



2006-004: Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
1.	G	Editorial	<u>1) "Used vehicles, machinery and equipment" -> change to "used equipment" for all of the text, after giving an explanation.</u> <u>2) "Importing country" -> change to "country of destination" for all of the text.</u> <u>3) "Exporting country" -> change to "country of origin" for all of the text.</u>	1. The text is cumbersome in places - numerous repetitions of "Used vehicles, machinery and equipment". This has been changed throughout the text by the phrase "used equipment". However, in the case of military used vehicles, machinery and equipment this has not been done to create a clear distinction. 2.Importing country is inappropriate for this standard. In the case of relocation import does not occur. Therefore to be changed throughout the standard to country of destination. 3. Same rationale as for 2.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia
2.	G	Substantive	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Georgia, APPPC
3.	G	Substantive	<u>The Regional IPPC Workshop for the Near East recommends to have guidelines developed includes a protocol for cleaning/desinfecation measures instead of ISPM.</u> <u>From paragraph 44 to 90 there are basic data could be used for developing the protocol.</u>	The Regional IPPC Workshop for the Near East noticed the complexity of having this ISPM approved due to the difficulties associated with conducting PRA for the regulated articles covered by the ISPM.	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
4.	G	Substantive	<u>The purpose of this standard is to control the cleanliness of used vehicles, machinery and equipment because they could be a pathway of quarantine pests or regulated articles unintentionally. The consideration of this draft should be conducted in the same manner as the draft ISPM on sea containers, especially in term of certification system (the certification by conformity assessment body (CAB). This certification system will ensure the cleanliness by the implementation of phytosanitary measures effectively and will also decrease work load of quarantine officers by only inspecting through document.</u>	-	Thailand

(1 July - 30 November 2014)

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5.	G	Substantive	<u>There needs to be consistency in the use of the words 'measures' and 'procedures'. They are used interchangeably and are inconsistent with the definitions in the Glossary. E.g. paragraphs 7, 26, 49.</u>	There is need for consistency in the use of the terms	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
6.	G	Substantive		Roles and responsibilities should be defined in the document more clearly.	United States of America
7.	G	Substantive	<p><u>We are concerned about the methodology to be used and the impracticability of conducting PRA for used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Such PRA would not concentrate on particular pests present at origin, but rather the ability of used vehicles, machinery and equipment to be a pathway for the introduction of pests.</u></p> <p><u>According to SC 2014 May Report "The section on phytosanitary measures was changed to measures alone because some actions may not be carried out officially (e.g. cleaning). However, it was decided to continue to use the term treatments even if in all cases they were not official." As a consequence of this change, Section 2 of the draft was modified in order to refer only to "measures". However the Scope of the draft and some paragraphs (e.g. 26, 30, 37, 43 and 130) refer to and describe "phytosanitary measures". "Measures" are described in Section 2, being in fact the phytosanitary measures mentioned in the Scope. Considering this draft is going to be an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measure, its content should refer to phytosanitary measures. Finally, some measures may not be carried out officially, but the NPPO may authorize the application of such measures in order to attest that they were applied making them official. For these reasons the use of the terms measure/phytosanitary measure should be revised throughout the draft and the term measure should be replaced by the term phytosanitary measure in paragraphs 21, 22, 44, 45 and 49.</u></p> <p><u>Treatments are mentioned in general in paragraphs 60 to 63. We suggest including some reference information (e.g. bibliography) regarding available treatments that could be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment (e.g. products commonly used, doses, etc).</u></p> <p><u>The draft text does not distinguish between actions to be carried out in the importing country from those in the exporting country, therefore responsibilities should be clarified throughout the standard. It is considered that the NPPO of the exporting country has the</u></p>	See "comments"	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica

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			<p><u>main responsibility for attesting cleanliness of used vehicles.</u></p> <p><u>The term horticulture is covered by the term agriculture, therefore text should be amended to delete this term and keep only the term agriculture.</u></p> <p><u>Translation into Spanish should be revised throughout text. Glossary terms such as "commodity" and "spread" are wrongly translated. "Movement" should be translated as "Movimiento". "Management" should be translated as "manejo". "Soil" should be translated as "suelo". We are concerned and we insist with these translation problems, which is a recurrent issue in the drafts going to member consultation, which include even the wrong translation of glossary terms.</u></p> <p><u>In addition to translation issues, Spanish version has a number of editorial issues that should be revised (e.g articles used at the beginning of each bullet in paragraphs 38 to 42 should be deleted)</u></p> <p><u>We suggest deleting Appendix 1 regarding Guidance for the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment because guidance for all types of used vehicles, machinery and equipment is already given in the core text of the draft and Appendixes 2 and 3. In addition Appendix 1 does not provide relevant additional information.</u></p> <p><u>Regarding Appendix 2 we propose to modify the title to indicate that this Appendix provide examples of pests that could contaminate the used vehicles, machinery and equipment. In relation to Appendix 3 (para 131) we make the following general comments: 1. Category of used vehicles: we suggest adding "machinery for soil preparation" to the first category mentioned in the table and deleting references to tools because they are not mentioned in the core text. 2. Examples of measures: some measures included in the core text are not mentioned in the table and they should be included (e.g. compressed air) we suggest using the term "thermal treatment" when referring to both cold and heat treatment. 3. Verification procedures: we suggest to delete "photographic evidence" and "importer declaration" as per comments in para 82. We also suggest using the term "authorization" instead of "accreditation" because it is a more appropriated term.</u></p> <p>v</p>		
8.	G	Substantive	<p><u>We are concerned about the methodology to be used and the impracticability of conducting PRA for used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Such PRA would not</u></p>	We are concerned about the methodology to be used and the	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile,

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			<p><u>concentrate on particular pests present at origin, but rather the ability of used vehicles, machinery and equipment to be a pathway for the introduction of pests.</u></p> <p><u>According to SC 2014 May Report "The section on phytosanitary measures was changed to measures alone because some actions may not be carried out officially (e.g. cleaning). However, it was decided to continue to use the term treatments even if in all cases they were not official." As a consequence of this change, Section 2 of the draft was modified in order to refer only to "measures". However the Scope of the draft and some paragraphs (e.g. 26, 30, 37, 43 and 130) refer to and describe "phytosanitary measures". "Measures" are described in Section 2, being in fact the phytosanitary measures mentioned in the Scope. Considering this draft is going to be an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measure, its content should refer to phytosanitary measures. Finally, some measures may not be carried out officially, but the NPPO may authorize the application of such measures in order to attest that they were applied making them official. For these reasons the use of the terms measure/phytosanitary measure should be revised throughout the draft and the term measure should be replaced by the term phytosanitary measure in paragraphs 21, 22, 44, 45 and 49.</u></p>	<p>impracticability of conducting PRA for used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Such PRA would not concentrate on particular pests present at origin, but rather the ability of used vehicles, machinery and equipment to be a pathway for the introduction of pests. According to SC 2014 May Report "The section on phytosanitary measures was changed to measures alone because some actions may not be carried out officially (e.g. cleaning). However, it was decided to continue to use the term treatments even if in all cases they were not official." As a consequence of this change, Section 2 of the draft was modified in order to refer only to "measures". However the Scope of the draft and some paragraphs (e.g. 26, 30, 37, 43 and 130) refer to and describe "phytosanitary measures". "Measures" are described in Section 2, being in fact the phytosanitary measures mentioned in the Scope. Considering this draft is going to be an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measure, its content should refer to phytosanitary measures. Finally, some measures may not be carried out officially, but the NPPO may authorize the application of such measures in order to attest that they were applied making them official. For these reasons the use of the terms measure/phytosanitary measure should be revised throughout the draft</p>	Argentina

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				and the term measure should be replaced by the term phytosanitary measure in paragraphs 21, 22, 44, 45 and 49.	
9.	G	Substantive	<p><u>There needs to be consistency in the use of the words 'measures' and 'procedures'. They are used interchangeably and are inconsistent with the definitions in the Glossary. E.g. paragraphs 7, 26, 49.</u></p> <p><u>With regard with Appendix 1 it is suggested that meetings should be held between the military and NPPOs</u></p> <p><u>With regards to Appendix 3 there was a concern that the ranking of the categories of articles was not reflective of the country situation, it is suggested to remove all references to ranking</u></p>	There is need for consistency in the use of the terms To foster a common understanding on phytosanitary requirements All countries do not have the same ranking for the different of used machinery, equipment and vehicles.	Trinidad and Tobago
10.	G	Substantive	<u>This standard should include new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Changes have been proposed throughout the document, including the risk table to reflect this change.</u>	Dependent on storage conditions in the exporting country, new vehicles can also have a risk of introducing pests into the importing country. It needs to be made clear that used vehicles are a much greater risk due to their increased exposure to contamination sources, but without the inclusion of new vehicles, this is a part standard. Australia is facing ongoing issues with new vehicles and machinery arriving in Australia with contamination from risk material such as weed seeds and moth egg sacs. This coupled with the high number of imports, has Australia reviewing inspection processes for these vehicles.	Australia
11.	G	Technical	<u>Appendix 1 should be deleted because guidance for all types of used VME is already given in core ISPM and in Appendix 2 and 3. Besides, the text of Appendix 1 does not add relevant additional information in relation to this type of used VME. However, we made some comments to improve such text.</u>	Appendix 1 should be deleted because guidance for all types of used VME is already given in core ISPM and in Appendix 2 and 3. Besides, the text of Appendix 1 does not add relevant additional information in relation to this type of used VME. However, we made	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina

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				some comments to improve such text.	
12.	G	Translation	<p><u>Translation into Spanish should be revised throughout text. Glossary terms such as "commodity" and "spread" are wrongly translated. "Movement" should be translated as "Movimiento". "Management" should be translated as "manejo". "Soil" should be translated as "suelo". We are concerned and we insist with these translation problems, which is a recurrent issue in the drafts going to member consultation, which include even the wrong translation of glossary terms.</u></p> <p><u>In addition to translation issues, Spanish version has a number of editorial issues that should be revised (e.g articles used at the beginning of each bullet in paragraphs 38 to 42 should be deleted)</u></p>	Translation into Spanish should be revised throughout text. Glossary terms such as "commodity" and "spread" are wrongly translated. "Movement" should be translated as "Movimiento". "Management" should be translated as "manejo". "Soil" should be translated as "suelo". We are concerned and we insist with these translation problems, which is a recurrent issue in the drafts going to member consultation, which include even the wrong translation of glossary terms. In addition to translation issues, Spanish version has a number of editorial issues that should be revised (e.g articles used at the beginning of each bullet in paragraphs 38 to 42 should be deleted)	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
13.	1	Substantive	Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	Please see justification in Australia General comment. Removal of the word 'used' in the title makes the standard inclusive of new vehicles, machinery and equipment	Australia
14.	1	Technical	Draft ISPM: International movement of used <u>imported</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	New imported vehicle present the same risk as used vehicles Equipment need to be defined	New Caledonia*
15.	1	Translation	Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	"movement" should be translated to Spanish like "movimiento" or "movilización"	OIRSA
16.	7	Editorial	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary	Clearer with an additional comma in the last sentence (last line).	EPPO, European Union, Georgia,

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			measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management, and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.		Algeria, Serbia
17.	7	Editorial	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture , earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	Horticulture is part of agriculture and no need to put it again separately	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
18.	7	Editorial	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	Suggest removing because "categorization" is not outlined in the text.	United States of America
19.	7	Editorial	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in for example , agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	The phrase "for example" is suggested because this is not an exclusive list of uses.	Canada
20.	7	Editorial	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	To clarify.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
21.	7	Editorial	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	Better wording.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
22.	7	Substantive	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management, <u>to aquatic vehicles such as boats on trailers</u> , and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	Please add reference to aquatic vehicles within the scope. The standard should include aquatic vehicles (e.g. boats on trailers), as these would be a pathway for aquatic plants, which are included in the scope of the IPPC: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/governance/cpm-recommendations/ippc-aquatic-plants .	Canada

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23.	7	Substantive	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that should may be applied to <u>high risk regulated articles such as</u> used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	It is suggested that this standard requires measures to be applied to the high risk regulated articles identified - rather than having to develop an PRA before measures can be applied.	New Zealand
24.	7	Substantive	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment — as well as general used vehicles.	It is necessary to mention all categories mentioned in the Appendix 3.	Korea, Republic of
25.	7	Substantive	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment — as well as general used vehicles.	It is necessary to mention all categories included in Appendix 3.	OIRSA
26.	7	Substantive	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture , earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	Propose the deletion of 'horticulture', the reason being that agriculture includes horticulture.	South Africa
27.	7	Substantive	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
28.	7	Technical	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, <u>construction, industrial purposes</u> , earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, <u>including those moved under their own motive power over international borders</u> ers .	1) For consistency with para 28. 2) There are used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, waste management and military moved under their own motive power that could pose pest risk when moving over international borders (for instance, tractors, sprayers, harvesters).	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica

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29.	7	Technical	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>, including those moved under their own motive power over international borders.</u>	There are used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, waste management and military moved under their own motive power that could pose pest risk when moving over international borders (for instance, tractors, sprayers, harvesters).	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
30.	7	Translation	This standard identifies and categorizes pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. It describes phytosanitary measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining and waste management and to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.	"Identifies" should be translated into Spanish as "identifica". "Categorizes" should be translated into Spanish as "categoriza". "Management" should be translated into Spanish as "manejo". "Waste" should be translated into Spanish as "residuo"	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
31.	8	Editorial	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances <u>when</u> moving <u>internationally</u> under their own motive power over international borders.	Clearer English	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
32.	8	Editorial	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances <u>when</u> moving <u>internationally</u> under their own motive power over international borders.	Clearer English	European Union
33.	8	Substantive	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	What about recreational vehicles (RVs) crossing borders? RVs are associated with some very damaging forest pests, such as Gypsy Moths. Suggest to delete this sentence and add in the text of the standard, some wording to consider RV and other high risk vehicles.	United States of America
34.	8	Substantive	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	Delete the sentence. Canada considered the SC report's statement on this paragraph: "Vehicles driven across borders had been generally considered to be a lower pest risk by the EWG and hence had been excluded from the standard. This may	Canada

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				not always be the case and other factors, such as origin, previous use and storage, may affect the pest risk." but Canada still believes that vehicles moving under their own motive power pose sufficient pest risk to be within scope of this standard and as such suggests removing this paragraph. If the vehicles are intended to come in contact with soil in the country of import (e.g. dump trucks, construction equipment, combines, military equipment) they would clearly be subject to the standard.	
35.	8	Technical	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	Refers to land borders and is not fully applicable to the case of island countries.	New Caledonia*
36.	8	Technical	This standard does not cover vehicles (e.g. cars or trucks) or other conveyances (e.g. trains) moving under their own motive power over international borders.	The addition of examples in brackets for vehicles and conveyances is thought to clarify the differences in these terms.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia
37.	8	Technical	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders.	1- More clarification is required about why the conveyances with motive power are excluded from the standard 2- We suggest to add to the standard the vehicles transporting the agricultural goods used in international trade	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
38.	8	Technical	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders <u>that are not utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, waste management and military (e.g. tourism, tourist transit, commercial transport, etc).</u>	Text modified as a consequence of comment in Para 7 because there are vehicles and machinery moved under their own motive power that should be covered by this standard.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
39.	8	Technical	This standard does not cover vehicles or other conveyances moving under their own motive power over international borders <u>that are not utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, waste management and military.</u>	Text modified as a consequence of comment in Para 7 because there are vehicles and machinery moved under their own motive power that should be covered by this standard.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina

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40.	9	Translation	References	"References" should be translated as "referencias"	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
41.	9	Translation	References	"References" should be translated into Spanish as "referencias".	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
42.	11	Editorial	ISPM 2. 2007. Framework for pest risk analysis. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Treatments should not be the result of a PRA and therefore this citation is no longer required.	Australia
43.	13	Editorial	ISPM 11. 2013. Post risk analysis for quarantine pests. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	As we are recommending that treatments are not a result of a PRA, this citation is no longer required.	Australia
44.	15	Editorial	ISPM 15. 2009. Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Reference deleted because of the change proposed in Para 113.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
45.	20	Substantive	Outline of Requirements	If the recommendation that there are high risk regulated articles that need treatment is accepted, then the Outline of Requirements will need to be amended. That would be a good idea anyway, as an outline is meant to resemble an abstract not a contents list.	New Zealand
46.	21	Editorial	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used imported vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	As the title has been changed, there is a need to delete the term "used" and substitute by "imported" all over the text.	New Caledonia*
47.	21	Editorial	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural and , forestry and horticultural	- Horticulture removed, because it's included under agriculture term.	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco

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			vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.		
48.	21	Editorial	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	Deleted in order to avoid redundancy because the vehicles, machinery and equipment covered by this ISPM is already mentioned in the Scope.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
49.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests <u>(include seeds and plants as pests)</u> , plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	Clarify the term pests in this case	Viet Nam
50.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated. <u>Based on PRA, NPPOs may described measures that should be applied to used equipment. To manage pest risks presented by used equipment NPPOs may established to verify that cleaning or treatments have been carried out. In case of cleaning upon arrival, NPPOs may requirements for cleaning and waste disposal facilities.</u>	Addition of three sentences to paragraph 21 intends to add the need that PRA is to be carried out. In addition various types of requirements mentioned making para 22-25 superfluous.	EPPO, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
51.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and <u>plant propagation materials</u> plants for planting . Used agricultural, and forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	1. The term "plant for planting" means plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted. In this case, this term is not suitable to be used as contaminated article associated with used vehicles, machinery or equipment. The term "plant propagation materials" or "plant materials" (such as rhizome or bulk of plant as pest) may be used for	Thailand

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				better clarification. 2.The term "horticultural" is the branch of agriculture.	
52.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying these <u>complying with these</u> measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	This is to make the statement consistent with the definition for 'measures' in the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms.	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
53.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, <u>and seeds and plants for planting. These articles, when used for agricultural, forestry and horticultural</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	Regarding the deletion of "plants for planting" , as defined in the Glossary, plants for planting are intended for planting and should not be considered as contaminants. On the other hand, pests may be introduced with plant debris. Rest of paragraph modified for clarity.	United States of America
54.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as <u>needed to reduce pest risk related to</u> practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated. <u>Used recreational vehicles, machinery and equipment also pose a pest risk, because often they are used outdoors and stored outdoors.</u>	1. The term "practically possible" is too subjective. Instead, we suggest text that describes the outcome that we are trying to achieve "needed to reduce the pest risk related to" soil, pests... 2. We suggest a new sentence at the end of the paragraph that describes the pest risk of used recreational vehicles to align with the previous two sentences which describe the pest risk of other categories of used vehicles.	Canada
55.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated. <u>Based on PRA, NPPOs may describe measures that should be applied to used equipment. To manage pest risks presented by used equipment NPPOs may establi</u>	Addition of three sentences to paragraph 21 intends to add the need that PRA is to be carried out. In addition, various types of requirements mentioned making para 22-25 superfluous.	European Union

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			<u>sh phytosanitary measures such as cleaning and treatments. Verification procedures may be established to verify that cleaning or treatments have been carried out. In case of cleaning upon arrival NPPOs may establish minimum requirements for cleaning and waste disposal facilities.</u>		
56.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting . Used agricultural <u>and</u> , forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	Propose the deletion of 'for planting' the reason being that it is unnecessary to the context of paragraph 21. Please also refer to the definition of 'plant for planting' as defined in ISPM 5. Propose the deletion of 'horticulture', the reason being that agriculture includes horticulture. Insertion of 'and' for clarity purposes.	South Africa
57.	21	Substantive	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
58.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated. <u>Wood packaging material associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009.</u>	Wood packaging material may be used in international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment.	China
59.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used <u>vehicles, machinery and equipment (hereafter referred to as "used equipment") may be contaminated with pests. Agricultural, forestry and horticultural</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	1. The style of the paragraph has been changed to reflect current practise in writing "Outline of Requirements" : deletion of ('This standard describes...'). 2. Inclusion of a bracket to introduce the term "used equipment" to be used throughout the text (see comment 1). 3. Deletion of the second sentence: The use of the word 'clean' is unnecessary,	EPPO, Georgia

