposed wording does not resolve this issue. We realize that the TPG has already discussed this issue. We suggest that when the draft ISPM on grain is developed, we narrow the scope to only cereal, oil seed, and pulses, as was recommended by the strategic experts at the 2013 November SC meeting.	United States of America	
grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds)									
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grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds)									
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grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds)									
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28.	21	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>grain (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)</td> <td>Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) <u>dépourvu de pouvoir germinatif</u>, destinées à transformer ou à consommer la consommation ou la transformation, mais non pas à planter la plantation (voir semences)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>semences (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)</td> <td>Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) à semer ou destinées à la plantation et mais non pas à transformer la</td> </tr> </table>	grain (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)	Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) <u>dépourvu de pouvoir germinatif</u> , destinées à transformer ou à consommer la consommation ou la transformation, mais non pas à planter la plantation (voir semences)	semences (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)	Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) à semer ou destinées à la plantation et mais non pas à transformer la	La manutention différente peut conduire à la germination des grains et par conséquent deviennent semences même si ce n'était pas l'usage prévu lors de l'importation	Gabon	
grain (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)	Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) <u>dépourvu de pouvoir germinatif</u> , destinées à transformer ou à consommer la consommation ou la transformation, mais non pas à planter la plantation (voir semences)									
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			consommation ou ni à consommer (voir grain)							
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grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds)									
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31.	21	Translation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>grain (as a commodity class)</td> <td>A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds)</td> </tr> </table>	grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds)	"Grain (as a commodity class)" should be translated into Spanish as "grano (como clase de producto)". "Seed (as a commodity class)" should be translated into Spanish as "Semillas (como clase de producto)". "Processing" should be translated into Spanish as "Procesamiento".	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica			
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33.	21	Translation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>grain (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)</td> <td>Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) destinées à transformer ou à consommer la consommation ou la transformation et mais non pas à planter la plantation (voir semences)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>semences (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)</td> <td>Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) à semer ou destinées à la plantation et mais non pas à transformer la consommation ou ni à consommer (voir grain)</td> </tr> </table>	grain (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)	Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) destinées à transformer ou à consommer la consommation ou la transformation et mais non pas à planter la plantation (voir semences)	semences (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)	Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) à semer ou destinées à la plantation et mais non pas à transformer la consommation ou ni à consommer (voir grain)	Problème de traduction car on ne dit pas planter les graines mais plutôt semer	Gabon	
grain (en tant que catégorie de marchandises)	Catégorie de marchandises correspondant aux graines Graines (au sens botanique) destinées à transformer ou à consommer la consommation ou la transformation et mais non pas à planter la plantation (voir semences)									
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34.	27	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>mark</td> <td>An official stamp sign, symbol or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.</td> </tr> </table>	mark	An official stamp sign, symbol or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.	Indonesia propose to use sign instead of stamp as it has broader meaning that can cover other official symbols/mark which internationally recognized	Indonesia			
mark	An official stamp sign, symbol or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.									

(1 July - 30 November 2014)

