

2025 First consultation: 01 – 30 September 2025

Compiled comments for – Draft annex International movement of fresh *Colocasia esculenta* corms to ISPM 46 (2023-023)

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

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Trinidad and Tobago Trinidad and Tobago agrees with the comments made by CAHFSA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Costa Rica</p> <p>It is considered that the document should be thoroughly reviewed and restructured to ensure it includes only those pests that are clearly associated with the pathway and the intended use of the product (consumption or processing), and that represent a real risk of introduction and establishment. Consequently, it is recommended to exclude from Table 1 all pests not related to the pathway, as well as contaminant pests that fall outside the scope of ISPM 46.</p> <p>Although the pests included are regulated by at least one Contracting Party —as has been accepted in other annexes of this ISPM—, it is deemed essential to first verify their technical justification, the reliability of the sources used, and the availability of more updated evidence regarding the fruit's role as a pathway. While it is acknowledged that the document serves as guidance for NPPOs and does not limit the conduct of a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA), its content could become controversial if not properly substantiated.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is recommended to review and adjust Tables 2 and 3 so they include only measures targeting pests directly associated with the pathway and the intended use of the product, supported by scientific evidence, and without compromising the quality of fresh taro corms.</p> <p>Finally, it is suggested to review the mandate of the Technical Panel (TPNP) to better align its tasks with the principles and foundations established in ISPMs 1, 2, and 11, and to ensure that technical information on the pathway, associated pests, and phytosanitary measures is properly assessed for inclusion in draft Annexes.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	Argentina Argentina endorses the COSAVE comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

4	G	(General Comment)	C	Trinidad and Tobago Trinidad and Tobago endorses the comments made by CAHFSA and fully supports this draft standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda fully supports this draft commodity standard. The standard is timely and supports the Caribbean region's thrust on trade facilitation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana Guyana endorses the comments made by CAHFSA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	Barbados Barbados supports the comments made by CAHFSA. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	Peru Peru endorses the COSAVE comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	China The principles for collecting regulated pests and the corresponding rules for handling them after collection should be publicly disclosed to all the Contracting Parties. The regulated pests collected through the solicitation process require technical review to eliminate those unlikely to spread. Mechanisms such as establishing technical panels may be employed. However, the current approach only gathers limited data from a few countries, posing significant limitations and making it unsuitable for adoption as an International Phytosanitary Measure Standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
10	G	(General Comment)	C	Italy Italy endorses the EPPO comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
11	G	(General Comment)	C	Paraguay We support the comments from COSAVE. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	Belarus Belarus has no comments and supports the review of the standard. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
13	G	(General Comment)	C	United Kingdom The United Kingdom endorses the EPPO comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Jamaica supports the development of this commodity standard <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

15	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Japan</p> <p>Countries can regulate pests based on technical justification, considering diversion from the intended use of the commodity, because this is their sovereign authority. However, the ISPM 46 states that the scope of this standard and its annexes does not include contamination or diversion from intended use of commodities. Therefore, if a commodity (e.g. fresh taro corms) can only become a pathway for a pest when its intended use is diverted from consumption to planting, the pest should not be targeted in Annexes to ISPM 46.</p> <p>ISPM 46 does not include detailed contents relating to the diversion of commodities from their intended use. Therefore, even pests that are not be targeted for the original intended use of the annex may be considered targeted pests.</p> <p>Guidance should be developed separately to clarify under what cases "contaminating pests" or "diversion from intended use of the commodity" correspond, and examples should be provided.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
16	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Korea, Republic of</p> <p>Korea supports the region comments submitted by APPPC.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
17	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Japan</p> <p>Diversion from the intended use of commodities is outside the scope of the Annexes of ISPM 46.</p> <p>Even if fresh taro corms imported for consumption or processing are infested with viruses, they cannot be established in the importing country and spread there through natural or artificial means, unless their intended use is diverted to planting.</p> <p>Therefore, in this draft Annex (i.e., fresh taro corms for consumption or processing), including the viruses in the list of target pests of Table 1 and in the list of measures of Table 3 are considered inconsistent with the requirements of ISPM 46.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
18	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Colombia</p> <p>The Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) as the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Colombia has analyzed in detail the draft annex entitled "International movement of fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (2023 023)" of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 46 "Standards for product-specific phytosanitary measures", finding the preparation and publication of this annex unnecessary, for the following reasons.</p> <p>- Currently, the regulatory framework of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) includes ISPM No. 2 "Framework for Pest Risk Analysis", ISPM No. 11 "Pest Risk Analysis for Quarantine Pests" and ISPM No. 21 "Pest Risk Analysis for Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests", which indicate sufficiently clear guidelines for the implementation of the three stages of the pest risk analysis. Pest Assessment (ARP) (initiation,</p>