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				ambiguous and controversial, and in any case not used in the core text. 4. The word "more" has been deleted to avoid a qualifying statement about pest risk.	
60.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants as contaminant for planting . Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	For consistency with the other paragraphs of the ISPM	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
61.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used <u>vehicles, machinery and equipment (hereafter referred to as "used equipment") may be contaminated with pests.</u> A gricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	1. The style of the paragraph has been changed to reflect current practise in writing "Outline of Requirements" : deletion of ('This standard describes...'). 2. Deletion of the second sentence: The use of the word 'clean' is unnecessary, ambiguous and controversial, and in any case not used in the core text. 3. Inclusion of a bracket to introduce the term "used equipment" to be used throughout the text (see the General comment from the EU). 4. The word "more" has been deleted to avoid a qualifying statement about pest risk.	European Union
62.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and <u>other</u> plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to <u>be contaminated by carry</u> contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	1. After application of the measures described used vehicles should be clean. The expression "as free as practically possible" is not precise. 2. Other is added because according ISPM 5 plant for planting include seeds. 3. The main risk posed by vehicles, equipment and machinery is "contamination". So this change is proposed to be consistent with the term "contamination" as defined in ISPM 5.	Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
63.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to be contaminated by carry <u>contaminating</u> pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	1. After application of the measures described used vehicles should be clean. The expression "as free as practically possible" is not precise. 2. The main risk posed by vehicles, equipment and machinery is "contamination". So this change is proposed to be consistent with the term "contamination" as defined in ISPM 5.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
64.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used <u>vehicles, machinery and equipment (hereafter referred to as "used equipment") may be contaminated with pests. Used</u> agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	1. The style of the paragraph has been changed to reflect current practise in writing "Outline of Requirements" : deletion of ('This standard describes...'). 2. Inclusion of a bracket to introduce the term "used equipment" to be used throughout the text (see comment 1). 3. Deletion of the second sentence: The use of the word 'clean' is unnecessary, ambiguous and controversial, and in any case not used in the core text. 4. The word "more" has been deleted to avoid a qualifying statement about pest risk.	Norway
65.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting <u>(ISPM 12)</u> . Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	text is in conformity with the certifying statement in Phytosanitary certificate and ISPM 12.	Ghana
66.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and <u>other</u> plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to be contaminated by carry <u>contaminating</u> pests <u>or other regulated articles</u> . Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be	1. After application of the measures described used vehicles should be clean. The expression "as free as practically possible" is not precise. 2. Other is added because according ISPM 5 plant for planting include seeds. 3. The main risk posed by	OIRSA

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			contaminated.	vehicles, equipment and machinery is "contamination". So this change is proposed to be consistent with the term "contamination" as defined in ISPM 5.	
67.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used vehicles, machinery and equipment (hereafter referred to as "used equipment") may be contaminated with pests. Agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	1. The style of the paragraph has been changed to reflect current practise in writing "Outline of Requirements" : deletion of ('This standard describes...'). 2. Inclusion of a bracket to introduce the term "used equipment" to be used throughout the text (see comment 1). 3. Deletion of the second sentence: The use of the word 'clean' is unnecessary, ambiguous and controversial, and in any case not used in the core text. 4. The word "more" has been deleted to avoid a qualifying statement about pest risk.	Serbia
68.	21	Technical	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	Whilst there is the possibility of whole plants being moved in this way, the intended use of these plants is not for planting. The second statement indicates some vehicles are more likely to be contaminated than the others and does not add any value as all the used machinery and equipment carry a risk and may have to be treated to minimise the risk of importation.	Australia
69.	21	Translation	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	"after applying" should be traslanted into Spanish as "despues de la aplicación". "Soil" should traslanted into Spanish as "suelo".	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
70.	21	Translation	This standard describes measures that may be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment. After applying those measures, used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be considered clean; that is, as free as practically possible from soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting. Used agricultural, forestry and horticultural vehicles, machinery and equipment are particularly likely to carry contaminating pests. Used earth moving machinery, surface mining equipment and waste management vehicles are also more likely to be contaminated.	"Management" should be translated to Spanish as "Manejo". "after applying" should be translated into Spanish as "después de la aplicación". "Soil" should be translated into Spanish as "suelo".	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
71.	22	Editorial	This standard describes three main groups of measures:	The same paragraph 45	Viet Nam
72.	22	Editorial	This standard describes three main groups of measures:	The same text appears again in [45], where it belongs better. See also comment n°6.	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
73.	22	Editorial	This standard describes three main groups of <u>phytosanitary</u> measures:	Refer to ISPM 5, which indicates that phytosanitary measures prevent the introduction of QPests and don't see a conflict of having vehicles or machinery vs. plants. Therefore, we suggest incorporating "phytosanitary measures".	United States of America
74.	22	Editorial	This standard describes three main groups of measures:	The same text appears again in [45], where it belongs better. See also the substantive comment from the EU on para [21].	European Union
75.	23	Editorial	general treatments and contamination controls	The same paragraph 46	Viet Nam
76.	23	Editorial	1. general treatments and contamination controls	The same text appears again in [46], where it belongs better. See also comment 6	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
77.	23	Editorial	1. general treatments and contamination controls	The same text appears again in [46], where it belongs better. See also the substantive comment from the EU on para [21].	European Union
78.	23	Technical	1. general treatments and contamination controls	There are not "general treatments", just "treatments".	Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile,

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
					Argentina
79.	23	Technical	1. general treatments and prevention of contamination contamination controls	It is more accurate that the purpose is to prevent contamination rather than control it.	Australia
80.	24	Editorial	1. facilities and waste disposal requirements	The same paragraph 47	Viet Nam
81.	24	Editorial	1. facilities and waste disposal requirements	The same text appears again in [47], where it belongs better. See also comment 6	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
82.	24	Editorial	1. facilities and waste disposal requirements	The same text appears again in [47], where it belongs better. See also the substantive comment from the EU on para [21].	European Union
83.	25	Editorial	1. verification and checking procedures.	Delete "and checking" and refere to paragraph 81	New Caledonia*
84.	25	Editorial	1. verification and checking procedures.	The same paragraph 48	Viet Nam
85.	25	Editorial	1. verification and checking procedures.	The same text appears again in [48], where it belongs better. See also comment 6	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
86.	25	Editorial	1. verification and checking procedures.	The same text appears again in [48], where it belongs better. See also the substantive comment from the EU on para [21].	European Union
87.	25	Substantive	1. verification and checking procedures.	Delete wording "and checking". The term "checking" is not clearly understood, is not defined in ISPM 5, and appears to be inconsistently used throughout the standard (see paragraph 48). Canada suggests removing this term as a global change to the document. The term "verification procedures" seems to be	Canada

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				sufficient to describe this group of measures.	
88.	25	Technical	1. verification and checking procedures.	For consistency with para 48 and 81	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Belize, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
89.	25	Technical	1. verification and checking procedures.	Superfluous. Any checking procedure would be part of verification.	Australia
90.	26	Substantive	The standard also provides guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) working with the military on phytosanitary measures applicable to the deployment and redeployment of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment (Appendix 1).	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
91.	26	Technical	The standard also provides guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) working with the military on phytosanitary measures applicable to the deployment and redeployment of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment (Appendix 1). <u>NPPOs may cooperate with military authorities and encourage them to apply phytosanitary measures to used vehicles, machinery and equipment prior to deployment or redeployment.</u>	1. The style of the paragraph has been changed to reflect current practise in writing "Outline of Requirements" : deletion of ('This standard describes...'). 2. The sentence has also been changed to take account of the fact that cooperation with the military authorities is the key aspect and that this is a conditional activity.	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
92.	26	Technical	The standard also provides guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) working with the military on phytosanitary measures applicable to the deployment and redeployment of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment (Appendix 1). <u>NPPOs may cooperate with military authorities and encourage them to apply phytosanitary measures to used military vehicles, machinery and equipment prior to deployment or redeployment.</u>	1. The style of the paragraph has been changed to reflect current practise in writing "Outline of Requirements" : deletion of ('This standard describes...'). 2. The sentence has also been changed to take account of the fact that cooperation with the military authorities is the key aspect and that this is a conditional activity.	European Union
93.	26	Technical	<u>The standard provides guidance on non-compliance and emergency actions and</u> The standard also provides guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) working with the military on phytosanitary measures applicable to the deployment and	Non-compliance and emergency actions are mentioned in para 87.	Mexico, Uruguay, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			redeployment of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment (Appendix 1).		
94.	26	Technical	The standard also provides guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) working with the military on phytosanitary measures applicable to the <u>international</u> deployment and redeployment of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment (Appendix 1).	Qualify that it is international deployment. Deployment would cover redeployment as it is only relevant that the item is being deployed rather than whether it has been redeployed from another country or not.	Australia
95.	26	Translation	The standard also provides guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) working with the military on phytosanitary measures applicable to the deployment and redeployment of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment (Appendix 1).	"working with" should be translated into Spanish as "trabajando con". "deployment" should be translated into Spanish as "ubicación" and "redemption" as "reubicación".	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Belize, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
96.	28	Editorial	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also <u>include</u> be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, <u>these articles</u> y may have become contaminated with pests. <u>There are many places where pests could be found, such as grills, under windscreen wipers, empty water reservoirs, debris traps, weld plates and hoppers.</u> When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can <u>may</u> carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce <u>regulated</u> quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	The additional sentence provides an additional level of detail. "Regulated pests" includes both quarantine and regulated non-quarantine pests.	United States of America
97.	28	Editorial	Used vehicles, <u>military vehicles</u> , machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of <u>contracted</u> custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	Simplification of paragraph by adding military vehicles at the beginning. Custom harvesters is not a universally known term. Suggest replacing with 'contracted harvesters' as this explains what the harvesters do.	Australia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
98.	28	Substantive	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests <u>or regulated articles</u> . When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	To include possible contamination with regulated articles i.e soil.	China, Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
99.	28	Substantive	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, and forestry and horticulture , as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	Because horticulture inside agriculture	Viet Nam
100.	28	Substantive	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture , as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests <u>or regulated articles</u> . When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	1.The term "horticulture" in this standard should be deleted because horticulture is the branch of agriculture. 2.The phrase "or regulated articles" should be added in sentence 4 to state all sources of possibly contaminated subjects.	Thailand
101.	28	Substantive	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests <u>or regulated articles</u> . When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or	Suggest to add "regulated articles" to the 4th sentence after "pests", to indicate that the used vehicles may be contaminated with regulated articles, e.g. soil and plant debris, prior to export as well.	Canada

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			an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.		
102.	28	Substantive	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests <u>or regulated articles</u> . When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	For example, Soil is not a pest - but a regulated article	New Zealand
103.	28	Substantive	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in <u>industries such as</u> agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests <u>and other organisms</u> . When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	• Insertion of 'industries such as' for clarity purpose. • Propose the deletion of 'horticulture', reason being that agriculture includes horticulture. • Proposal to add 'and other organisms' in order to align it with paragraph 32 where it was indicated that it can include organisms related to biodiversity.	South Africa
104.	28	Substantive	Used <u>✓</u> Vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia

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Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
105.	28	Technical	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters <u>custom harvesters</u>) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	the term "custom harvesters" need clarification	New Caledonia*
106.	28	Technical	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants <u>for planting</u> as pests , and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	Consist with "soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting" in Para. 21 and 35 to avoid confusion; Secondly, "plant as pests" is included in "pests" according to the definition of 'pest' in ISPM 5. 'pest: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, plant pest is sometimes used for the term pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; revised CPM, 2012]'—ISPM5.	China
107.	28	Technical	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are <u>is being regulated articles frequently</u> traded or otherwise moved between countries <u>and regulated by some</u> . This they used equipment may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests . When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or for an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment may <u>can</u> carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country <u>of destination</u> . Depending on their use in the country of destination <u>import</u> , they may <u>be capable of</u> introducing quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas <u>where they are not already present</u> .	The paragraph has taken into account general changes in terminology (see comment 1). The concept of agricultural, forested and wilderness areas is thought to be slightly confusing. By adhering to the general area concept without further specification all types of areas are covered.	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Serbia
108.	28	Technical	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste	For consistency of other paragraphs	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco

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			management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as <u>contaminant pests</u> , and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.		
109.	28	Technical	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are is being regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries and regulated by some . They <u>used equipment</u> may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests . When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or for an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment may <u>can</u> carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country <u>of destination</u> . Depending on their use in the country of destination <u>import</u> , they may <u>be capable of</u> introducing quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas where they are not already present .	The paragraph has take into account general changes in terminology (see the General EU comment). The concept of agricultural, forested and wilderness areas is thought to be slightly confusing. By adhering to the general area concept without further specification all types of areas are covered.	European Union
110.	28	Technical	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and or horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with <u>quarantine</u> pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests , and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	1. Quarantine pests are the relevant pests. 2. "Plant as pests" are already included in the ISPM 5 term "pest". 3. Deleted text is considered in the previous sentence when it mentions the pest risk to the importing country	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Belize, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
111.	28	Technical	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use <u>or storage</u> before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they	Storage conditions can also influence contamination.	Australia

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			may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.		
112.	28	Translation	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment are regulated articles frequently traded or otherwise moved between countries. They may have been used in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, as well as for construction, industrial purposes, mining and waste management. They can also be used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Depending on their use before export, they may have become contaminated with pests. When moved internationally as either a traded commodity or an operational relocation (e.g. in the case of custom harvesters) the used vehicles, machinery and equipment can carry soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests, and they may therefore present a pest risk to the importing country. Depending on their use in the country of import, they may introduce quarantine pests to agricultural, forested, wilderness or other areas.	"Management" should be translated into Spanish as "manejo". "commodity" should be translated into Spanish as "producto". "Soil" should be translated into Spanish as "suelo". "Present" should be translated into Spanish as "presenta"	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Belize, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
113.	29	Editorial	Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are listed found in Appendix 2.	We propose to replace "found" by "listed"	Indonesia
114.	29	Substantive	Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are found in Appendix 2.	There are a number of important regulated pests for Canada, that are associated with used vehicles and soil, that are missing from Appendix 2. Suggest deleting Appendix 2 because it is neither exhaustive nor indicative.	Canada
115.	29	Substantive	Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are found in Appendix 2.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
116.	29	Technical	Examples of pests that may contaminate be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are found in Appendix 2.	Not all the examples given in Appendix 2 are widely known to be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Some of these pests could contaminate them, but there is not enough information regarding their introduction to new areas via movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
117.	29	Technical	Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are found in Appendix 2.	para 29 should be moved from Background section to Requirements section, e.g. to after para 35	Norway, EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
118.	30	Editorial	Harmonized Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risks associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement.	More appropriate for the pest risk section.	United States of America
119.	30	Editorial	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risks associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement.	To clarify	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
120.	30	Editorial	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risks associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement.	Better wording.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
121.	30	Technical	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risks associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement. <u>prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests.</u> <u>In case of transit of imported vehicle machinery and equipment ISPM n°25 consignments in transit is applicable.</u>	The word "safe" is not needed because the regulated article is not affected by the pest. Need to clarify on transit equipment	New Caledonia*
122.	30	Technical	This standard provides Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs on regarding the pest risks associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement.	A more neutral explanation of the contents of the standard.	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
123.	30	Technical	This standard provides Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs on regarding the pest risks associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement.	A more neutral explanation of the contents of the standard.	European Union
124.	30	Technical	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risks associated with the movement <u>and storage</u> of used vehicles, machinery and equipment and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order <u>to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests</u> facilitate their safe movement.	It is also about the pest risk of storage of vehicles, machinery and equipment. Add wording on spread of a pest and economic impact in-line with ISPM 5 definition of phytosanitary measures.	Australia

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Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
125.	30	Translation	Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs regarding the pest risks associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment and the phytosanitary measures that may be required in order to facilitate their safe movement.	"Specific guidance is needed for NPPOs..." should be translated into Spanish as "Es necesario proporcionar orientación específica para las ONPF..."	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Belize, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
126.	31	Translation	IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	"Impact" should be translated into Spanish as "impacto"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Belize, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
127.	32	Editorial	The cleaning or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry <u>of organisms other than pests</u> into new areas of organisms other than pests . These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	We propose remove "of organisms other than pests" in the first sentence and inserted "of organisms other than pests" between entry and into new areas	Indonesia
128.	32	Substantive	The cleaning or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than pests. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health .	Not relevant to the IPPC scope	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
129.	32	Substantive	The cleaning or treament disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than pests. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health. <u>Some of the phytosanitary measures (e.g. cleaning, treatment and disposal) employed to reduce the pest risks associated with the international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, could pose environmental risks.</u> <u>Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.</u>	1. Infestation is defined by ISPM 5 "Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection." Since the commodity concerned is a used vehicle, and not a plant or plant product, it cannot be infested/infected nor could it therefore be disinfected. 2. Paragraph [32] accounts for the environmental benefits associated with this standard. Canada suggests adding two new paragraphs after paragraph [32] to account for the environmental risks.	Canada
130.	32	Substantive	The cleaning or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than pests. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), <u>that can be categorized as pest in the IPPC scope</u> human health and animal health .	Organisms other than pests, are not in the IPPC scope. The organisms that could be relevant to human and animal health are not in the IPPC scope.	OIRSA

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
131.	32	Substantive	The cleaning or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than pests. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
132.	32	Technical	The decontamination cleaning or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than pests. These could including those which could affect e organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	clearer consistent drafting. To be consistent the term decontamination has been introduced	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia, Morocco
133.	32	Technical	The cleaning or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than <u>quarantine</u> pests. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	The quarantine pests are the relevant pests.	Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
134.	32	Technical	The cleaning or decontamination disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than <u>regulated</u> pests. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	ISPM 5 glossary defines decontamination as the presence of a regulated article or pest in a conveyance, storage place etc. More appropriate than disinfection. Clarification that this item is referring to regulated pests.	Australia
135.	32	Translation	The cleaning or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may also provide a means to prevent the entry into new areas of organisms other than pests. These could include organisms relevant to biodiversity (invasive alien species), human health and animal health.	"Prevent" should be translated into Spanish as "prevenir" "Area" should be translated into Spanish as "área". First sentence should be translated into Spanish as "La limpieza o la desinfección de vehículos, maquinaria y equipos usados también podrán proporcionar un medio para prevenir la entrada en nuevas áreas de organismos que no son plagas. Estos pueden incluir organismos relevantes para la biodiversidad (especies exóticas invasoras), la salud humana y la salud animal"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
136.	34	Editorial	1. Pest Risks	Better wording	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE,

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					Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
137.	35	Editorial	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. <u>Pest that produce resistant structure or dormant life stage present pest risk to importing country as they may survive during transportation</u>	We propose to change this sentence by "Pest that produce resistant structure or dormant life stage present pest risk to importing country as they may survive during transportation"	Indonesia
138.	35	Editorial	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	Consistency with previous text	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
139.	35	Editorial	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests <u>for planting</u> . Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	Consistency with previous text	European Union
140.	35	Editorial	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting . Seeds and other p <u>Plants for planting</u> may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose the deletion of 'for planting' the reason being that it's not necessary to mention the intent, Please refer to the definition of 'plant for planting' as defined in ISPM 5. Propose the deletion of 'and seeds' and 'seeds' the reason being that the definition of plants includes seeds. 	South Africa
141.	35	Substantive	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern. <u>Pest risks associated with vehicles (e.g.cars, trucks) and other conveyances (e.g. trains, bicycles) moving internationally under their own motive power are usually negligible. The resources needed to manage those risks and the impact on international transport would therefore be disproportionate. Tractors and other self propelled agricultural vehicles, such</u>	The new paragraph tries to provide a justification why such vehicles and conveyances are not covered by the standard.	Georgia, Serbia, EPPO