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35.	27	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>mark</td> <td>An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.</td> </tr> </table>	mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.	Agree with proposed revision	Trinidad and Tobago	
mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.							
36.	27	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>mark (as phytosanitary indicator)</td> <td>An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.</td> </tr> </table>	mark (as phytosanitary indicator)	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.	The term "mark" is translated to Spanish like "marca", and "brand" is translated as "marca" too, due this, is convenient to introduce an explanation for disambiguation and avoid future confusion	OIRSA	
mark (as phytosanitary indicator)	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.							
37.	27	Technical	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>mark</td> <td>An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures <u>measures</u> have been applied.</td> </tr> </table>	mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures <u>measures</u> have been applied.	The mark identifies that WPM was subjected to the approved measures. ISPM 15 describes internationally accepted measures that may be applied to WPM by all countries to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of most quarantine pests associated with that material. WPM subjected to the approved measures shall be identified by application of an official mark.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina	
mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures <u>measures</u> have been applied.							
38.	27	Technical	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>mark</td> <td>An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures <u>measures</u> have been applied.</td> </tr> </table>	mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures <u>measures</u> have been applied.	The mark identifies that WPM was subjected to the approved measures (e.g. heat treatment, MB treatment). ISPM 15 describes internationally accepted measures that may be applied to WPM by all countries to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of most quarantine pests associated with that material. WPM subjected to the approved measures shall be identified by application of an official mark.	Chile, Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica	
mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures <u>measures</u> have been applied.							
39.	27	Translation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>mark</td> <td>An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.</td> </tr> </table>	mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.	"attest" should be translated into Spanish as "avaluar" (Consistency with translation in ISPM 12)	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina	
mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.							
40.	27	Translation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>mark</td> <td>An official stamp or brand,</td> </tr> </table>	mark	An official stamp or brand,	"Certain" should be translated as "determinados" "To attest" should be translated as "avaluar"	Chile, Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica	
mark	An official stamp or brand,							

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country	Steward's Response
			internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied.			
41.	33	Substantive	visual examination The physical examination of plants, plant products , or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope, to detect pest or contaminants to detect pests or contaminants , without testing or processing testing or processing	Indonesia would like to maintain “to detect pests or contaminants” because physical examination sometimes can also be carried out for other purposes such as check for the quality or performance	Indonesia	
42.	33	Substantive	visual examination The physical examination of plants, plant products , or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope, to detect pests or contaminants to detect pests or contaminants , without testing or processing testing or processing	Agree with proposed changes	Trinidad and Tobago	
43.	33	Substantive	visual examination The physical examination of plants, plant products , or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope, to detect pests or contaminants to detect pests or contaminants , without testing or processing testing or processing	South Africa is in agreement with the proposed definition. However, we would like to propose the inclusion of the term ‘contaminants’ under definition of inspection because contaminants may harbour pests and organisms and may have an impact on agriculture biodiversity and the environment.	South Africa	
44.	33	Technical	visual examination The physical examination without processing of plants, plant products , or other regulated articles using e.g. the unaided eye, lens or stereoscope or microscope , to detect pests or contaminants without testing or processing	EPPO suggested that definitions of “visual examination” “testing” and “inspection” need to be looked at together to ensure that they are consistent and useful. If that suggestion is not accepted a number of other points should be noted: A stereoscope is different from a microscope. Some forms of testing may be carried out in the field as well as in a laboratory The key difference between inspection and testing is the degree of processing required (e.g. immunofluorescence tests actually conclude with a visual examination under a	EPPO, Georgia, Serbia	

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country	Steward's Response		
45.	33	Technical	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>visual examination</td> <td>The physical examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope, to detect pests or contaminants, without testing or processing</td> </tr> </table>	visual examination	The physical examination of plants, plant products , or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope, to detect pests or contaminants , without testing or processing	<p>microscope)</p> <p>As regards the definition of 'visual examination': Do not change now, return to SC/TPG to look at the definitions of "visual examination" "testing" and "inspection" to ensure that they are consistent and useful. To that end, the following may be useful: A stereoscope is different from, and possibly more relevant to inspection than a microscope. Some forms of testing may be carried out in the field as well as in a laboratory The key difference between inspection and testing is the degree of processing required (e.g. immunofluorescence tests actually conclude with a visual examination under a microscope).</p>	European Union	
visual examination	The physical examination of plants, plant products , or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope, to detect pests or contaminants , without testing or processing							
46.	39	Editorial	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>wood (as a commodity class)</td> <td>A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material.</td> </tr> </table>	wood (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	Since commodity already presented in bracket therefore "commodities such as" can be removed from the definition	Indonesia	
wood (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .							
47.	39	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>wood (as a commodity class)</td> <td>A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, firewood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark, furniture made of non-processed wood, excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material.</td> </tr> </table>	wood (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, firewood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , furniture made of non-processed wood, excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	1.) " Processed wood material" should not be excluded from definition as it is controversial then with standard project 'International movement of wood' (para 7) which encloses processed wood material. Definition should make things clearer, otherwise there are no reasons to have definition. 2.) Firewood is a good example and should be added as it is not obligatory under wood residues or wood waste. It can be separately specially made product. Without special knowledge it is hard to understand whether firewood is enclosed. 3.) It is explained in definition explanation that "furniture made of non-processed wood" would fall under this commodity class, but by reading definition alone it is not clear.	Latvia	
wood (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, firewood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , furniture made of non-processed wood, excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .							
48.	39	Substantive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>wood (as a commodity class)</td> <td>A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips, or dunnage and wood waste and processed wood material,</td> </tr> </table>	wood (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips, or dunnage and wood waste and processed wood material,	To include processed wood material and bamboo products under wood as a commodity class	Viet Nam	
wood (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips, or dunnage and wood waste and processed wood material,							