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>as combine harvesters, driving over borders may usually be used in areas close to their origin, thus limiting the pest risk from their movement.</u>		
142.	35	Substantive	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	This paragraph contains confusing use of terms and concepts that need to be discussed and harmonized all over the text of the ISPM	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
143.	35	Substantive	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and <u>plant propagation materials</u> plants for planting . Seeds and other <u>plant propagation materials</u> plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	The term "plant for planting" means plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted. In this case, this term is not suitable to be used as contaminated article associated with used vehicles, machinery or equipment. The term "plant propagation materials" or "plant materials" (such as rhizome or bulk of plant as pest) may be used for better clarification.	Thailand
144.	35	Substantive	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is <u>their ability to carry contaminating pests. This may include pests in</u> contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting . Seeds and other plants <u>parts for planting</u> capable of propagation may be of concern because the <u>contaminating</u> plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	To clarify that the pests in the soil are the main risk, not the soil itself. Regarding deleting "plants for planting", plant parts capable of propagation may be associated with vehicles and used machinery, but planting is not the intended use. Therefore, the use of the terminology plants for planting is not entirely correct	United States of America
145.	35	Substantive	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with <u>regulated articles (e.g. soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds) and pests.</u> and plants for planting . Seeds and other <u>viable plant parts</u> plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	1. Suggest to remove the word "main" as this list appears to be exhaustive. 2. Suggest to add the term regulated articles and include in brackets the examples. 3. Suggest to remove the term 'plants for planting', which is defined as "Plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted". Canada suggests replacing the phrase with "viable plant parts" because these plant parts are not	Canada

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				intended for planting - they are a contamination.	
146.	35	Substantive	<p>The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.</p> <p><u>New paragraph 35bis:</u></p> <p><u>Pest risks associated with vehicles (e.g.cars, trucks) and other conveyances (e.g. trains, bicycles) moving internationally under their own motive power are usually negligible. The resources needed to manage those risks and the impact on international transport would therefore be disproportionate. Tractors and other self propelled agricultural vehicles, such as combine harvesters, driving over international borders may usually be used in areas close to their origin, thus limiting the pest risk from their movement.</u></p>	The new paragraph tries to provide a justification why such vehicles and conveyances are not covered by the standard.	European Union
147.	35	Substantive	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
148.	35	Technical	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and other plants seeds and plants for planting . Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	Plants include seeds, meanwhile the plants carried by vehicles, machinery and equipment should also include those of with non-planting use.	China
149.	35	Technical	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	The main pest risk is the contamination of vehicles by quarantine pest	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
150.	35	Technical	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	The main pest risk is the contamination of vehicles by quarantine pest.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
151.	35	Translation	The main pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is contamination with soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting. Seeds and	"soil" should be translated into Spanish as "suelo". Second	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay,

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			other plants for planting may be of concern because the plant itself can be a pest. Pests that have a resistant or dormant life stage allowing them to survive transport to endangered areas are a specific concern.	sentences should be translated as "Las semillas y otras plantas para plantar podrán consituir un riesgo porque la planta en sí misma puede ser una plaga". "Life stage" should be translated into Spanish as "estado de vida"	Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
152.	36	Editorial	1.1 Elements of risk categorization	Deleted numbering because there is no other item under section 1	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
153.	36	Editorial	1.1 Éléments de <u>catégorisation</u>classement des risques par catégorie	Traduction incorrecte	Burundi
154.	36	Substantive	<u>Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used equipment are found in Appendix 1.1 Elements of risk categorization</u>	New paragraph providing a reference to Appendix 1	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia
155.	36	Substantive	1.1 Elements of risk categorization <u>We propose to have a protocol for cleaning/desinfecation measures</u>	The pest risk analysis is not realistic f or the potential lack of information and the mean of its verification in this case.	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
156.	36	Substantive	1.1 <u>Factors affecting risk</u>Elements of risk categorization	No elements of risk categorization are indicated in the section below, therefore suggest "factors affecting risk" as more appropriate heading	United States of America
157.	36	Technical	1.1 Elements of risk categorization	Subsection is unnecessary and confusing: there is no section 1.2	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
158.	36	Technical	1.1 Elements of <u>pest</u> risk categorization	For consistency with ISPM 5	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
159.	36	Translation	1.1 Éléments de <u>catégorisation des risques</u>classement des risques par catégorie	traduction biaisée	Gabon

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
160.	37	Editorial	Pest risk analysis (PRA) for used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be performed in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013 to technically justify any <u>import</u> requirements for phytosanitary measures. The PRA should take into account the following elements that may affect the level of pest risk <u>with used vehicles, machinery and equipment</u> :	Improve clarity	United States of America
161.	37	Substantive	L'analyse du risque phytosanitaire (ARP) pour les véhicules, les machines et le matériel ayant déjà servi devrait être menée conformément à la NIMP 2:2007 et à la NIMP 11:2013 afin de justifier techniquement toute exigence de mesures phytosanitaires. L'ARP devrait tenir compte des éléments ci-après, qui peuvent avoir un effet sur le degré de risque phytosanitaire. <u>le paragraphe 38: Mode de transport (transbordement, transport à côté d'autres marchandises, transport par train ou dans des conditions non protégées</u>	cet éléments fait partie des risques de contamination des marchandises	Gabon
162.	37	Substantive	Pest risk analysis (PRA) for used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be performed in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013 to technically justify any requirements for phytosanitary measures. The PRA should take into account the following elements that may affect the level of pest risk:	The acknowledgement that there is a phytosanitary risk with the movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment is sufficient to justify the implementation of phytosanitary measures. It is not practical to undergo a pest risk analysis for this import pathway.	Australia
163.	37	Technical	Pest risk analysis (PRA) for used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be performed in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013 to technically justify any requirements for phytosanitary measures. The PRA should take into account the following elements that may affect the level of pest risk:	Simplification of text - no need to repeat what is in other standards	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
164.	37	Technical	Pest risk analysis (PRA) for used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be performed in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013 to technically justify any requirements for phytosanitary measures. The PRA should take into account the following elements that may affect the level of pest risk <u>are</u> :	Concept deleted in this sentences is moved to the end of para 42 for better understanding and to first consider the specific elements that may affect the pest risk for used vehicles, machinery and equipment..	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
165.	38	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type: more complex machines, for example, have more areas that may carry pests <u>soil, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting</u> or contamination 	We propose to replace "pests or contamination" by "soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting"	Indonesia

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
166.	38	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type <u>of equipment</u>: more complex machines, for example, have more <u>parts</u>areas that may carry pests or <u>other</u> contaminantstion 	for clarity	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
167.	38	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type: more complex <u>and larger</u> machines, for example, <u>may</u> have more areas that may to carry pests or contaminatingon <u>pests</u> 	See US explanation in paragraph 21	United States of America
168.	38	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type: <u>for example</u>, more complex machines, for example, have more areas that may carry pests or contamination 	Better wording.	COSAVE, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina
169.	38	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type: more complex <u>used vehicles, machinery and equipment</u>s, for example, have more areas that may <u>be more prone to</u>carry pests or contamination <u>origin: area of use before export</u> 	1. Suggest listing out the whole scope, ie. used vehicles, machinery and equipment, rather than simply "machines", as all may be more prone to contamination due to complexity. 2. Suggest deleting "carry pests of" and replace with "be more prone to". This makes the sentence more clear. 3. Suggest moving paragraph [42] below paragraph [38] so that the list of elements are listed in order from those in country of export to country of import.	Canada
170.	38	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type <u>and size</u>: more complex machines, for example, have more areas that may carry pests or contaminantstion 	Propose the addition of 'and size', because size can also have an effect on risk category. Replace 'contamination' with 'contaminants' to make the word correct.	South Africa
171.	38	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type: more complex machines, for example, have more areas that may carry pests or contamination 	Pest is already included in the term contamination of ISPM 5	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
172.	39	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior use: use of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for carrying organic material 	We propose remove "they may" and inserted "has potential to" between	Indonesia

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			means they may <u>has potential to</u> carry pests or contamination	means and carry	
173.	39	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior use: <u>operation of the</u>use of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for <u>transporting</u>carrying organic material means they may <u>increase the probability that it carries</u>y pests or <u>other contaminants</u>contamination 	For clarity and consistency with other changes. Transporting is a deliberate act preferable in this case	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
174.	39	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior use: use of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>used</u> on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for carrying organic material means they may carry pests or contamination 	For simplification	United States of America
175.	39	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior use: use of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>used</u> on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for carrying organic material means they may carry pests or contamination 	Better wording	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
176.	39	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior use: use of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for carrying organic material means they may carry pests or contaminant<u>s</u>ion 	Replace 'contamination' with 'contaminants' to make the word correct.	South Africa
177.	39	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior use: use of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for carrying organic material means they may carry pests or contamination 	Removing the words "pests or" because the term contamination includes pests.	Canada
178.	39	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Origin and</u> prior use: <u>the origin and the</u> use of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for carrying organic material means they may carry pests or contamination 	1) "Origin" was deleted from para 42 and moved here because origin and prior use are close related and is better to be in the same bullet. 2) See comment in para 38	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
179.	39	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Origin and</u> prior use: use of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment on farms, in crop fields, in forests, in close proximity to vegetation or for carrying organic material means they may <u>are more likely to</u> carry pests or contamination 	1) "Origin" was deleted from para 42 and moved here because origin and prior use are close related and is better to be in the same bullet. 2) Better wording. 3) Pest is already included in the term contamination of	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
180.	40	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> storage: used vehicles, machinery and equipment stored outdoors and in close proximity to vegetation may carry pests or contamination <u>attracts crawling animal or become contaminated by pests.</u> 	ISPM 5. As it is stating the actual occurrence in the storage we propose to remove "carry pests or contamination" and added "attracts crawling animal or become contaminated by pests"	Indonesia
181.	40	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>prior</u> storage: used vehicles, machinery and equipment stored outdoors and in close proximity to vegetation may <u>increase the probability that it carries pests or</u> carry pests or other contamination <u>contaminants</u> 	For clarity and consistency with other changes - simplification	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
182.	40	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> storage: used vehicles, machinery and equipment stored outdoors and in close proximity to vegetation may carry <u>contaminating</u> pests or contamination 	See US explanation in paragraph 21	United States of America
183.	40	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> storage: used vehicles, machinery and equipment stored outdoors and in close proximity to vegetation may carry pests or contaminants ion 	Replace 'contamination' with 'contaminants' to make the word correct.	South Africa
184.	40	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> storage: used vehicles, machinery and equipment stored outdoors and in close proximity to vegetation may carry pests or contamination 	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
185.	40	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> storage: used vehicles, machinery and equipment stored outdoors and in close proximity to vegetation may carry pests or contamination 	See comment in para 38	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
186.	40	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> storage: used vehicles, machinery and equipment stored outdoors and in close proximity to vegetation may <u>are more likely to</u> carry pests or contamination 	1)To better explain how "storage" could affect the likelihood to carry pests or contamination. 2)Pest is already included in the term contamination of ISPM 5.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
187.	41	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are <u>carried by</u> transported on used vehicles, machinery and equipment that will be <u>operated</u> used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation 	For clarity and consistency with other changes. In this case non-deliberate action is correct - carrying.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
188.	41	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on used vehicles, machinery and equipment that will be used in agricultural 	1. Suggest to delete "in endangered areas" because it is unnecessary for	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation <u>and waterways.</u>	the sentence. 2. Suggest to add the phrase "and waterways" as an acknowledgement that the scope includes aquatic plants.	
189.	41	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended use: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on used vehicles, machinery and equipment that will be used in agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation 	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
190.	41	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended use destination: pests may establish in endangered areas if they are transported on used vehicles, machinery and equipment that will be used in <u>destined to</u> agricultural areas, in forests or in close proximity to vegetation <u>are more likely to pose pest risk</u> 	This bullet is about pest risk posed by VME when moved to agricultural areas, forests, ect, that are the areas of destination. It is not related to intended use of VME. To better explain how "destination" could affect the likelihood to pose pest risk.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
191.	42	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: pest status of the area where the used equipment was <u>operated or stored</u> use before export. 	For clarity and consistency with other changes. It is the pest status of the area which is of interest and not the area per se.	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
192.	42	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: area of use before export. 	Suggest this be the first bullet in the list	United States of America
193.	42	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: area of use before export. <u>(New sentence after para 42) For High risk regulated articles, approved measures include the cleaning measures and prevention of contamination listed in sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. Exporters should ensure that such regulated articles have appropriate documentation. (see Section 2.3) For regulated articles with risk depending on circumstances, the NPPO of the importing country should undertake a PRA to determine the appropriate measures, if deemed necessary.</u> 	To include a new paragraph after para 42 to reflect that PRA is required only for regulated articles with risk depending on circumstances and not for high risk. For high risk items, the measures as mentioned are recommended.	China, Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
194.	42	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: area of use before export. <u>For High risk regulated articles, approved measures include the cleaning measures and prevention of contamination listed in sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. Exporters should ensure that such regulated articles have appropriate documentation. (see Section 2.3) For regulated articles with risk depending on circumstances, the NPPO of the importing country should undertake a PRA to determine the appropriate</u> 	1.Delete the "Origin: ..." because the concept is similar "prior use: ..." 2. New concept of para 42 needed to reflect that PRA is required for high risk regulated articles and the measures as mentioned are recommended.	Thailand

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>e measures, if deemed necessary.</u>		
195.	42	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: area of use before export. 	Move this paragraph below paragraph [38] so that the list of elements follows from those in the country of export to those in the country of import.	Canada
196.	42	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: area of use before export. <u>For high risk regulated articles: approved measures include the cleaning measures and prevention of contamination listed in section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. Exporters should ensure that such regulated articles have appropriate documentation.</u> <u>Regulated articles with risk depending on circumstances, the NPPO of the importing country should undertake a PRA to determine the appropriate measures, if deemed necessary.</u> 	The separates those articles recognised as being of high risk and automatically requiring the application of measures.	New Zealand
197.	42	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: area of use before export <u>mode of transportation.</u> 	should be included as the different level of risk posed	Ghana
198.	42	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: pest status of the area where the used equipment was operated or stored<u>of use before export.</u> 	For clarity and consistency with other changes. It is the pest status of the area which is of interest and not the area per se.	European Union
199.	42	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: area of use before export. 	Concept moved to para 39	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
200.	42	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin: area of use before export. 	Moved to Para 39.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
201.	43	Editorial	Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, are ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, are provided in Appendix 3 together with <u>examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures.</u>	For clarity and consistency with other changes. Consistent with the heading of appendix 2	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
202.	43	Editorial	Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, are ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, are provided in Appendix 23 together with <u>examples of possible phytosanitary measures and verification procedures.</u>	For clarity and consistency with other changes. Consistent with the heading of appendix 2	European Union

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
203.	43	Substantive	Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, and provided in Appendix 3 (Annex 1) together with possible phytosanitary measures.	Propose change to annex instead as the information is more appropriate as an annex.	China, Korea, Republic of
204.	43	Substantive	Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, and provided in Appendix 3 together with possible phytosanitary measures.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
205.	43	Technical	Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, and provided in Appendix 3 together with possible phytosanitary measures.	the appendix 3 need to clarify the order in which these risks are listed	New Caledonia*
206.	43	Technical	<u>ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013 provide guidance on PRA.</u> Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, and provided in Appendix 3 together with possible phytosanitary measures.	First sentence added as per comment in Para. 37. Deleted because pest risk depends on many factors and used vehicles, machinery and equipment can not be categorized by itself.	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
207.	43	Technical	Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment are generally considered ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, and provided in Appendix 3 together with possible phytosanitary measures.	Pests in Appendix are not ranked.	Australia
208.	44	Substantive	2. <u>Phytosanitary m</u> Measures	ISPMs usually contain phytosanitary measures.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia, Morocco
209.	45	Editorial	This section standard describes three types of phytosanitary main groups of measures <u>that could be applied to used vehicles, machinery and equipment to mitigate pest risk:</u>	For clarity	United States of America
210.	45	Substantive	This standard describes the three main groups of <u>phytosanitary</u> measure <u>consisting of four elements:</u>	See paragraph 44	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Serbia, Morocco
211.	45	Substantive	This standard describes three main groups of measures: <u>The phytosanitary measures described in this section should be required only if technically justified, based on PRA.</u>	Replace the sentence to describe the basic principle that should be considered before establishing phytosanitary measures and to be	Thailand

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
				coherent with other relevant ISPM standards.	
212.	45	Substantive	This standard describes the free main groups of <u>phytosanitary</u> measures <u>consisting of four elements</u> :	See paragraph [44].	European Union
213.	46	Editorial	1. general treatments and contamination controls	More appropriate	United States of America
214.	46	Substantive	1. decontamination general treatments and contamination controls 2. <u>avoidance of recontamination</u>	decontamination and avoiding recontamination are two separate things, and should be treated in independent indents.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia, Morocco
215.	46	Technical	1. general treatments and contamination controls	There are not general treatments, just treatments.	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
216.	47	Editorial	1. facilities and waste disposal requirements	this indent should be numbered 3) to follow the previous modifications	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
217.	47	Substantive	2. facilities and waste disposal requirements	The facilities and waste disposal requirements do not reflect well as a measure. Need rephrasing and more explanation	Uganda
218.	48	Editorial	3. verification procedures.	indent number should become 4)	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
219.	49	Editorial	NPPOs may authorize <u>non-government</u> entities <u>to be</u> involved in the implementation of <u>any of these phytosanitary</u> measures.	To clarify who the entity is.	United States of America
220.	49	Substantive	<u>Where necessary to fulfill the phytosanitary import requirements of an importing country, cleaning or treatment should be carried out in the exporting country.</u>	The original para 49 did not fit under phytosanitary measures and was a rather general statement without connection to the previous	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria,

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			NPPOs may authorize entities involved in the implementation of these measures.	paragraphs. The new para defines where phytosanitary measures should usually be carried out.	Serbia, Morocco
221.	49	Substantive	NPPOs may authorize entities involved in the implementation of these measures. <u>NPPOs are encouraged to work with the exporting country to apply required phytosanitary measures before export.</u>	It is better to clean or treat VMEs before they are shipped to the importing country.	United States of America
222.	49	Substantive	NPPOs may authorize entities involved in the implementation of these measures. <u>Where the risks associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.</u>	Move paragraph [85] after paragraph [49] because it fits better in the Measures section than the Verification section.	Canada
223.	49	Substantive	<u>Where necessary to fulfill the phytosanitary requirements of a country of destination, cleaning or treatment should be carried out in the country of origin.</u> NPPOs may authorize entities involved in the implementation of these measures.	The original para [49] did not fit under phytosanitary measures and was a rather general statement without connection to the previous paragraphs. The new para defines where phytosanitary measures should usually be carried out.	European Union
224.	50	Substantive	NPPOs are encouraged to <u>cooperate</u> work with military authorities <u>with regard to the deployment or redeployment of used military equipment.</u> NPPOs should encourage military authorities to follow the requirements <u>outlined</u> included in Annex <u>appendix</u> 1 of this standard, <u>where applicable.</u>	This paragraph should have 2 main components: . NPPOs should cooperate with military authorities and 2. they should encourage them to implement the annex in such cases where there exists no decontamination protocol in the military. The appendix text may have relevance for countries or situations where the jurisdiction for normal phytosanitary legislation does not extend to the military, its facilities or operations. In the opposite case, the appendix has no relevance.	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
225.	50	Substantive	NPPOs are encouraged to work with military authorities to <u>develop procedures consistent with the guidance</u> follow the requirements included in Appendix 1 of this standard.	Remove the term "requirements" since appendices are not a prescriptive part of the standard.	Canada

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
226.	50	Substantive	NPPOs are encouraged to <u>cooperate work</u> with military authorities <u>with regard to the deployment or redeployment of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment.</u> NPPOs should encourage military authorities to follow the requirements <u>outlined</u> included in <u>Appendix</u> 1 of this standard, <u>where applicable.</u>	This paragraph should have 2 main components: 1. NPPOs should cooperate with military authorities and 2. they should encourage them to implement the annex in such cases where there exists no decontamination protocol in the military. The appendix text may have relevance for countries or situations where the jurisdiction for normal phytosanitary legislation does not extend to the military, its facilities or operations. In the opposite case, the appendix has no relevance.	European Union
227.	50	Technical	NPPOs are encouraged to <u>coordinate actions</u> work with military authorities to follow the requirements included in Appendix 1 of this standard.	NPPOs should coordinate actions rather than work with military authorities.	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
228.	51	Editorial	2.1 <u>Decontamination</u> Treatments and contamination controls	to be consistent with para 46	EPPO, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco, European Union
229.	51	Editorial	2.1 <u>General</u> T <u>treatments and contamination controls</u>	Propose the addition of 'General' to align it with paragraph 46.	South Africa
230.	51	Substantive	2.1 <u>General</u> Treatments and contamination controls	Headling more clarity.	Thailand
231.	51	Technical	2.1 <u>General</u> T <u>treatments and</u> <u>Prevention of re-contamination controls</u> contamination controls	Consist with Para.46 and more clarity.	China
232.	51	Technical	2.1 T <u>General</u> <u>treatments and contamination controls</u>	to align with para 46	Norway
233.	51	Technical	2.1 Treatments and <u>prevention of contamination</u> contamination controls	It is more correct that the intention is the prevent contamination rather than control it.	Australia
234.	52	Editorial	2.1.1 Cleaning and treatments	Not necessary since no further subdivision will be carried out. See the EU comment on para [46].	European Union

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
235.	52	Editorial	2.1.1 Nettoyage et traitements <u>On peut, si c'est necessaire, associer les methodes de nettoyage et de traitement ci-après.</u>	cet aspect associatif est important doit être mis en exergue. Il serait, par ailleurs, maintenu malgré la modification effectuée au paragraphe 59	Gabon
236.	52	Substantive	2.1.1 Cleaning and treatments	2.1.1 Cleaning is subheading of 2.1 General Treatments	Thailand
237.	52	Technical	2.1.1 Cleaning and treatments	Not necessary since no further subdivision will be carried out. See comment on para 46	EPPO, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
238.	53	Editorial	Cleaning methods <u>may</u> include:	Proposal to add 'may' because there might be other cleaning methods.	South Africa
239.	53	Substantive	Cleaning methods <u>may</u> include:	To make it consistent with other sections of the document e.g. paragraphs 72, 76 This change also makes it clear that the list is not exhaustive.	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
240.	53	Technical	<u>If used equipment is checked and found not to be decontaminated,</u> Cleaning methods <u>may</u> include:	Emphasising that the text is about requirements.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia, Morocco
241.	53	Technical	Cleaning methods <u>may</u> include:	This is not an exhaustive list.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
242.	54	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> abrasive blasting 	"abrasive blasting" should be translated into Spanish as "aplicación de abrasivo a presión"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
243.	55	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emptying water reservoirs, removing debris, <u>cleaning filters</u> 	Suggested addition	United States of

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
					America
244.	55	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emptying water reservoirs, removing debris. 	Emptying water reservoirs and removing debris are two distinct activities and should be listed independently	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
245.	55	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emptying water reservoirs, removing debris 	"emptying" should be translated into Spanish as "vaciado"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
246.	58	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sweeping and vacuuming. <u>compressed air</u> 	another cleaning method mentioned also in para 83	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
247.	58	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sweeping and vacuuming. 	"vacuuming" should be translated into Spanish as "aspirado"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
248.	59	Editorial	Treatments <u>which</u> may be used in addition to cleaning:	to complete	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
249.	59	Editorial	Treatments <u>that</u> may be used in addition to cleaning:	"That" is missing	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
250.	59	Editorial	On peut associer nettoyage et différents <u>méthodes</u> traitements:	Pour harmoniser avec le paragraphe 53« méthodes de nettoyage »	Burundi

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
251.	59	Substantive	<u>Méthodes de</u> On peut associer nettoyage et différents traitements:	Pour harmoniser avec le libellé du paragraphe 53 "Méthodes de nettoyage"	Gabon
252.	59	Translation	Treatments may be used in addition to cleaning:	This para should be translated into Spanish as "tratamientos que podrán utilizarse además de la limpieza"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
253.	60	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation¹, disinfection) 	The footnote from paragraph 75 is better placed here.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
254.	60	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, <u>decontamination</u>disinfection) 	ISPM 5 glossary defines decontamination as the presence of a regulated article or pest in a conveyance, storage place etc. More appropriate than disinfection.	Australia
255.	61	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cold treatment 	It can be a excessive measure and impossible to build facility for cold treatment.	Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
256.	61	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cold treatment 	See comment in para 62	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
257.	61	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cold treatment 	It is not clear how this kind of tratment could be used for used vehicles, machinery and equipment.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
258.	62	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> heat treatment. 	It can be a excessive measure and impossible to build facility for heat treatment.	Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
259.	62	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> heat <u>thermal</u> treatment. 	thermal treatment include heat and cold treatment	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
260.	62	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> traitement thermique <u>par la chaleur</u> 	Pour plus de conformité le terme "Heat treatment" mentionné dans la version anglaise	New Caledonia*
261.	63	Substantive	Partial or full dismantling of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment may be necessary for effective cleaning or treatment. <u>When circumstances require and it is convenient for the NPPO involved, consignment clearance may be arranged to take place in the country of export.</u>	To provide an option for NPPOs to deal with contaminated equipment/machinery and to allow for consignment clearance at country of export.	China
262.	63	Substantive	Partial or full dismantling of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment may be necessary for effective cleaning <u>and/or</u> treatment.	Replacing "or" with "and" because treatment should only be done following cleaning.	Canada
263.	63	Substantive	Partial or full dismantling of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment may be necessary for effective cleaning or treatment. <u>Where the importing country lacks the necessary resources to inspect and treat imported vehicles, machinery and equipment, NPPO's may explore a bilateral arrangement for the exporting country to conduct inspection and treatment prior to export.</u>	Some countries do not have the resources to conduct inspection and treatment of vehicles etc and need these activities to be conducted in the exporting country.	Australia
264.	64	Substantive	2.1.2 <u>Prevention of</u> Ccontamination controls	All mentioned in this section is related to prevention of contamination. In the previous section it is mentioned what could be contamination controls (eg washing) since in this section, washing is not considered a treatment.	OIRSA
265.	64	Technical	2.1.2 <u>Prevention of</u> Contamination controls	For more clarity.	China
266.	64	Technical	2.1.2 <u>Avoiding rec</u>Contamination controls	This better expresses the intention of this section.	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
267.	64	Technical	2.4.2 <u>Avoiding rec</u>Contamination controls	This better expresses the intention of this section. See also the EU comment on para [46].	European Union
268.	64	Technical	2.1.2 <u>Prevention of contamination</u>Contamination controls	This section is about the prevention of contamination rather than controlling contamination.	Australia

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Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
269.	65	Editorial	After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country, measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	Editorial correction	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
270.	65	Editorial	After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	A comma is missing between the words 'another' and 'country'	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
271.	65	Editorial	After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment may be moved to a storage area, packing area, or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country. <u>NPPOs should ensure that</u> measures should be taken to avoid <u>re</u> -contamination. These <u>measures may</u> include, as appropriate:	Give oversight responsibility to NPPOs. All others are for clarity.	United States of America
272.	65	Substantive	After cleaning <u>and treatment</u> , where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	Add the words "and treatment" to paragraph [65] for consistency with the content of section 2.1.1 [52-62].	Canada
273.	65	Substantive	Where After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
274.	65	Technical	After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country. When used equipment is moved after the required decontamination, Measures should be taken to avoid <u>re</u> contamination. These <u>may</u> include, as appropriate :	Emphasising the text is about possible requirements. Simplifying message, which is relevant for any movement, and avoiding in particular the issue of transit which has not particular relevance for used equipment.	Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco, EPPO
275.	65	Technical	After cleaning <u>or treatment</u> , where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country measures should be taken to avoid contamination. These include, as appropriate:	Consist with "cleaning or treatment" in Para. 63 and 115.	China
276.	65	Technical	After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country. When used equipment is moved after the required decontamination measures should be taken to avoid <u>re</u> contamination. These <u>may</u> include, as appropriate:	Emphasising the text is about possible requirements. Simplifying message, which is relevant for any movement, and avoiding in particular the issue of transit which has not particular relevance for used	European Union

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
				equipment.	
277.	65	Technical	After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country measures should be taken to avoid contamination <u>by soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and other plants for planting</u> . These include, as appropriate <u>for example</u> :	For consistency throughout all the draft and taking into account comments submitted on Para 66, 67, 68.	Mexico, OIRSA, Costa Rica
278.	65	Technical	After cleaning, where used vehicles, machinery and equipment are moved to a storage area, packing area or port of loading or when they are transiting through another country measures should be taken to avoid contamination <u>by soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting</u> . These include, as appropriate <u>for example</u> :	For consistency throughout all the draft and taking into account comments submitted on Para 66, 67, 68.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
279.	66	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used <u>Used</u> vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas free of risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free standing water or contaminated cargo. 	'used' should not be capitalized	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
280.	66	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored <u>storing</u> at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the <u>biology of the</u> pest) and in areas free of risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free standing water or contaminated cargo. 	More technically appropriate	United States of America
281.	66	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas free of risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free standing water or contaminated cargo. 	Duplication of the word contaminated. Does not need to be additionally applied to cargo.	Australia
282.	66	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas <u>with a reduced</u> free of risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free standing water or contaminated cargo. 	As no area is truly "free of" risk, replace words "free of" by the words "with a reduced" to be more appropriate.	Canada
283.	66	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas free of risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free standing water or contaminated cargo. 	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
284.	66	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>storage of used</u> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and <u>at sites where it may not be recontaminated</u> in areas free of risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free standing water or contaminated cargo. 	Introducing "sites" which is much more appropriate for storage facilities. Otherwise an ISPM 5 conflict for "area"	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
285.	66	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored at an appropriate distance from pest habitats (the distance will depend on the pest) and in areas <u>free of</u> with minimum risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free-standing water or contaminated cargo. 	There is no zero risk. The concept of deleted text was included in Para 65.	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
286.	67	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>used</u> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored or handled on fully sealed surfaces. 	'used' should not be capitalized	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
287.	67	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>storing or handling</u> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored or handled on fully sealed surfaces. 	Better wording	United States of America
288.	67	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>storage and handling of u</u> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored or handled on fully sealed surfaces. 	Simplification - better English.	European Union
289.	67	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored or handled on fully sealed surfaces <u>isolated from soil</u>. 	Delete words "fully sealed" as this is unnecessarily prescriptive. Add "isolated from soil" because this is the pest risk that the controls are intended to address.	Canada
290.	67	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored or handled on fully sealed surfaces. 	We ask the steward to clarify the meaning of this Para, specially the expression "fully sealed surfaces". Otherwise should be deleted.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
291.	67	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used <u>V</u>ehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored or handled on fully sealed surfaces. 	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General	Australia

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
292.	67	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> storage and handling of uUsed vehicles, machinery and equipment should be stored or handled on fully sealed surfaces. 	comment for further explanation. simplification - better english	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
293.	68	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation around port areas should be kept short by <u>Removing or</u> mowing <u>vegetation around port areas</u> or the use of weed controls to <u>keep vegetation short to</u> reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds <u>airborne pests, including seeds.</u> Consideration should also be given to the erection of barriers to stop seed movement around loading and storage areas. 	To be in line with changes proposed for paragraphs 66 and 67 and to propose addition of airborne pests; the removal of weeds and the erection of barriers are two distinct activities and should have independent indents	EPPO, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
294.	68	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>vegetation</u> Vegetation around port areas should be kept short by mowing or the use of weed controls to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should also be given to the erection of barriers to stop seed movement around loading and storage areas. 	'vegetation' should not be capitalized	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
295.	68	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Keeping v</u> Vegetation around port areas should be kept short by mowing or the use of <u>using</u> weed controls to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should also be given to the erection of barriers to stop seed movement around loading and storage areas. 	Better wording	United States of America
296.	68	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation around port areas should be kept short by mowing or the use of weed controls to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should also be given to the erection of barriers to stop seed movement around loading and storage areas. 	"consideration should also.... and storage area" This statement may not practicable, therefore we propose to delete	Indonesia
297.	68	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation around <u>storage, shipping, and</u> port areas should be kept short by mowing or the use of weed controls to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should also be given to <u>use of methods to reduce attraction of pests or exclude pests and other contaminants. For example, the erection of barriers might be used to reduce</u> to stop seed movement <u>into</u> around loading and storage areas; minimizing night- 	1. Add words "storage, shipping and" before port area, because contamination controls should also be applied in these areas. 2. Rephrase the sentence "the erection of barriers to stop.." to "use of methods to reduce attraction of pests or exculde pests and other contaminants" and	Canada

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			<u>time activities and use of artificial lights to reduce attraction of mobile pests.</u>	include a second example of a method to reduce attraction of pests or to exclude them i.e. "minimizing night-time activities and use of artificial lights to reduce attraction of mobile pests".	
298.	68	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation around port <u>and storage</u> areas should be kept short by mowing or the use of weed controls to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should also be given to the erection of barriers to stop seed movement around loading and storage areas. 	Insertion of "storage" the reason being that storage areas can also serve as a source of contamination	South Africa
299.	68	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation around port areas should be kept short by <u>Removing or</u> mowing <u>vegetation around port areas</u> or the use of weed controls to <u>keep vegetation short to</u> reduce the risk of contamination by airborne <u>pests, including</u> seeds. E Consideration should also be given to the erection of barriers to stop seed movement around loading and storage areas. 	To be in line with changes proposed by the EU for paragraphs [66] and [67] and to propose addition of airborne pests. The removal of weeds and the erection of barriers are two distinct activities and should have independent indents	European Union
300.	68	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation around port areas should be kept short by mowing or the use of weed controls to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should also be given to the erection of barriers to stop seed movement around loading and storage areas. 	It is not feasible to implement this measure. On the other hand, this text is more a recommendation rather than a guidance to be include in an ISPM.	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
301.	68	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation around port <u>storage/warehouse</u> areas should be kept short by mowing or the use of weed controls to reduce the risk of contamination by airborne seeds. Consideration should also be given to the erection of barriers to <u>step limit</u> seed movement around loading and storage areas. 	It will be difficult to maintain control over the whole port. It will be reasonable to address the contamination issues in and around the storage to some extent loading areas. Erection of barriers may not be the only way that seed contamination is ensured and it is unlikely that a measure will entirely stop this but may only limit.	Australia
302.	69	Editorial	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to measures that prevent pests being attracted to the <u>storing and loading</u> areas (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	better wording	United States of America

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
303.	69	Technical	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to measures that prevent pests being attracted to the area <u>of loading and storage</u> (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	To clarify	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
304.	69	Translation	During seasonal pest emergence periods or occasional pest outbreaks, special consideration should be given to measures that prevent pests being attracted to the area (e.g. restricting the use of artificial lights).	"Area" should be translated into Spanish as "área"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
305.	70	Editorial	2.2 Facilities and waste disposal <u>requirements</u>	To be consistent with paragraph 47.	China, Thailand
306.	70	Editorial	2.32 Facilities and waste disposal	resulting from changes made to paragraph 46	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
307.	70	Editorial	2.2 Facilities and waste disposal <u>requirements</u>	For consistency with para 47	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
308.	70	Editorial	2.2 <u>Exigences relatives aux</u> Installations et élimination des déchets	Pour la cohérence avec les autres sous titres du même chapitre	Burundi
309.	70	Editorial	2.2 <u>Exigences relatives aux</u> i Installations et élimination des déchets	Pour la cohérence avec les autres titres du même chapitre	Gabon
310.	70	Editorial	2.2 Facilities and waste disposal <u>requirements</u>	Insertion of 'requirements' to align it with paragraph 47.	South Africa
311.	71	Editorial	<u>Facilities may be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country.</u> The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary decontamination or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on where the decontamination or disinfection takes place. Facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country. A facility in the exporting country may not need an elaborate solid waste and water management system as the contamination may be of local origin.	Better wording	United States of America
312.	71	Substantive	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary decontamination or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on	More precise, straightforward and simple. To stress that in general the	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria,

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			where the decontamination or disinfection takes place. <u>In general this decontamination will take place in the country of origin to fulfil the import requirement of the country of destination. Such facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country.</u> A facility in the exporting country may not need an elaborate solid waste and water management system as the contamination may be of local origin.	importing country fulfils the import requirements before dispatch of the consignment.	Serbia, Morocco
313.	71	Substantive	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary <u>cleaning and treatment</u> decontamination or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on where the it decontamination or disinfection takes place. Facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country. A facility in the exporting country may not need an elaborate solid waste and water management system <u>since</u> as the contamination may be of local origin.	1. Delete the first reference to "decontamination or disinfection" and replace with "cleaning and treatment" for accuracy and consistency with the rest of the standard. Then, replace second reference to "decontamination or disinfection" with "it". 2. Replace "as" by "since" for clarity.	Canada
314.	71	Substantive	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary decontamination or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on where the decontamination or disinfection takes place. <u>In general this decontamination will take place in the country of origin to fulfil the phytosanitary requirements of the country of destination. Such facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country.</u> A facility in the exporting country <u>of origin</u> may not need an elaborate solid waste and water management system as the contamination may be of local origin.	More precise, straightforward and simple. To stress that in general the 'exporting' country (of origin) fulfils the 'import' (phytosanitary) requirements before dispatch of the consignment.	European Union
315.	71	Substantive	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary decontamination or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on where the decontamination or disinfection takes place. Facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country. A facility in the exporting country may not need an elaborate solid waste and water management system as the contamination may be of local origin.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
316.	71	Technical	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary decontamination or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on where the <u>decontamination or disinfection</u> decontamination or disinfection takes place. Facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country. A facility in the exporting country may not need an elaborate solid waste and water management system as the contamination may be of local origin.	It is needed to clarify the differences between the contamination disinfection cleaning and fumigation.	New Caledonia*
317.	71	Technical	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary decontamination or disinfection <u>cleaning and treatment</u> of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on where the decontamination or disinfection takes place. Facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country. A facility in the exporting country may not need an elaborate solid waste and water	Decontamination and disinfection were replaced by cleaning and treatment for consistency throughout all the draft. Text deleted because does not provide any guidance.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
318.	71	Technical	management system as the contamination may be of local origin. The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary decontamination or disinfection <u>cleaning and treatment</u> of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on where they decontamination or disinfection takes place. Facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country. A facility in the exporting country may not need an elaborate solid waste and water management system as the contamination may be of local origin.	Decontamination and disinfection were replaced by cleaning and treatment for consistency throughout all the draft. Text deleted does not provide any guidance.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
319.	71	Technical	The type of equipment and nature of facilities necessary for phytosanitary decontamination or disinfection of used vehicles, machinery and equipment depend on where the decontamination or disinfection takes place. Facilities can be separated into those in the exporting country and those in the importing country. A facility in the exporting country may not need an elaborate solid waste and water management system as the contamination may be of local origin.	The ISPM 5 glossary definition of contamination includes infection.	Australia
320.	72	Editorial	Facilities that may be required for the inspection or checking , cleaning and treatment of used vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>should be approved by the NPPO and</u> may include:	Repetitive	United States of America
321.	72	Substantive	Facilities that may be required for the inspection or checking, cleaning and treatment of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may include: <u>When the decontamination takes place in the country of destination, more elaborate systems of waste and water disposal may be needed to prevent the introduction of pests in the country. In such cases, facilities that may be required for the cleaning and treatment of used equipment, but also for inspections, may include:</u>	Highlights that facilities in the country of destination may need special requirements for waste disposal etc. Puts the emphasis on the country of destination.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
322.	72	Substantive	Facilities that may be required for the inspection or checking, cleaning and treatment of used vehicles, machinery and equipment may include:	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
323.	73	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sealed areas for inspection or checking and cleaning, with, if appropriate, soil traps and wastewater management systems 	inspection=checking	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
324.	73	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sealed areas for inspection or checking and cleaning, with, if appropriate, soil traps and wastewater management systems, <u>if appropriate</u> 	For ease of reading	United States of America
325.	73	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sealed <u>surfaces</u>areas for inspection or checking and cleaning, with, if 	It is about surfaces rather than areas.	Australia