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country	Steward's Response
			with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and bamboo products processed wood material .			
49.	39	Substantive	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Commodities of wood including such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	It was recognized by EPPO that this definition is imperfect, because it is not exhaustive. Examples were therefore acceptable, particularly because the examples given are likely to cover a large proportion of consignments. In the amended definition, and the possible alternative there is an element of circularity "wood = wood", but using a botanical definition is complicated by the trade and use of "wood like" materials from palm trees and bamboo	EPPO, Georgia, Serbia, Algeria	
50.	39	Substantive	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage processed wood material and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and bamboo products processed wood material .	The term "processes wood material" has been covered by the scope of draft ISPM: International movement of wood. Therefore, this term should not be excluded from the definition of wood (as commodity class). Moreover, the term "processes wood material" itself is also defined as wood. The word "bamboo products" should be added as an exclusion because they are defined as non wood forest products.	Thailand	
51.	39	Substantive	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	The US likes the revision as it specifies what is excluded, but the term "wood waste" is confusing. This definition seems to be inconsistent with the standard on the international movement of wood because that document refers to "wood residue" as the waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article, while this definition refers to it as "wood waste". Also such broad categories like "waste" can lead to misunderstanding what is included under "waste".	United States of America	
52.	39	Substantive	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Commodities of wood including such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with	The EU believe (similarly to EPPO) that this definition is imperfect, because it is not exhaustive. Examples were therefore acceptable, particularly because the examples given are likely to cover a large proportion of consignments. In the amended definition, and the	European Union	

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country	Steward's Response
			or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	possible alternative there is an element of circularity "wood = wood", but using a botanical definition is complicated by the trade and use of "wood like" materials from palm trees and bamboo.		
53.	39	Substantive	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	Agree with the proposed revision	Trinidad and Tobago	
54.	39	Substantive	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, processed wood material and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material, bamboo products .	To include processed wood material & bamboo product under wood as a commodity class.	Korea, Republic of	
55.	39	Technical	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Product of the solid part of the trees, including Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	Due the lack of a botanical definition of "wood" in the Glossary, it is considered appropriate to include a short botanical description thereon	OIRSA	
56.	39	Translation	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	"Commodity" should be translated into Spanish as "Producto"	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina	
57.	39	Translation	wood (as a commodity class) A commodity class for Commodities	"commodity" should be translated into Spanish as "producto". "wood chips" is wrongly translated into	Chile, Mexico, OIRSA, Costa Rica	

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country	Steward's Response		
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 330 602 480">commodity class)</td> <td data-bbox="602 330 1037 480">such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material.</td> </tr> </table>	commodity class)	such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .	Spanish as "virtuta". "Viruta" is Spanish is a product obtained by wood shaving. The term "wood chip" can not be directly translated into Spanish without mentioning the obtaining process. The term "madera picada" could be more appropriate translation for "wood chip".		
commodity class)	such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste, with or without bark , excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material .							