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			appropriate, soil traps and wastewater management systems		
326.	73	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> surfaces isolated from soil sealed areas for inspection or checking and cleaning facilities, with, if appropriate, soil traps and wastewater management systems 	1. Replace "sealed areas" with "surfaces isolated from soil" because sealing seems unnecessarily prescriptive. 2. Delete "inspection or checking" because these paragraphs seem to be addressing pest risk in the country of export, rather than country of import, and "inspection or checking" would typically be conducted in the country of import. 3. Move the following part of sentence "soil traps and wastewater management systems" to paragraph [77] since this paragraph addresses containment and disposal methods of soil and wash water.	Canada
327.	73	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sealed <u>suitable</u> areas for inspection or checking and cleaning, with, if appropriate, soil traps and wastewater management systems 	Sealed areas for inspection or checking and cleaning could be unfeasible due to the size allocation of the areas used for these purposes. Text deleted because this para refers to facilities in the exporting country. See comment in para 71.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
328.	73	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sealed <u>suitable</u> areas for inspection or checking and cleaning, with, if appropriate, soil traps and wastewater management systems 	Sealed areas for equipments inspection, checking and cleaning could be unfeasible due to the size of the areas used for those ends.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
329.	74	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> heat <u>thermal</u> treatment facilities 	For consistency with para 62	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
330.	75	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fumigation facilities (operated by an <u>licenced</u> authorized fumigator¹). 	Replace "authorized" with "licenced" since the term authorization is used when the NPPO authorizes a party to perform NPPO activities and in this instance the sentence appears to be indicating fumigators licenced to	Canada

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
331.	75	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fumigation facilities (operated by an authorized fumigator¹). 	<p>safely apply fumigation.</p> <p>It would be inconsequential to only mention approval of the operator in the fumigation case, and also repetitive to para 49, where approval is dealt with generally.</p>	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
332.	75	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fumigation facilities (operated by an authorized fumigator¹). 	Text deleted because "treatment" is an official procedure as mentioned in ISPM 5 definition.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
333.	76	Editorial	Disposal of soil and contaminated washing water should be in accordance with national or local regulations. Containment and disposal methods in the importing country should be sufficient to prevent the spread of pests and may include:	These methods could be applied in the exporting country as well.	United States of America
334.	76	Editorial	Disposal of soil and contaminated washing water should be in accordance with national or local regulations. Containment and disposal methods in the importing country should be sufficient to prevent the spread of pests and may include:	Replace "washing water" with "wash water" because this is the appropriate term used.	Canada
335.	76	Substantive	Additionally, d Disposal of soil and contaminated washing water should be in accordance with national or local regulations. Containment and disposal methods in the importing country of destination should be sufficient to prevent the spread of pests and may include <u>bagging, incineration, deep burial or treatment.</u>	The obligation level 'should' should not be used in such a general statement. How a country protects itself against waste water contamination etc. Depends entirely on the countries regulations and infrastructure. May is therefore appropriate. Some consistency changes. To add substance the indents have been added to this paragraph.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia, Morocco
336.	76	Technical	Disposal of soil and contaminated washing water should be in accordance with national or local regulations. Containment and disposal methods in the importing country should be sufficient to prevent the spread of pests and may include:	The application of this methods may be performed in the exporting or the importing country	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
337.	76	Translation	Disposal of soil and contaminated washing water should be in accordance with national or local regulations. Containment and disposal methods in the importing country should be sufficient to prevent the spread of pests and may include:	"Spread" should be translated into Spanish as "Dispersión".	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
338.	77	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bagging 	Cf comment to para 76	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
339.	77	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Containment e.g. soil traps and wastewater management systems may be necessary.</u> <u>Isolation e.g. bagging, deep burial</u> 	1. Add categories of containment and disposal methods to paragraphs 77-80 (i.e. containment, isolation, destruction, and treatment), and use current content of those paragraphs as examples. 2. Move "soil traps and wastewater management system" to paragraph [77] from paragraph '[73]' so that it is with the other containment and disposal methods for soil and wash water. 3. Move "deep burial" from paragraph [80] to this paragraph as it is an example of isolation.	Canada
340.	78	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incineration 	Cf comment to para 76	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
341.	78	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Destruction, e.g. incineration</u> 	Add the term "destruction" as one of the categories of containment and disposal methods in paragraphs 77-80.	Canada
342.	79	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deep burial 	Cf comment to para 76	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
343.	79	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deep burial 	Move "deep burial" to paragraph 77 as an example of isolation.	Canada
344.	80	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment. 	Cf comment to para 76	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
345.	80	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment, <u>e.g. fumigation, composting</u>- 	Treatment is a category of containment and disposal methods, and that fumigation and composting are examples of this category.	Canada
346.	81	Editorial	2.43 Verification procedures	for consistency	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
347.	81	Substantive	2.3 <u>Inspection and v</u>erification procedures	Add "Inspection and" to the title because paragraph 83 addresses inspection procedures.	Canada
348.	82	Substantive	Requirements for documentation, to help demonstrate consignments have been cleaned (e.g. an importer declaration, a cleaning declaration, a treatment certificate, photographic evidence or a phytosanitary certificate), should be determined by the NPPO of the importing country in relation to the identified pest risks- <u>in consultation with the NPPO of the exporting country where necessary.</u>	There must be a number of differences in distribution systems, legislation, certification and inspection systems, capacity of the NPPOs and relevant bodies in different countries. When determining the requirements and mode for documentation by the NPPO of the importing country, due consideration should be given to the exporting country's actual situation and different circumstances through consultation between the two NPPOs in order to avoid unnecessary confusion and trouble and to secure proper implementation of this ISPM.	Japan
349.	82	Technical	Requirements for documentation, to help -demonstrate <u>that</u> consignments have been <u>inspected or</u> cleaned (e.g. an importer declaration, a cleaning declaration, a treatment certificate, photographic evidence or a phytosanitary certificate), should be determined by the NPPO of the importing country <u>of destination, as proportionate in relation</u> to the identified pest risks <u>and appropriate for the measures required.</u>	1. Documentation should demonstrate not help demonstrate. 2. A checked or inspected equipment may not be needed to be cleaned because it was clean. 3. proportionality should be an important aspect when dealing with used equipment, especially when it is non-agricultural equipment. Therefore addition at the end to remind on the IPPC and SPS principle	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
350.	82	Technical	Requirements for documentation, to help -demonstrate <u>that</u> consignments have been <u>checked, inspected or</u> cleaned (e.g. an importer declaration, a cleaning declaration,	1. Documentation should demonstrate not help demonstrate. 2. A checked or	European Union

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			a treatment certificate, photographic evidence or a phytosanitary certificate), should be determined by the NPPO of the importing country <u>of destination, as proportionate in relation to the identified pest risks and appropriate for the measures required.</u>	inspected equipment may not be needed to be cleaned because it was clean. 3. proportionality should be an important aspect when dealing with used equipment, especially when it is non-agricultural equipment. Therefore addition at the end to remind on the IPPC and SPS principle	
351.	82	Technical	Requirements for documentation, to help demonstrate <u>attest that</u> consignments have been cleaned (e.g. an importer declaration , a cleaning declaration, a treatment certificate, photographic evidence or a phytosanitary certificate), should be determined by the NPPO of the importing country in relation to the identified pest risks.	Used VME are regulated articles so the NPPO should attest with some kind of document that they are cleaned or treated and not by an importer declaration or photographic evidence.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
352.	83	Editorial	A <u>An</u> NPPO may conduct import inspections to verify that cleaning of used vehicles, machinery and equipment has occurred. Import inspections may include partial or full dismantling of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and in some cases, collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may involve inspection, as well as probing and flushing of hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air).	'A NPPO' not 'An NPPO'	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
353.	83	Editorial	An NPPO may conduct import inspections to verify that cleaning of used vehicles, machinery and equipment has occurred. Import inspections may include partial or full dismantling of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and in some cases, collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may involve inspection, as well as probing and flushing of hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air).	No need to specify import country. The same activities could be accomplished in the exporting country.	United States of America
354.	83	Editorial	The <u>An</u> NPPO <u>of the importing country</u> may conduct import inspections to verify that cleanliness of used vehicles, machinery and equipment has occurred . Import inspections may include partial or full dismantling of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and in some cases, collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may involve inspection, as well as also probing and flushing of hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air).	Better wording.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
355.	83	Substantive	An NPPO may conduct import inspections to verify that cleaning of used vehicles, machinery and equipment has occurred. <u>In case of large-sized of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, the NPPO of importing country may conduct pre-shipment inspection at exporting country before export.</u> Import inspections may include partial or full dismantling of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and in some cases, collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may involve	In case of large-sized of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, import inspection at the point of entry may be time consuming.. Pre-shipment inspection in the exporting country may be an additional option	Thailand

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			inspection, as well as probing and flushing of hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air).	for trade facilitation.	
356.	83	Substantive	An NPPO may conduct import inspections to verify that cleaning of used vehicles, machinery and equipment has occurred. Import inspections may include partial or full dismantling of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and in some cases, collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may involve inspection, as well as probing and flushing of hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air).	It can be a excessive measure.	Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
357.	83	Technical	The An NPPO of the country of destination may conduct import inspections to verify that cleaning of used vehicles, machinery and equipment has occurred and was effective . Import inspections may require include partial or full dismantling of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and in some cases , collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may involve inspection, as well as probing and flushing of hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air) may also be required.	1. The inspection should also verify that the cleaning was effective. 2.Verification of cleanliness by inspection is already covered in the first sentence. 3. Some consistency changes	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
358.	83	Translation	An NPPO may conduct import inspections to verify that cleaning of used vehicles, machinery and equipment has occurred. Import inspections may include partial or full dismantling of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, and in some cases, collection of specimens for identification. Verification of cleanliness may involve inspection, as well as probing and flushing of hidden areas (e.g. by using water under high pressure or compressed air).	"collection" should be translated into Spanish as "colecta". "probing and flushing" should be translated into Spanish as "revisión y lavado"	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
359.	84	Editorial	The NPPO of an the importing or exporting country may authorize non-government entities to perform cleaning and treatment menting facilities for used vehicles, machinery and equipment . If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	Better wording	United States of America
360.	84	Substantive	The NPPO of an exporting country may authorize cleaning and treatment facilities for used vehicles, machinery and equipment. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	The paragraph is not essential to the standard. It implies that such an approval system is essential. If exporting countries wish to approve operators ISPM20 is applicable and useful?	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
361.	84	Substantive	The NPPO of an exporting country may provide oversight over authorize cleaning and treatment facilities for used vehicles, machinery and equipment, in order to provide additional confidence in the phytosanitary system . If an oversight authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may decide to verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	1. In the first sentence, replace the term "authorize" with "provide oversight over". "Authorize" is used when the NPPO allows another party to conduct activities on their behalf, but in the context of the sentence, it is oversight by the NPPO that is	Canada

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				important. 2. In the second sentence, replace "authorization" with "oversight" for the reason stated above. Add "decide to" before verify, to clarify that the NPPO is making a decision rather than has permission to verify.	
362.	84	Substantive	The NPPO of an exporting country may authorize cleaning and treatment facilities <u>inspection and certification systems</u> for used vehicles, machinery and equipment. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	In some cases, inspection and certification systems that cover cleaning and treatment facilities for used vehicles as a whole may be authorized.	Japan
363.	84	Technical	<u>Add "At the same time, NPPO should verify whether wood packaging material associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment is compliant with ISPM 15. If it is not, the wood packaging material or dunnage should be treated or destroyed." after Para.84.</u> The NPPO of an exporting country may authorize cleaning and treatment facilities for used vehicles, machinery and equipment. If an authorization system is in place, the NPPO of the importing country may verify compliance through import inspections at a reduced frequency.	It's very important to emphasize the risk of the wood packing material or dunnage.	China
364.	85	Editorial	Where the risks associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>is deemed to carry risks also to affect</u> animal and human health or and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant authorities <u>agencies</u> as necessary.	better wording	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
365.	85	Substantive	Where the risks associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment affect animal and human health and biodiversity, NPPOs should coordinate with relevant agencies as necessary.	Move paragraph [85] to under paragraph [49] because it fits better with the Measures section than the Inspection and Verification section.	Canada
366.	86	Substantive	Cleaning of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may be verified by military authorities.	Verification need to be included in the glossary of phytosanitary terms. NPPOs must be able to verify whether the measure is able to remove the pest risks	Uganda
367.	86	Substantive	Cleaning of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>including personal equipment such as shoes and parachute</u> may be verified by military authorities.	We propose to add " including personal equipment such as shoes and parachute" between equipment may	Indonesia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
368.	86	Substantive	Cleaning of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may be verified by military authorities <u>under the IPPC approved protocol and being duely authorized by the NPPO.</u>	For consistency with paragraph 84	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
369.	86	Substantive	The c Cleaning of <u>all</u> used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may be performed <u>verified</u> by military <u>personnel prior to shipment</u> authorities .	Wording in this sentence was adjusted for clarity and to indicate that military personel perform the cleaning rather than verify the cleaning. The NPPO would verify the cleaning.	Canada
370.	86	Technical	Cleaning of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may be verified by military authorities <u>when requested by the NPPO.</u>	Verification of Cleaning should be under the NPPO responsibility	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
371.	87	Technical	3. Non-compliance and Emergency Actions	This draft does not address emergency actions, but rather phytosanitary actions (see also change to para 89)	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
372.	88	Technical	Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country <u>of destination</u> may take phytosanitary action <u>and notify it</u> as outlined in ISPM 13:2001 and in ISPM 20:2004.	Important element element is the notification according to ISPM 13	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
373.	89	Substantive	<u>Phytosanitary</u> Emergency actions should be limited to – as far as possible – detention, <u>cleaning</u> , treatment or reshipment of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment found to be contaminated. Where contaminated used vehicles, machinery or equipment need to be transported to another location for <u>decontamination</u> treatment , NPPOs should ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. containerized).	Corrected term (cf. para 88 and Glossary). In this case NPPOs decontaminate through treatment etc.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
374.	89	Substantive	Emergency actions should be limited to – as far as possible – detention, treatment or <u>rejection</u> reshipment of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment found to be contaminated. Where contaminated used vehicles, machinery or equipment need to be transported to another location for treatment, NPPOs should ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. containerized).	1. Replace the word "reshipment" with "rejection" as this is more appropriate and better describes what happens at the border point. 2. Remove second sentence as in-country procedures for non-compliant shipments may be highly variable and may not permit treatment.	Canada
375.	89	Substantive	<u>Examples of E</u> emergency actions should be limited to – as far as possible – that may be taken are detention, treatment or reshipment of the used vehicles,	The type of emergency actions should not be limited in accordance with SPS	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile,

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			machinery and equipment found to be contaminated . Where contaminated used vehicles, machinery or equipment need to be transported to another location for treatment, NPPOs should ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. containerized).	agreement. Text modified for consistency with ISPM 20. "Found to be contaminated" was deleted because an emergency action is a prompt action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation (ISPM 5).	Argentina
376.	89	Substantive	Emergency actions should be limited to – as far as possible – detention, treatment or reshipment of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment found to be contaminated. Where contaminated used vehicles, machinery or equipment need to be transported to another location for treatment, NPPOs should <u>may</u> ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. containerized).	1. Reshipment can be a excessive measure for non-plant materials. 2. Ensurance by NPPOs dosen't need to be mandatory and should be optional.	Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
377.	89	Technical	Emergency actions should be limited to – as far as possible – detention, treatment or re-export reshipment of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment found to be contaminated. Where contaminated used vehicles, machinery or equipment need to be transported to another location for treatment, NPPOs should ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. containerized).	Replace the word 'reshipment' with 're-export'	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda
378.	89	Technical	<u>Examples of E</u> emergency actions should be limited to – as far as possible – that may be taken are detention, treatment or reshipment of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment found to be contaminated . Where contaminated used vehicles, machinery or equipment need to be transported to another location for treatment, NPPOs should ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. containerized).	The type of emergency actions should not be limited in accordance with SPS agreement. Text modified for consistency with ISPM 20. "Found to be contaminated" was deleted because an emergency action is a prompt action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation (ISPM 5).	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
379.	89	Translation	Emergency actions should be limited to – as far as possible – detention, treatment or reshipment of the used vehicles, machinery and equipment found to be contaminated. Where contaminated used vehicles, machinery or equipment need to be transported to another location for treatment, NPPOs should ensure that contamination is suitably contained (e.g. containerized).	"Containerized" should be translated into Spanish as "confinado"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
380.	90	Editorial	This <u>annex</u> appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.	see comment on paragraph 91	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
381.	90	Editorial	This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard	for clarity, text moved to paragraph 91 as an opening statement.	Ghana
382.	90	Editorial	Note: This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard	For better understanding	OIRSA
383.	90	Editorial	Le présent Appendice a été établi à des fins de référence uniquement et ne constitue pas une partie prescriptive de la norme. APPENDICE	Passer directement à l'appendice sans introduction par des phrases	Burundi
384.	90	Editorial	Les appendices suivants ont été établis Le présent Appendice a été établi à des fins de référence uniquement et ne constitue pas une partie prescriptive de la norme.	C'est une phrase introductive pour tous les appendices. Cela évite de répéter la même phrase au début de chaque appendice. Les paragraphes 116 et 129 sont alors supprimés	Gabon
385.	90	Substantive	<p>This annexappendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.</p> <p><u>4. Role of NPPOs</u></p> <p><u>The NPPO of the country of destination may establish phytosanitary requirements regarding contamination of used equipment before arrival. In such cases, it may conduct inspections of used equipment at arrival to verify that requirements have been met. To verify that decontamination or disinfection has taken place, the NPPO of the country of destination may require the availability of documentary evidence, such as an importer declaration, a treatment certificate, or photographic evidence.</u></p> <p><u>The NPPO of the country of destination may also require that the NPPO of the country of origin is involved in the supervision of decontamination activities and their certification (e.g. issuing phytosanitary certificates). However, the variety of used equipment and its international movement (e.g. mining equipment) makes it difficult to supervise all movement of used equipment and its certification. Thus, operators, exporters or importers may be best suited to document their decontamination or disinfection activities through an importer declaration, a cleaning declaration, a treatment certificate or photographic evidence.</u></p>	A new chapter is needed to define what the roles of the NPPOs are in the country of origin and destination. These paragraphs try to specify that the NPPO of the country of origin is not always involved. Numerous provisions in the standard do not require the NPPO to be involved.	EPPO, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
386.	90	Substantive	<p>This annexappendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.</p> <p><u>4. Role of NPPOs</u></p> <p><u>The NPPO of the country of destination may establish phytosanitary requirements regarding contamination of used equipment before arrival. In such cases, it may conduct inspect</u></p>	A new chapter is needed to define what the roles of the NPPOs are in the country of origin and destination. These paragraphs try to specify that the NPPO of the country of origin is not always involved. Numerous provisions in the standard indeed do	European Union

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<p>ions of used equipment at arrival to verify that requirements have been met. To verify that decontamination or disinfection has taken place, the NPPO of the country of destination may require the availability of documentary evidence, such as an importer declaration, a cleaning declaration, a treatment certificate, or photographic evidence.</p> <p>The NPPO of the country of destination may also require that the NPPO of the country of origin is involved in the supervision of decontamination activities and their certification (e.g. issuing phytosanitary certificates). However, the variety of used equipment and its international movement (e.g. mining equipment) makes it difficult to supervise all movement of used equipment and its certification. Thus, operators, exporters or importers may be best suited to document their decontamination or disinfection activities through an importer declaration, a cleaning declaration, a treatment certificate or photographic evidence.</p>	not require the NPPO to be involved.	
387.	90	Substantive	<p>4. Role of NPPOs</p> <p>The NPPO of the country of destination may establish phytosanitary requirements regarding contamination of used equipment before arrival. In such cases, it may conduct inspections of used equipment at arrival to verify that requirements have been met. To verify that decontamination or disinfection has taken place, the NPPO of the country of destination may require the availability of documentary evidence, such as an importer declaration, a treatment certificate, or photographic evidence. The NPPO of the country of destination may also require that the NPPO of the country of origin is involved in the supervision of decontamination activities and their certification (e.g. issuing phytosanitary certificates). However, the variety of used equipment and its international movement (e.g. mining equipment) makes it difficult to supervise all movement of used equipment and its certification. Thus, operators, exporters or importers may be best suited to document their decontamination or disinfection activities through an importer declaration, a cleaning declaration, a treatment certificate or photographic evidence.</p> <p>This annex appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.</p>	A new chapter is needed to define what the roles of the NPPOs are in the country of origin and destination. These paragraphs try to specify that the NPPO of the country of origin is not always involved. Numerous provisions in the standard do not require the NPPO to be involved.	Norway
388.	91	Editorial	<p>APPENDIX 1: Guidance for the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment</p> <p><u>Paragraph number : 91</u></p>	For clarity. Text in paragraph 90 moved to be new paragraph 92.	Ghana

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			<u>This appendix is for reference purpose only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.</u>		
389.	91	Substantive	Annex APPENDIX 1: Guidance for the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment	Change of Appendix to Annex. If the IPPC and NPPO wish to have some clout or influence with military authorities this guidance needs to have the strongest possible status = ANNEX	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia
390.	91	Substantive	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>To remove the whole appendix 1.</u>	The scope of the appendix 1 is already addressed in the protocol and no need for duplication	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
391.	91	Substantive	APPENDIX 1: Guidance for the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
392.	93	Editorial	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	Redundant & not relevant.	China, Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
393.	93	Editorial	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	not necessary	Thailand
394.	93	Editorial	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and	Modification required in second sentence as common names are not capitalized.	Canada

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.		
395.	93	Editorial	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	Removal of unnecessary 'and' where comma is. Removal of sentence as already said that military operations are performed around the world.	Australia
396.	93	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants for planting as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	for consistency with paragraph 21	Viet Nam
397.	93	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	Plants as pests are already covered under "pests".	Thailand
398.	93	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). <u>These pests could potentially damage agriculture, forestry and other ecosystems. Significant pest infestations may affect crops and food supplies, endanger needed species and potentially damage local or national economies</u>	More information provided to military for better understanding and communication	United States of America

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces. <u>Military vehicles, machinery and equipment found in non-compliance with requirements or with contaminants may be quarantined, treated or cleaned at military expense. This can cause significant delays in receiving these articles at destination.</u>		
399.	93	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	Delete the word "quarantine" in the second sentence because this will depend on the country of import.	Canada
400.	93	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests <u>in some countries</u> such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	For emphasis since these pests listed as examples are quarantine pests in some countries only.	Ghana
401.	93	Substantive	Les déplacements internationaux de véhicules, de machines et de matériel militaires ayant déjà servi peuvent engendrer un risque d'introduction de terre, d'organismes nuisibles, de débris de végétaux et de graines et de végétaux considérés comme des organismes nuisibles dans les pays de déploiement ou de redéploiement. Les organismes <u>nuisibles</u> de quarantaine <u>dans certains pays</u> comme <i>Achatina fulica</i> (escargot géant africain) et <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (bombyx disparate) comptent parmi les organismes nuisibles associés aux déplacements internationaux de véhicules, de machines et de matériel militaires ayant déjà servi. Des opérations militaires sont menées en permanence aux quatre coins du monde. Elles sont caractérisées par des formes de transport et des conditions de stockage des cargaisons très diverses. Les forces opérationnelles nationales peuvent mener des opérations de façon indépendante ou dans le cadre de forces multinationales.	Les deux organismes nuisibles cités en exemple ne sont pas de quarantaine dans tous les pays	Burundi
402.	93	Substantive	Les déplacements internationaux de véhicules, de machines et de matériel militaires ayant déjà servi peuvent engendrer un risque d'introduction de terre, d'organismes nuisibles, de débris de végétaux et de graines et de végétaux considérés comme des	On ajoute "nuisible" pour d'avantage de clarté Les deux organismes nuisibles cités en exemple ne sont	Gabon

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			organismes nuisibles dans les pays de déploiement ou de redéploiement. Les organismes <u>nuisibles</u> de quarantaine <u>dans certains pays</u> comme <i>Achatina fulica</i> (escargot géant africain) et <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (bombyx disparate) comptent parmi les organismes nuisibles associés aux déplacements internationaux de véhicules, de machines et de matériel militaires ayant déjà servi. Des opérations militaires sont menées en permanence aux quatre coins du monde. Elles sont caractérisées par des formes de transport et des conditions de stockage des cargaisons très diverses. Les forces opérationnelles nationales peuvent mener des opérations de façon indépendante ou dans le cadre de forces multinationales.	pas de quarantaine dans tous les pays	
403.	93	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
404.	93	Technical	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> , <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass <u>involve</u> many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	1. Adding another pest (Diabrotica). 2. Common names are not necessary 3. Characterizing military operations as widespread and frequent may appear highly offensive. 3. It is unnecessary to inform the military on possible command structures.	Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco, EPPO, European Union
405.	93	Technical	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants <u>for planting as pests</u> to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	Consist with "soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants for planting" in Para. 21 and 35 to avoid confusion; Secondly, "plant as pests" is included in "pests" according to the definition of 'pest' in ISPM 5. 'pest: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, plant pest is sometimes used for the term pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; revised CPM, 2012]'—ISPM5. The same with the	China

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
406.	93	Technical	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Examples of P pests that have been associated with the international movement of <u>may contaminate</u> used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth) <u>are found in Appendix 2</u> . Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of <u>transport conveyances</u> and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	Para.35. 1. Modification made according comments in Para 29. In addition pest that may contaminate military VME could be the same that may contaminate other VME. 2. Forms of transport was replaced by Conveyances for consistency with ISPM 5. 3. Last sentence was deleted because it is not relevant for this draft.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
407.	93	Translation	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may represent a risk for the introduction of soil, pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests to the countries of both deployment and redeployment. Pests that have been associated with the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment include quarantine pests such as <i>Achatina fulica</i> (Giant African snail) and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy moth). Military operations occur continually around the world and encompass many different forms of transport and cargo storage conditions. National operational forces may operate independently or in multinational forces.	"Gypsy" moth should be translated into Spanish as "polilla gitana".	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
408.	94	Editorial	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the IPPC. In many countries NPPOs have no <u>or do not have access, or have</u> limited access to the military due to security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing pest risks related to commercial and private shippers of used vehicles, machinery and equipment cannot be applied to the military. Due to the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing pest risks. Consequently, it is proposed that military authorities commit to using this Guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	Clearer wording.	Australia
409.	94	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the IPPC. In many countries NPPOs have no or limited access to the military due to security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing pest risks related to commercial and private shippers of used vehicles, machinery and equipment cannot be applied to the military. Due to the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing pest risks. Consequently, it is proposed that military authorities commit to using this Guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	Apart from highlighting that military machinery, equipment etc are inaccessible, the guidance mentioned in here is not elaborate. Military authorities may be encouraged to be self motivated to prevent pest risks.	Uganda

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Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
410.	94	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the IPPC. In many countries NPPOs have no or limited access to the military due to security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing pest risks related to commercial and private shippers of used vehicles, machinery and equipment cannot be applied to the military. Due to the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing pest risks. Consequently, it is proposed that military authorities commit to using this Guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally. <u>NPPOs are encouraged to develop regulations that would include the military and agreements between the military and the NPPO for mutual cooperation.</u>	Standards are written for NPPOs, not for the military. This section is written for the NPPO to communicate to the military	United States of America
411.	94	Substantive	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the IPPC. In many countries NPPOs have no or limited access to the military due to security issues. <u>In these cases</u> For this reason , the approach taken in managing pest risks related to commercial and private shippers of used vehicles, machinery and equipment cannot be applied to the military. Due to the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing pest risks. Consequently, it is proposed that military authorities <u>are encouraged to use</u> commit to using this Guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	1. In the third sentence, replace "For this reason" with " In these cases" to clarify that the approach to managing pest risk cannot be applied to the military, only when NPPOs have no or limited access due to security issues. 2. Propose new wording in the last sentence to strengthen the sentence from "it is proposed that" to "are encouraged to use".	Canada
412.	94	Technical	The enforcement of phytosanitary measures in the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may present a legal or practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the IPPC. In many countries NPPOs may have no or limited jurisdiction over military activities or limited access to military facilities. In such cases, NPPOs should encourage military authorities to using this Guidance as a "Code of Conduct", as provided below, access to the military due to security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing pest risks related to commercial and private shippers of used vehicles, machinery and equipment cannot be applied to the military. Due to the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing pest risks. Consequently, it is proposed that military authorities commit to using this Guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	For the credibility of this annex to military authorities it is important to focus on these matters for which the IPPC has responsibility and avoid using military terminology which may not be correct. To this effect several paragraphs have been deleted or reworded. This annex should be precise and short.	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco, Norway
413.	94	Technical	The enforcement of phytosanitary measures in the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may present a legal or practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the IPPC. In many countries NPPOs may have no or limited jurisdiction over military activities or limited access to military facilities. In such cases, NPPOs should encourage military authorities to using this Guidance as a "Code of Conduct", as provided below, access to the military due to security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing pest risks related to commercial and private shippers of used vehicles, machinery and equipment cannot be applied to the military. Due to the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing pest risks. Consequently, it is proposed that military authorities commit to using this Guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	For the credibility of this annex to military authorities it is important to focus on these matters for which the IPPC has responsibility and avoid using military terminology which may	European Union

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			Os should encourage military authorities to using this Guidance as a "Code of Conduct", as s provided below. access to the military due to security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing pest risks related to commercial and private shippers of used vehicles, machinery and equipment cannot be applied to the military. Due to the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing pest risks. Consequently, it is proposed that military authorities commit to using this Guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	not be correct. To this effect several paragraphs have been deleted or reworded. This annex should be precise and short.	
414.	94	Technical	The international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment may present a practical problem to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), whose main responsibilities are described in the IPPC. In many countries NPPOs have no or limited access to the military due to security issues. For this reason, the approach taken in managing pest risks related to commercial and private shippers of used vehicles, machinery and equipment cannot be applied to the military. Due to the sensitive nature of military missions and equipment, it is imperative to have strategies in place that will facilitate mission fulfilment while minimizing pest risks. Consequently, it is proposed that military authorities <u>are encouraged to</u> commit to <u>using</u> this Guidance, thus implementing IPPC requirements internally.	What is important is that military authorities commit to apply this ISPM and not to implement IPPC requirements internally.	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
415.	95	Technical	Objective	The Appendix itself should not have "Objective" because they are for reference purpose.	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
416.	96	Editorial	Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>should be</u> free from <u>soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants as pests before they are moved internationally.</u> pests and soil before movement, as specified by the NPPO.	More precise and consistent with other paragraphs	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
417.	96	Editorial	Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are free from pests and soil before <u>international</u> movement, as specified by the NPPO.	for clarification	United States of America
418.	96	Editorial	Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>should be</u> free from <u>soil, pests, plant debris, seeds and plants as pests before they are moved internationally.</u> pests and soil before movement, as specified by the NPPO.	More precise and consistent with other paragraphs	European Union
419.	96	Substantive	Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are free from pests and <u>regulated articles</u> soil before movement, as specified by the NPPO.	Replace the word "soil" with "regulated articles" to account for seeds and plant parts as well.	Canada

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
420.	96	Substantive	Used m Military vehicles, machinery and equipment are free from pests and soil before movement, as specified by the NPPO.	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
421.	96	Technical	Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment should be <u>are free from pests and soil clean</u> before movement, as specified by the NPPO.	According to comments in Para 21.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
422.	97	Substantive	Examples of military movements and transports are:	It would seem highly embarrassing and unnecessary the IPPC outline for the military what sorts of movements it may be undertaking. All paras 96 to 105 should be deleted.	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
423.	97	Substantive	Examples of military movements and transports are:	It would seem highly embarrassing and unnecessary the IPPC outline for the military what sorts of movements it may be undertaking. All paragraphs [97] to [105] should be deleted.	European Union
424.	98	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> independent forces training and deployment 	Cf comment to para 96 & 97	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
425.	98	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> independent forces training and deployment 	"Training" shpuld be translated into Spanish as "entrenamiento"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
426.	99	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> joint forces training and deployment 	Cf comment to para 96 & 97	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
427.	99	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> joint forces training and deployment 	"Training" shpuld be translated into Spanish as "entrenamiento"	Mexico, COSAVE, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay,

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
					Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
428.	100	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> repositioning 	Cf comment to para 96 & 97	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
429.	101	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mission demobilization 	Cf comment to para 96 & 97	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
430.	102	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conflict deployment 	Cf comment to para 96 & 97	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
431.	103	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> peacekeeping missions 	Cf comment to para 96 & 97	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
432.	104	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> multinational training and missions 	Cf comment to para 96 & 97	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
433.	105	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> humanitarian relief missions. 	Cf comment to para 96 & 97	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
434.	106	Substantive	<u>Guidance</u> Requirements	Modify the title of this section to "Guidance" since Appendices are not	Canada

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				prescriptive, and an NPPO could implement procedures for military vehicles without necessarily following the contents of this Appendix.	
435.	107	Editorial	Les autorités militaires devraient veiller à ce que les véhicules, les machines et le matériel ayant déjà servi soient nettoyés <u>et traités</u> conformément aux exigences fixées par leur ONPV. <u>Les méthodes de nettoyage et de traitement possibles sont:</u>	Clarté et précision d'ordre rédactionnelle	Burundi
436.	107	Editorial	Les autorités militaires devraient veiller à ce que les véhicules, les machines et le matériel ayant déjà servi soient nettoyés conformément aux exigences fixées par leur ONPV. <u>Les méthodes de nettoyage possibles sont:</u>	Pour avoir une phrase complète et améliorer la clarté du paragraphe. Pour mieux introduire une énumération	Gabon
437.	107	Substantive	Military authorities should ensure that used vehicles, machinery and equipment are <u>inspected and</u> cleaned according to requirements developed by their relevant NPPOs (e.g. country of destination, country of transit). Cleaning methods may consist of:	It should be important to introduce the concept that more than one NPPO may be involved.	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
438.	107	Substantive	Military authorities should ensure that used vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>and the containers used for their transportation</u> are cleaned according to requirements developed by their NPPO. Cleaning methods may consist of:	Containers are a major source of contamination if left in an area with easy access to contaminating pests.	United States of America
439.	107	Substantive	Military authorities should ensure that used vehicles, machinery and equipment are cleaned according to requirements developed by their NPPO. Cleaning methods may consist of, <u>for example</u> :	As it is not an exhaustive list of cleaning methods, add the following wording "for example" to the end of the second sentence.	Canada
440.	107	Substantive	Military authorities should ensure that used vehicles, machinery and equipment are <u>inspected and</u> cleaned according to requirements developed by their relevant NPPOs (e.g. country of destination, country of transit). Cleaning methods may consist of:	It should be important to introduce the concept that more than one NPPO may be involved.	European Union
441.	107	Technical	Military authorities should ensure that used vehicles, machinery and equipment are cleaned according to requirements developed by their NPPO. Cleaning methods <u>and treatments</u> may consist of <u>those described in Section 2.1.1 of this ISPM</u> .	The cleaning methods are already described in the core text of the ISPM.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
442.	108	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nettoyage sous pression; 	Précision rédactionnelle	Burundi
443.	108	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>abrasive blasting</u> <u>emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</u> pressure washing 	1. Cleaning methods should be consistent with paragraphs [54-58]. Therefore, add "abrasive blasting" and moving "emptying water reservoirs, removing debris" from	Canada

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
444.	108	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pressure washing 	<p>paragraph [110].</p> <p>Same as Para 107.</p>	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
445.	109	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Sous pression</u>, nettoyage à la vapeur; 	Précision	Burundi
446.	109	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> steam cleaning 	Same as Para 107.	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
447.	110	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emptying water reservoirs, removing debris. 	results from changes made to para 55	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
448.	110	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emptying water reservoirs, removing debris. <u>sweeping and vacuuming</u> 	Move "emptying water reservoirs, removing debris" to paragraph [108] for consistency with paragraphs [59-62]. Add "sweeping and vacuuming" for consistency with paragraph [58]	Canada
449.	110	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emptying water reservoirs, removing debris. 	Same as Para 107.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
450.	112	Substantive	<p>Additional Treatments may be used<u>required</u>, <u>in addition to cleaning</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> such as chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) <u>cold treatment</u> <u>heat treatment</u>. 	Amendment in wording and add two more bullets to paragraph 112 to be consistent with paragraphs [59-62].	Canada

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Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
451.	112	Technical	Additional treatments may be required, such as chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection).	Same as Para 107.	COSAVE, Mexico, Brazil, Belize, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, OIRSA, Argentina, Costa Rica
452.	113	Substantive	Wood packaging material associated with used military vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009. If it is not, the wood packaging material or dunnage should be treated or destroyed.	Dunnage is included in WPM.	China, Thailand, Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
453.	113	Substantive	Wood packaging material associated with used military vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009. If it is not, the wood packaging material or dunnage should be treated or destroyed.	Delete second sentence as it is not necessary as it depends on the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Some countries may require rejection of the consignment.	Canada
454.	113	Substantive	Wood packaging material associated with used military vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009. If it is not, the wood packaging material or dunnage should be treated or destroyed.	Out of scope of this draft: WPM is already covered by ISPM 15. Moreover, this is not mentioned in the ISPM core text.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
455.	113	Substantive	Wood packaging material associated with used military vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009. If it is not, the wood packaging material or dunnage should be treated or destroyed.	Dunnage should be deleted to avoid duplication between the draft ISPM and ISPM 15, which defines dunnage as a part of wood packaging material.	Japan
456.	113	Technical	Wood packaging material associated with used military vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009. If it is not, the wood packaging material or dunnage should be treated or destroyed.	Out of scope of this draft: WPM is already covered by ISPM 15. Moreover, this is not mentioned in the ISPM core text.	Mexico, Belize, OIRSA, Costa Rica
457.	113	Technical	Wood packaging material associated with used military vehicles, machinery and equipment should be compliant with ISPM 15:2009. If it is not, the wood packaging material or dunnage should be treated or destroyed.	Dunnage is wood packaging material.	Australia
458.	114	Editorial	Military authorities should are encouraged to liaise with their respective NPPOs. Military authorities should also are also encouraged to liaise with the NPPO in the country of deployment where practical. For detailed contact information for NPPOs, refer to the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP): https://www.ippc.int .	NPPOs should cooperate with the military and vice versa. That should be the aim.	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
459.	114	Technical	Military authorities should are encouraged to liaise with their respective NPPOs. Military authorities are should also encouraged to liaise with the NPPO in the country of deployment where practical. For detailed contact information for NPPOs, refer to the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP): https://www.ippc.int .	NPPOs should cooperate with the military and vice versa. That should be the aim.	European Union

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
460.	115	Substantive	Verification procedures should may be implemented by military authorities to check used vehicles, machinery and equipment to ensure the appropriate cleaning or treatment has been carried out before deployment. Military authorities could use the following to help with verification: military preventive units, military co-operator training programmes with the NPPO, Military Customs Inspection (MCI) and inspections conducted by NPPO officials.	to be consistent with para 86	China, Thailand, Korea, Republic of, OIRSA
461.	115	Substantive	Verification procedures should be implemented by military authorities <u>or the NPPO</u> to check used vehicles, machinery and equipment to ensure the appropriate cleaning or treatment has been carried out before deployment. Military authorities could use the following to help with verification: military preventive units, military co-operator training programmes with the NPPO, Military Customs Inspection (MCI) and inspections conducted by NPPO officials.	In certain cases it may also be the NPPO which is involved. See also comment on para 94.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia, Morocco
462.	115	Substantive	Verification procedures should be implemented by military authorities to check used vehicles, machinery and equipment to ensure the appropriate cleaning or treatment has been carried out before <u>re-deployment to their home country or staging area</u> . Military authorities could use the following to help with verification: military preventive <u>medicine</u> units, military co-operator training programmes with the NPPO, Military Customs Inspection (MCI) and inspections conducted by NPPO officials.	Modifications of wording for clarity and consistency with military parlance in the first sentence and again in second sentence (military preventative medicine units).	Canada
463.	115	Substantive	Verification procedures should may be implemented by military authorities to check used vehicles, machinery and equipment to ensure the appropriate cleaning or treatment has been carried out before deployment. Military authorities could use the following to help with verification: military preventive units, military co-operator training programmes with the NPPO, Military Customs Inspection (MCI) and inspections conducted by NPPO officials.	To be consistent with paragraph [86].	Japan
464.	115	Substantive	Verification procedures may should be implemented by military authorities to check used vehicles, machinery and equipment to ensure the appropriate cleaning or treatment has been carried out before deployment. Military authorities could use the following to help with verification: military preventive units, military co-operator training programmes with the NPPO, Military Customs Inspection (MCI) and inspections conducted by NPPO officials.	This is a possibility rather than a directive, so may is more appropriate than should.	Australia
465.	116	Editorial	This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.	Moved to paragraph 117 .	Ghana
466.	116	Editorial	<u>Note:</u> This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.	For better understanding	OIRSA
467.	116	Editorial	Le présent appendice a été établi à des fins de référence uniquement et ne constitue pas une partie prescriptive de la norme.	Pris en compte dans le paragraphe 90 proposé	Gabon
468.	116	Substantive	This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.	This whole appendix should be deleted as it is neither exhaustive nor	Canada

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Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
469.	117	Editorial	APPENDIX 2: Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment	particularly indicative. consistency with previously used terminology. The list of pests listed under paras 117 -128 should be alphabetically sorted.	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
470.	117	Editorial	APPENDIX 12: Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment	Consistency with previously suggested changes and used terminology. The list of pests listed under paras [117] -[128] should be alphabetically sorted.	European Union
471.	117	Editorial	APPENDIX 2: Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment <u>This appendix is for reference is for purpose only and not a prescriptive part of the standard</u>	clarity	Ghana
472.	117	Substantive	APPENDIX 2: Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment	Since some people may not familiar with the scientific name of pest, It is better to list the pest according their group, such as group of virus, bacterium, insect, etc.	Indonesia
473.	117	Substantive	APPENDIX 2: Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative and therefore not useful.	Canada
474.	117	Substantive	APPENDIX 2: Examples of pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
475.	117	Technical	APPENDIX 2: Examples of pests that may contaminate be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment	Not all the examples given in Appendix 2 are widely known to be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Some of these pests could contaminate them, but there is not enough information regarding their introduction to new areas via movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. For this reason we propose to include only the	Mexico, Belize, COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina, OIRSA, Costa Rica

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
476.	118	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beet necrotic yellow vein virus, transmitted through soil via spores of its vector Polymyxa betae 	well known examples of pests Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
477.	118	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beet necrotic yellow vein virus, transmitted through soil via spores of its vector Polymyxa betae 	See Para 117.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
478.	118	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beet necrotic yellow vein virus, transmitted through soil via spores of its vector Polymyxa betae 	"Beet necrotic yellow vein virus" should not be translated into Spanish because it is the scientific name of the virus.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
479.	119	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus (bacterial ring rot of potato), in plant residues 	No need for a common name	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
480.	119	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus (bacterial ring rot of potato), in plant residues 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
481.	119	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus (bacterial ring rot of potato), in plant residues 	See Para. 117.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
482.	120	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lymantria dispar (gypsy moth), as diapausing egg masses 	No need for a common name.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
483.	120	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lymantria dispar (gypsy moth), as diapausing egg masses 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
484.	120	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lymantria dispar (gypsy moth), as diapausing egg masses <u>attached to machinery/vehicle parts</u> 	Dot point clarifies how the pest would be associated with machinery and vehicles. The added wording clarifies how this arthropod pest could be present.	Australia

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Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
485.	120	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (gypsy moth), as diapausing egg masses 	"Gypsy moth" should be translated into Spanish as "Polilla gitana".	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
486.	120	Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (gypsy moth), as diapausing egg masses 	Tranlate to Spanish "gypsy moth" as "polilla gitana"	OIRSA
487.	121	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Orgyia thyellina</i> (white-spotted tussock moth), as diapausing pupae 	No need for a common name.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
488.	121	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Orgyia thyellina</i> (white-spotted tussock moth), as diapausing pupae 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
489.	121	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Orgyia thyellina</i> (white spotted tussock moth), as diapausing pupae <u>or egg masses attached to machinery/vehicle parts</u> 	Dot point clarifies how the pest would be associated with machinery and vehicles. The added wording clarifies how this arthropod pest could be present. <i>Orgyia thyellina</i> also known to be associated with machinery as egg masses	Australia
490.	122	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Halyomorpha halys</i> (brown marmorated stink bug), as overwintering adults 	No need for a common name.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
491.	122	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Halyomorpha halys</i> (brown marmorated stink bug), as overwintering adults 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
492.	122	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Halyomorpha halys</i> (brown marmorated stink bug), as overwintering adults <u>seeking sheltering sites in machinery or vehicle parts.</u> 	Dot point clarifies how the pest would be associated with machinery and vehicles. The added wording clarifies how this arthropod pest could be present.	Australia
493.	123	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (sudden-oak-death), in soil 	No need for a common name.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
494.	123	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (sudden-oak death), in soil 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
495.	123	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (sudden-oak death), in soil 	See Para 117.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
496.	124	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Tilletia indica</i> (Karnal bunt), as spores in soil and on wheat seed residues 	No need for a common name.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
497.	124	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Tilletia indica</i> (Karnal bunt), as spores in soil and on wheat seed residues 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
498.	125	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Achatina fulica</i> (giant African snail), as aestivating adults 	No need for a common name.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
499.	125	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lisa</i><i>Achatina fulica</i> (giant African snail), as aestivating adults 	New accepted scientific name	OIRSA
500.	125	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Achatina fulica</i> (giant African snail), as aestivating adults 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
501.	125	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Achatina fulica</i> (giant African snail), as aestivating adults <u>attached to machinery or vehicle parts</u> 	Dot point clarifies how the pest would be associated with machinery and vehicles. The added wording clarifies how this mollusc pest could be present.	Australia
502.	126	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Miconia calvescens</i>, as seeds in soil 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
503.	127	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (Siam weed), as trapped seeds in used vehicles, machinery and equipment or in soil 	No need for a common name.	EPPO, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
504.	127	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (Siam weed), as trapped seeds in used vehicles, 	No need for a common name.	European Union

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
			machinery and equipment or in soil		
505.	127	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (Siam weed), as trapped seeds in used vehicles, machinery and equipment or in soil 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
506.	127	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (Siam weed), as trapped seeds in used vehicles, machinery and equipment or in soil 	Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia
507.	127	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (Siam weed), as trapped seeds in used vehicles, machinery and equipment or in soil 	For consistency with the other examples given in this table.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina
508.	128	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Globodera</i> spp. (potato cyst nematodes), in soil. 	No need for a common name.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Serbia, Morocco
509.	128	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Globodera</i> spp. (potato cyst nematodes), in soil <u><i>Coptotermes formosanus</i> (Formosan termites), in wood and soil</u> <u><i>Solenopsis invicta</i> (red fire ant), in soil</u> 	Both have been proven introduced into the US via used machinery, equipment, and vehicles since WWII.	United States of America
510.	128	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Globodera</i> spp. (potato cyst nematodes), in soil. 	Delete this whole appendix as it is neither exhaustive nor particularly indicative.	Canada
511.	128	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Add 2 examples: <i>Sorghum halepense</i> (Johnson grass), as trapped rhizomes and seeds in used vehicles, machinery and equipment. <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> (Red imported fire ant), as eggs, larvae, adults and nests in soil and trapped in used vehicles, machinery and equipment.</u> <i>Globodera</i> spp. (potato cyst nematodes), in soil. 	Johnson grass reproduces by rhizomes and seeds. And it is considered to be one of the worst weeds in the world. Its rhizomes and seeds are easily trapped in agricultural, forestry and horticultural international movement used vehicles, machinery and equipment. The red imported fire ant is an extremely destructive, highly invasive, and notoriously aggressive stinging ant that is impossible to eradicate	China

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country
				once established. And they are dispersed easily via soil movements.	
512.	128	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Globodera</i> spp. (potato cyst nematodes), in soil <u>or plant residues</u>. <u><i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> in soil or plant residues</u>. 	Additional information and an example.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Norway, Serbia, Morocco
513.	128	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Globodera</i> spp. (potato cyst nematodes), in soil. <u><i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cubense</i> Tropical Race 4 (<i>Fusarium</i> wilt), in soil and host plant residues</u>. <u><i>Fusarium guttiforme</i> (fusariosis of peneapple), in soil and host plant residues</u>. 	Two important not widely spread pests that may be associated with the movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment	OIRSA
514.	130	Editorial	APPENDIX 3: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with possible phytosanitary measures <u>and verification procedures</u>.	Clearer with an additional comma after "pest risk". To reflect the content of the table.	EPPO, Georgia, Norway, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
515.	130	Editorial	APPENDIX 23: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk, together with possible phytosanitary measures <u>and verification procedures</u>.	Consistency. Clearer with an additional comma after "pest risk". To reflect the content of the table.	European Union
516.	130	Substantive	APPENDIX <u>ANNEX 31</u>: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk together with possible phytosanitary measures	To change this appendix to an annex.	China, Korea, Republic of
517.	130	Substantive	APPENDIX 3: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk together with possible phytosanitary <u>cleaning/desinfecation</u> measures - <u>The two last columns of the table should be revised after developing the protocol for cleaning/desinfecation as a replacement to the draft ISPM-</u>	- For consistency with the previous comments in the draft ISPM - For the consistency of the measures in the appendix and the protocol	NEPPO, Bahrain, Morocco
518.	130	Substantive	APPENDIX 3: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk together with possible phytosanitary measures	"Phytosanitary Certificate" is not included as a possible verification procedure in the table of this appendix. However it is included as	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile,

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Country																								
				one of the options of verification procedures in Para 82.	Argentina																								
519.	130	Substantive	Annex APPENDIX 13: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, categorised into ranked in order of decreasing pest high risk regulated artilces and regulated articles with risk dependeing on circumstances tog ether with possible phytosanitary measures	This table is now important in separating items thought to constitute high risk and the remainder and linking the items to measures.	New Zealand																								
520.	130	Substantive	ANNEX 1: APPENDIX 3: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk together with possible phytosanitary measures	This table is the guidance for possible measures based on ranked risk and not the product of a PRA, therefore this section should be considered prescriptive and changed to an ANNEX. These are not possible phytosanitary measures, they are now measures. Necessary change to incorporate new vehicles, machinery and equipment. Please see Australian General comment for further explanation.	Australia																								
521.	130	Technical	APPENDIX 3: Examples of used vehicles, machinery and equipment, ranked in order of decreasing pest risk together with possible phytosanitary measures	Pest risk depend on many factors and VME can not be categorized only by itself.	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina																								
522.	131	Editorial	<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Notes</th><th>Examples of measures</th><th>Possible verification procedures</th></tr><tr><td>Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</td><td>Contaminants:</td><td>Abrasive blasting</td><td>Cleaning declaration</td></tr><tr><td>- combine harvesters</td><td>- soil</td><td>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</td><td>Treatment certificate</td></tr><tr><td>- sawmill machinery</td><td>- pests</td><td>Cold treatment</td><td>Photographic evidence</td></tr><tr><td>- logging trucks</td><td>- plant debris</td><td>Heat treatment</td><td>Importer declaration</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>- seeds and plants as pests.</td><td>Emptying water reservoirs, removing</td><td>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling)</td></tr></table>	Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Contaminants:	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration	- combine harvesters	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate	- sawmill machinery	- pests	Cold treatment	Photographic evidence	- logging trucks	- plant debris	Heat treatment	Importer declaration		- seeds and plants as pests.	Emptying water reservoirs, removing	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling)	type error	New Caledonia*
Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures																										
Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Contaminants:	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration																										
- combine harvesters	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate																										
- sawmill machinery	- pests	Cold treatment	Photographic evidence																										
- logging trucks	- plant debris	Heat treatment	Importer declaration																										
	- seeds and plants as pests.	Emptying water reservoirs, removing	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling)																										

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	High risk is inherent in this category.	debris	and testing)		
					Pressure washing	Accreditation and audit		
					Steam cleaning			
					Sweeping and vacuuming			
			<p>Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bulldozers - graders - surface mining equipment. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.</p> <p>Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation and audit</p>		
			<p>Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p>	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil 	<p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water</p>	<p>Military (Appendix 1)</p>		

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<div>- trucks</div> <div>- tanks</div> <div>- personnel carriers</div> <div>- rolling stock.</div>	<div>- pests</div> <div>- plant debris</div> <div>- seeds and plants as pests.</div> <div>Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.</div>	<div>reservoirs, removing debris</div> <div>Pressure washing</div> <div>Steam cleaning</div>			
			<div>Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.</div> <div>Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</div> <div>Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.</div>	<div>Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing:</div> <div>- soil</div> <div>- pests</div> <div>- plant debris.</div>	<div>Abrasive blasting</div> <div>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</div> <div>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debrisPressure washing</div> <div>Steam cleaning</div> <div>Sweeping and vacuuming</div>	<div>Cleaning declaration</div> <div>Treatment certificate</div> <div>Photographic evidence</div> <div>Importer declaration</div> <div>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</div> <div>Accreditation and audit</div>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses	Contaminants: - soil - pests	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.</p>	<p>Heat treatment</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Quality assurance system</p>		
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	<p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection</p> <p>Quality assurance system</p>		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used	⚠ this category may contain pests, but are no	Not applicable	Not applicable		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country							
			indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	more likely to than many other imported commodities.											
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable									
523.	131	Editorial	<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Notes</th><th>Examples of measures</th><th>Possible verification procedures</th></tr><tr><td>Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers</td><td>Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Abrasive blastingChemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)Cold treatmentHeat treatmentEmptying water reservoirs, removing debrisPressure washingSteam cleaningSweeping</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Cleaning declarationTreatment certificatePhotographic evidenceImporter declarationImport inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)Accreditation and audit</td></tr></table>	Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Abrasive blastingChemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)Cold treatmentHeat treatmentEmptying water reservoirs, removing debrisPressure washingSteam cleaningSweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cleaning declarationTreatment certificatePhotographic evidenceImporter declarationImport inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)Accreditation and audit			Listing the mechanical cleaning measures before e.g chemical treatment would be more logical according to practice: Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment 2. All different measures and verification procedures should be separated by an indent sign.	EPPO, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco
Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures												
Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Abrasive blastingChemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)Cold treatmentHeat treatmentEmptying water reservoirs, removing debrisPressure washingSteam cleaningSweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cleaning declarationTreatment certificatePhotographic evidenceImporter declarationImport inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)Accreditation and audit												

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>- tools.</p> <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>		and vacuuming			
			<p>Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <p>- bulldozers</p> <p>- graders</p> <p>- surface mining equipment.</p> <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and</p>	<p>Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.</p> <p>Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abrasive blasting• Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)• Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris• Pressure washing• Steam	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cleaning declaration• Treatment certificate• Photographic evidence• Importer declaration• Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)• Accreditation		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			equipment are included.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	and audit		
			<p>Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock. 	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<p>See Annex 1: guidance for the international movement of used military equipment. Military (Appendix 1)</p>		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks 	<p>Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration 		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and waste sorting equipment. Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment areis included. Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pests - plant debris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit 		
			<p>Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment</p>	<p>The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system 		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				mining.				
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as:	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection 		
			Used vehicles, including:	Contaminants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres <u>attached to vehicles</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.</p>				

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is <u>somewhat</u> different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system 		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	<u>Used equipment i</u> n t A this category may contain pests, but <u>they</u> are <u>not</u> more likely to than <u>in</u> many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but <u>they</u> are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country					
524.	131	Editorial	<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Notes</th><th>Examples of measures</th><th>Possible verification procedures</th></tr><tr><td>Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</td><td>Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.</td><td>Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming</td><td>Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit</td></tr></table>	Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit	The word "A" should be removed.	Saint Kitts And Nevis
Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures										
Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit										
			<table><tr><td>Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - bulldozers</td><td>Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.</td><td>Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water</td><td>Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence</td></tr></table>	Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - bulldozers	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence						
Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - bulldozers	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence										

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - graders - surface mining equipment. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit 		
			<p>Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock. 	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military (Appendix 1) 		
			<p>Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as</p>	<p>Organic waste debris is the main contaminant,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration 		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.</p> <p>Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p> <p>Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.</p>	<p>containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris. 	<p>disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation and audit</p>		
			<p>Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment</p>	<p>The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Quality assurance system</p>		
			<p>Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used</p>	<p>Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles,</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>outdoors, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cranes - forklifts. 	<p>machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.</p>	<p>debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection</p>		
			<p>Used vehicles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres. 	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Heat treatment</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Quality assurance system</p>		
			<p>Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)</p>	<p>The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can</p>	<p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Importer declaration</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.		Import inspection Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A- This category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
525.	131	Editorial	Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	1. Listing the mechanical cleaning measures before e.g chemical treatment would be more logical according to practice: Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment. 2. All different measures and verification	European Union

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>High risk is inherent in this category.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive blasting • Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) • Cold treatment • Heat treatment • Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris • Pressure washing • Steam cleaning • Sweeping and vacuuming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning declaration • Treatment certificate • Photographic evidence • Importer declaration • Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) • Accreditation and audit 	procedures should be separated by an indent sign.	
			<p>Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bulldozers - graders - surface mining 	<p>Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.</p> <p>Risk is variable, but high levels of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive blasting • Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) • Emptying water reservoirs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning declaration • Treatment certificate • Photographic evidence • Importer declaration • Import inspection 		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			equipment. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	contamination may occur in this category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit 		
			<p>Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock. 	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<p>See Annex 1: guidance for the international movement of used military vehicles, machinery and equipment. Military (Appendix 1)</p>		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management used vehicles, machinery 	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate 		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment areis included. Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery. 	<p>containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris. 	<p>(e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit 		
			<p>Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment</p>	<p>The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance 		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.		system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive blasting • Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris • Pressure washing • Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning declaration • Photographic evidence • Importer declaration • Import inspection 		
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive blasting • Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) • Heat treatment • Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris • Pressure washing • Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning declaration • Treatment certificate • Importer declaration • Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) • Quality assurance system 		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			- trailers - attached tyres <u>attached to used vehicles</u> .	high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweeping and vacuuming 			
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is <u>somewhat</u> different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system 		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	<u>Used equipment in A</u> -this category may contain pests, but <u>they</u> are <u>not</u> more likely to than <u>in</u> many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may	Not applicable	Not applicable		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				contain pests, but <u>they</u> are not more likely to than <u>in</u> many other imported commodities.				
526.	131	Editorial	Category Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	Notes Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	Examples of measures Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Possible verification procedures Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit	Unesscessary 'A' at start of sentence to be deleted.	Australia

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bulldozers - graders - surface mining equipment. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.</p> <p>Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation and audit</p>		
			<p>Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock. 	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored</p>	<p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Military (Appendix 1)</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.				
			Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing:	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
			Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate		
			Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.	- pests	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
				- plant debris.	Pressure washing	Importer declaration		
					Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
					Sweeping and vacuuming	Accreditation and audit		
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
					Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
					Pressure washing	Importer declaration		
					Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
						Quality assurance system		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				equipment were used for surface mining.				
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Cleaning declaration		
					Pressure washing	Treatment certificate		
					Steam cleaning	Importer declaration		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	TA this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Import inspection		
						Quality assurance system		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
527.	131	Substantive	Category - to add a new column	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	To add a new column in the front to rank accordingly to risk level.	China, Thailand, Korea, Republic of

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			in the front to rank a ccordingly to risk lev el.					
			(High risk) Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming Inspection prior to ex port by importing NP PO.	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit		
			(High risk) Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation,	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<div><div>- bulldozers</div><div>- graders</div><div>- surface mining equipment.</div><div>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</div></div>	<div>contaminants.</div> <div>Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.</div>	<div>disinfection)</div> <div>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</div> <div>Pressure washing</div> <div>Steam cleaning</div> <div>Sweeping and vacuuming</div> <div>Inspection prior to export by importing NP PO.</div>	<div>Photographic evidence</div> <div>Importer declaration</div> <div>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</div> <div>Accreditation and audit</div>		
			<div>(High risk) Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</div> <div>- trucks</div> <div>- tanks</div> <div>- personnel carriers</div> <div>- rolling stock.</div>	<div>Contaminants:</div> <div>- soil</div> <div>- pests</div> <div>- plant debris</div> <div>- seeds and plants as pests.</div> <div>Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are</div>	<div>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</div> <div>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</div> <div>Pressure washing</div> <div>Steam cleaning</div> <div>Inspection prior to export by importing NP PO.</div>	<div>Military (Appendix 1)</div>		

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.				
			<u>(High risk)</u> Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment. Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included. Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing: - soil - pests - plant debris.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debrisPressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming <u>Inspection prior to export by importing NP PO.</u>	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit		
			<u>(Risk depending on circumstances)</u> Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.		and testing) Quality assurance system		
			(Risk depending on circumstances) Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts <u>tunnel burrowing machine.</u>	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		
			(Risk depending on circumstances) Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable risk, with some used	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres.	vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming			
			(Risk depending on circumstances) Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system		
			(Risk depending on circumstances) Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			(Risk depending on circumstances) Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this	Not applicable	Not applicable		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.				
528.	131	Substantive	Category Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools - <u>tractors</u> . Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are	Notes Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Pest High risk is inherent in this category.	Examples of measures Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Possible verification procedures Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit	Additional examples that could be added: - tractors is an additional example, or maybe in the next category (together with earth moving vehicles etc.) - most types of harvesters (e.g. for potatoes, beets) could be high risk - also equipment for e.g drainage trenching could be high risk. According to reliable sources there is no such thing as rimless tyres. The quantifying statements on pest risk have been made slightly more relative.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			included.					
			Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit		
			- bulldozers					
			- graders					
			- surface mining equipment.					
			Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	Pest risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.				
			Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Contaminants:				
			- trucks	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)			
			- tanks	- pests				
			- personnel carriers	- plant debris	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Military (Appendix 1)		
			- rolling stock.	- seeds and plants as pests.	Pressure washing			
				Pest risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are	Steam cleaning			

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.				
			Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing:	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
			Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate		
			Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.	- pests	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debrisPressure washing	Photographic evidence		
				- plant debris.	Steam cleaning	Importer declaration		
					Sweeping and vacuuming	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
						Accreditation and audit		
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, <u>pest</u> risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
					Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
					Pressure washing	Importer declaration		
					Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
						Quality assurance system		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.				
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Pest r Risk is variable, but generally lower unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable pest risk, with some used vehicles at higher risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			- attached tyres.	this category traded.				
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)		Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system	
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable		Not applicable	
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable		Not applicable	

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
529.	131	Substantive	Category Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - <u>root crop cultivation equipment</u> - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. - <u>indoor agricultural equipment (e.g. grading/cleaning equipment)</u> Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are	Notes Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	Examples of measures Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Possible verification procedures Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) <u>Authorization</u> Accreditation and audit	1. With respect to the possible verification procedures, what is the rationale for allowing different verification procedures for different categories? Accreditation and audit for used agriculture machinery, but not for Deep mining vehicles? Why can't Earth moving vehicles use a Quality system? This lacks clarity. 2. Add "root crop cultivation equipment" because equipment like a potato harvester pose a high pest risk. 3. Add "indoor agricultural equipment to the first category because they can pose high pest risk e.g. potato grading equipment associated with soil and seed cleaning with weed seeds. 4. Replace "accreditation" throughout the table to "authorization" because it refers to having entities perform phytosanitary activities on behalf of the NPPO. 5. Add the term "tents" as "used military equipment" because they can pose pest risk. 6. Add a new category "recreational vehicles, machinery and equipment" between Reconditioned use vehicles and Deep mining categories. 7. Remove "off-road vehicles" from the used vehicle category and place it in the new "recreational vehicles" category. They pose a much different pest risk than regular used vehicles.	Canada

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			included.					
			Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Authorization Accreditation and audit		
			Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.				
			Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Military (Appendix 1)		
			- bulldozers					
			- graders					
			- surface mining equipment.					
			- trucks					
			- tanks					
			- personnel carriers					
			- rolling stock					
			- tents					

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.				
			Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing:	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
			Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate		
			Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.	- pests	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debrisPressure washing	Photographic evidence		
				- plant debris.	Steam cleaning	Importer declaration		
					Sweeping and vacuuming	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
						<u>Authorization</u> Accreditation and audit		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<u>Recreational vehicles, machinery and equipment, including off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four wheel drives)</u>	<u>Contaminants:</u> <u>- soil</u> <u>- pests</u> <u>- seeds and plants as pests</u> <u>Risk is variable, but used recreational vehicles, machinery, and equipments are often used outdoors (forest, waterways, lakes,</u>	<u>Cleaning declaration</u> <u>Treatment certificate</u> <u>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</u> <u>Heat treatment</u> <u>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris.</u> <u>Pressure washing</u> <u>Steam cleaning</u> <u>Sweeping and vacuuming</u>	<u>Importer declaration</u> <u>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</u> <u>Authorization and audit</u>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				mountains, parks) and store o utdoors leading to a higher risk of contaminat ants.				
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				contaminated with soil.	Steam cleaning			
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system		

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.				
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	Articles this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
530.	131	Substantive	Category Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery	Notes Contaminants Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests.	Examples of measures Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing	Possible verification procedures Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Phytosanitary Certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration	Combine deleted to include all kind of harvesters. Reference to pest risk (Notes column) deleted as comment in Para 130. Cold treatment deleted as comment in Para 61. Phytosanitary certificate added as comment in Para 130. Photographic Evidence and Importer declaration deleted as comment in Para 82. Accreditation was replaced by Authorization because it is a more appropriate term. 2nd , 4th and 5th rows in 2nd column (Notes), were restructured for consistency throughout the table. Quality Assurance System is deleted for consistency with Para 82	COSAVE, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>High risk is inherent in this category.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	<p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation <u>Authorization</u> and audit</p>	<p>Quality assurance system was deleted because this system should not be necessarily taken by NPPOs as valid phytosanitary verification procedures. Last two rows are deleted because they don't provide any guidance.</p>	
			<p>Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bulldozers - graders - surface mining equipment. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>Soil is the (main contaminant);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pests, - plant debris, and - seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants. <p>Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p><u>Phytosanitary Certificate</u></p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation <u>Authorization</u> and audit</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Military (Appendix 1)	
			- trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock.		Pressure washing	Steam cleaning		
			Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing <u>soil, pests and plant debris</u> .	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
			Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	is: - soil-pests-plant debris.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate	<u>Phytosanitary Certificate</u>	
			Bulldozers used in landfills are considered		Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Pressure washing	Photographic evidence Importer declaration	
					Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling)		
					Sweeping and			

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			under earth moving machinery.		vacuuming	and testing) <u>Accreditation</u> <u>Authorization</u> and audit		
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with <u>plant debris and s</u> oil.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>Used vehicles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres. 	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Heat treatment</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Quality assurance system</p>		
			<p>Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)</p>	<p>Pests</p> <p>The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is</p>	<p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection</p> <p>Quality assurance system</p>		

Comm . no.	Para . no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.				
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
531.	131	Substantive	Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	The high risk items includes all items down to and including Bulldozers used in landfills From there on the items fall into the category - Risk depending on circumstances.	New Zealand
Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery	Contaminants:	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment	Cleaning declaration					

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			and equipment, such as:	- soil	(e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate		
				- pests		Photographic evidence		
			- combine harvesters		Cold treatment			
			- sawmill machinery	- plant debris	Heat treatment	Importer declaration		
			- logging trucks	- seeds and plants as pests.	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
			- animal transport vehicles	High risk is inherent in this category.	Pressure washing	Accreditation and audit		
			- compost and manure trailers		Steam cleaning			
			- tools.		Sweeping and vacuuming			
			Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.					
			Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
					Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate		
			- bulldozers			Photographic evidence		
			- graders		Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Importer declaration		
			- surface mining equipment.	Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.	Pressure washing	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling)		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.		Steam cleaning	and testing)		
					Sweeping and vacuuming	Accreditation and audit		
			Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Military (Appendix 1)		
			Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment. Reconditioned used	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing: - soil - pests	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	- plant debris.	washing	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
			Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.		Steam cleaning			
					Sweeping and vacuuming	Accreditation and audit		
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
					Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
					Pressure washing	Importer declaration		
					Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
						Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as:	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
			- cranes		Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
			- forklifts.		Pressure washing	Importer declaration		
						Import inspection		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				contaminated with soil.	Steam cleaning			
			Used vehicles, including:	Contaminants:	Abrasive blasting			
			- cars, vans, trucks, buses	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Cleaning declaration		
			- off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives)	- pests	Heat treatment	Treatment certificate		
			- locomotives and engines	- plant debris	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Importer declaration		
			- used parts	- seeds and plants as pests.	Pressure washing	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
			- trailers	Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	Steam cleaning	Quality assurance system		
			- attached tyres.		Sweeping and vacuuming			

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Cleaning declaration		
					Pressure washing	Treatment certificate		
					Steam cleaning	Importer declaration		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Import inspection		
						Quality assurance system		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
532.	131	Substantive	Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	Additional examples that could be added: - tractors - additionally most	Norway

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools - <u>tractors</u>. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Pest High risk is inherent in this category.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Cold treatment</p> <p>Heat treatment</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation and audit</p>	<p>types of harvesters (e.g. for potatoes, beets) could be high risk and also equipment for e.g drainage trenching could be high risk. According to reliable sources there is no such thing as rimless tyres. The quantifying statements on pest risk have been made slightly more relative.</p>	
			<p>Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bulldozers 	<p>Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - graders - surface mining equipment. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>Pest Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit 		
			<p>Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock. 	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Pest Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military (Appendix 1) 		
			<p>Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as</p>	<p>Organic waste debris is the main contaminant,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning declaration 		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.</p> <p>Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p> <p>Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.</p>	<p>containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris. 	<p>disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation and audit</p>		
			<p>Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment</p>	<p>The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, <u>pest</u> risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Quality assurance system</p>		
			<p>Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used</p>	<p><u>Pest</u> risk is variable, but generally <u>lower</u> unless used</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable <u>pest</u> risk, with some used vehicles at <u>higher</u> risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			T Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
533.	131	Substantive	Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	This new category gives perspective to the risk posed by new vehicles	Australia

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>High risk is inherent in this category.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Cold treatment</p> <p>Heat treatment</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation and audit</p>	<p>machinery and equipment. There may be a pest risk but no more than other non plant commodities and is dependant on storage conditions. Importantly, it is noted that this category does not require a measure but would need some level of import inspection to verify that the vehicles, machinery and equipment are clean. Australia does this as a matter of practice. Import inspection should be added as an option to verify that reconditioned parts and industrial used vehicles for indoor use are in a clean state free from biosecurity risk material. The level of inspection required is up to the importing country. Australia does this as a matter of practice.</p>	
			<p>Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bulldozers - graders - surface mining 	<p>Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.</p> <p>Risk is variable, but high levels of</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			equipment. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	contamination may occur in this category.	Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	(inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit		
			Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Military (Appendix 1)		
			Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing: - soil	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			equipment. Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included. Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.	- pests - plant debris.	reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit		
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as:	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			- cranes	used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	debris	Importer declaration		
			- forklifts.		Pressure washing	Import inspection		
					Steam cleaning			
			Used vehicles, including:	Contaminants:	Abrasive blasting			
			- cars, vans, trucks, buses	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Cleaning declaration		
			- off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives)	- pests	Heat treatment	Treatment certificate		
			- locomotives and engines	- plant debris	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Importer declaration		
			- used parts	- seeds and plants as pests.	Pressure washing	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
			- trailers	Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	Steam cleaning	Quality assurance system		
			- attached tyres.		Sweeping and vacuuming			

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)		Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system	
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable		Not applicable <u>Import inspection</u>	
			<u>Insert new category between Industrial used vehicles and reconditioned parts. See suggested inclusion below table.</u> <u>New Vehicles, machinery and equipment</u>	<u>This category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities. The</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>		<u>Import inspection</u>	

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				likelihood of carrying pests is dependent on storage conditions.				
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Import inspection Not applicable		
534.	131	Technical	Category	Notes	Examples of measures	Possible verification procedures	Implementation to ensure tracability	New Caledonia*
			Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			- tools.		vacuuming			
			Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.					
			Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants.	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
			- bulldozers		Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate		
			- graders	Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
			- surface mining equipment.		Pressure washing	Importer declaration		
			Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.		Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
					Sweeping and vacuuming	Accreditation and audit		
			Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Contaminants:	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)			
			- trucks	- soil	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Military (Appendix 1)		
			- tanks	- pests				
			- personnel carriers	- plant debris	Pressure washing			
				- seeds and	Steam cleaning			

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			- rolling stock.	plants as pests. Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.				
			Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing:	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
			Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate		
			Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.	- pests	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debrisPressure washing	Photographic evidence		
				- plant debris.	Steam cleaning	Importer declaration		
					Sweeping and vacuuming	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
						Accreditation and audit		
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
					Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
						Importer declaration		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.	Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable risk, with	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres.	some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming			
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	<u>Need verification that it his will not to be used indoors (documents)</u> Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this	Not applicable	Not applicable		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.				
535.	131	Technical	Category Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - Machinery and equipment for soil preparation - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles.	Notes Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	Examples of measures Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Possible verification procedures Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit	Addition: other example is added Deletion: the risk to human health (like mosquitoes carrying human diseases that can live in pooled water inside tyres) are not in IPPC scope.	OIRSA

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			machinery and equipment are included.					
			Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - bulldozers - graders - surface mining equipment. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as pests can also be contaminants. Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit		
			Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Risk is variable, but used military vehicles,	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Military (Appendix 1)		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.				
			Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.	Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing:	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
			Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	- soil	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)	Treatment certificate		
			Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.	- pests	Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
				- plant debris.	Pressure washing	Importer declaration		
					Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		
					Sweeping and vacuuming	Accreditation and audit		
			Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment	The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the	Abrasive blasting	Cleaning declaration		
					Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris	Photographic evidence		
					Pressure washing	Importer declaration		
					Steam cleaning	Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.		Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			- trailers	used vehicles of this category traded.	vacuuming			
			- attached tyres.					
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but The rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many	Not applicable	Not applicable		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				other imported commodities.				
536.	131	Technical	Category Agricultural, forestry and horticultural used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as: - combine harvesters - sawmill machinery - logging trucks - animal transport vehicles - compost and manure trailers - tools. Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.	Notes Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. High risk is inherent in this category.	Examples of measures Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Cold treatment Heat treatment Emptying open water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Possible verification procedures Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Accreditation and audit	Only open water reservoirs pose a contamination risk rather than sealed water sources.	Australia
			Earth moving used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:	Soil is the main contaminant; pests, plant debris, and seeds and plants as	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation,	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bulldozers - graders - surface mining equipment. <p>Reconditioned or field-tested used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p>	<p>pests can also be contaminants.</p> <p>Risk is variable, but high levels of contamination may occur in this category.</p>	<p>disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying <u>open</u> water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation and audit</p>		
			<p>Used military vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trucks - tanks - personnel carriers - rolling stock. 	<p>Contaminants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. <p>Risk is variable, but used military vehicles, machinery and equipment are often used off-road and stored outdoors, leading to a higher risk of contamination.</p>	<p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Military (Appendix 1)</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			<p>Waste management used vehicles, machinery and equipment, such as rubbish trucks and waste sorting equipment.</p> <p>Reconditioned used vehicles, machinery and equipment are included.</p> <p>Bulldozers used in landfills are considered under earth moving machinery.</p>	<p>Organic waste debris is the main contaminant, containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil - pests - plant debris. 	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection)</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p> <p>Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Treatment certificate</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Accreditation and audit</p>		
			<p>Deep mining used vehicles, machinery and equipment</p>	<p>The most likely contaminants are soil and pests. Generally, risks are low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are contaminated with surface soil. But note that it can be difficult to determine the prior use and whether or not used vehicles, machinery and equipment were used for surface mining.</p>	<p>Abrasive blasting</p> <p>Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris</p> <p>Pressure washing</p> <p>Steam cleaning</p>	<p>Cleaning declaration</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Importer declaration</p> <p>Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing)</p> <p>Quality assurance system</p>		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used outdoors, such as: - cranes - forklifts.	Risk is variable, but generally low unless used vehicles, machinery and equipment are used in close proximity to vegetation or are contaminated with soil.	Abrasive blasting Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Cleaning declaration Photographic evidence Importer declaration Import inspection		
			Used vehicles, including: - cars, vans, trucks, buses - off-road vehicles (e.g. motorbikes, quad bikes, four-wheel drives) - locomotives and engines - used parts - trailers - attached tyres.	Contaminants: - soil - pests - plant debris - seeds and plants as pests. Extremely variable risk, with some used vehicles at high risk but many at low risk. Note the high volume of used vehicles of this category traded.	Abrasive blasting Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation, disinfection) Heat treatment Emptying water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming	Cleaning declaration Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection (inspection may include dismantling and testing) Quality assurance system		
			Rimless tyres (not attached to vehicles)	The main risk is to human health (mosquitoes carrying human	Chemical treatment (e.g. fumigation,	Cleaning declaration		

Comm no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Country
				diseases can live in pooled water inside tyres) but rimless tyres can also carry pests dependant on storage conditions. Risk management is different from other used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this standard.	disinfection) Pressure washing Steam cleaning	Treatment certificate Importer declaration Import inspection Quality assurance system		
			Industrial used vehicles, machinery and equipment used indoors and not for agriculture or forestry	A this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
			Reconditioned parts	Used vehicles, machinery and equipment in this category may contain pests, but are no more likely to than many other imported commodities.	Not applicable	Not applicable		
537.	132	Editorial	Footnote 1: Footnote 1: Methyl bromide use should comply with the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation CPM-3/2008				Unnecessary repetition.	EPPO, European Union, Georgia, Algeria, Serbia, Morocco