			<p>pest risk assessment and pest risk management), both for quarantine pests and for regulated non-quarantine pests. Similarly, this regulation documents generic aspects related to information collection, documentation, risk communication, uncertainty, and coherence, which are considered to be sufficient to carry out an ARP in a reliable, transparent, technical, and scientific manner.</p> <p>- Paragraph 3 "Pests associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>" states that "The pests listed in Table 1 are considered to be associated with fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> and are regulated in international trade by at least one of the contracting parties on the basis of a technical justification", for which it is important to indicate that including pests in a regulation of international magnitude and impact, based on the fact that they are part of phytosanitary requirements, is not a technically justified criterion, because in operational reality many of these requirements are based on old requirements, supported by outdated sources that do not meet adequate scientific or reliability standards to require phytosanitary measures.</p> <p>According to Zlotina (2015) in his article entitled "Evaluation of evidence and its uncertainty in qualitative pest risk assessments: the North American perspective" the way in which information is handled (cited, analyzed, discussed) can have serious and long-lasting consequences for NPPOs. Information about pests, including their condition in an area or in a host, can be cited in one source, and then this source is cited again in others without having been validated or verified. This results in "circular references" in which the original source of information may be lost, but the record is perpetuated in secondary sources, which often cite themselves. "Circular" information regarding historical records of the presence or absence of pests, or the status of plants as pest hosts, may not be accurate from the outset or outdated. When these records are repeatedly cited in the scientific literature, they become part of the scientific literature and are extremely difficult to correct.</p> <p>The context presented by Zlotina (2015) is the same as that generated when pests are included and phytosanitary measures are required for international trade only because another NPPO requests them without knowing the background of how these phytosanitary requirements were established, and without carrying out a systematic process of feedback from the primary sources of the requirements. Therefore, it is essential to use the ARP as an operational principle, which is the current tool that allows NPPOs to technically and scientifically analyze the information that exists on the condition of a pest in an area, the pest-host relationship, the criteria on the route of entry of the</p>
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			<p>pest, the categorization of the pest and the need and objectivity of mitigation measures. thus enabling transparent, fair and science-based trade.</p> <p>Validating pests without due consideration of the quality and technical reliability of the information goes against the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the basic principle of technical justification and the operational principle of risk analysis established in ISPM No. 1, "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade" and ISPMs Nos. 2 and 11.</p> <p>- The section "Pests associated with <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> fresca" states that "The inclusion of a pest in Table 1 does not constitute any technical justification for its regulation by importing countries using this standard. In determining whether to regulate any of the pests listed in this standard for products, the NPPO of the importing country should base its decision on a technical justification, using a pest risk analysis or, where appropriate, another type of comparable review and evaluation of the available scientific information." This strongly confirms that the draft annex is not providing a benefit to NPPOs, to the implementation of the SPS Agreement, or to the facilitation of international trade in agricultural products; on the contrary, it leads importing countries to consider the list of pests and mitigation measures as a reliable source. upon ratification and issuance by the IPPC, and establish phytosanitary measures based on the annex. This would force exporting countries to allocate human, financial and logistical resources to implement mitigation measures that are not necessary, thus ignoring that the PRA is a principle and a non-negotiable tool, which guarantees transparency in the international trade of agricultural products.</p> <p>- Regarding mitigation measures, it is clarified that these should not be promoted in a generalized way or as interchangeable alternatives, but should be based on an ARP and consider the specific characteristics of the pest, the product, the production system of the exporting country and the intended use in the importing country.</p> <p>The issuance of documents by the IPPC indicating that, for the same level of risk, pest-free areas, phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches, independent measures or export inspection can be applied indistinctly as equivalent alternatives, leads importing countries to interpret them as equally applicable. However, these measures differ significantly in technical complexity, costs, and feasibility. This misperception creates pressure to adopt more restrictive measures than necessary.</p>
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19	G	(General Comment)	<p>C European Union The EU and its 27 Member States endorse the EPPO comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
20	G	(General Comment)	<p>C India India supports the content of this draft annex supports the regional comments submitted by APPPC . <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
21	G	(General Comment)	<p>C Malaysia 1. Malaysia is of the view that the pest list in the draft annex should focus only on significant pests that pose a real risk of being associated with the commodity. Pest lists should be simplified to exclude pests of negligible concern, thereby reducing unnecessary information. While pest list criteria may originate from a single country, recognition and relevance across PRA areas must be considered to ensure practicality. 2. Malaysia supports the draft annex the regional comments submitted by the APPPC <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
22	G	(General Comment)	<p>C EPPO It should be ensured all references are accesible and correspond to the referred phytosanitary measure. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
23	G	(General Comment)	<p>C EPPO When relevant, it is important that the TPCS requests clarification on technical justifications submitted by contracting parties to support the listing of pests in the commodity standard, to avoid listing of pests that are not relevant to the commodity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
24	G	(General Comment)	<p>C United States of America This commodity standard provides guidance for the international movement of fresh taro corms for consumption or processing. During consumption or processing, the discarded portion of taro, such as the skin, is likely sent to a landfill with household or industry garbage in importing countries. Additionally, petiole bases (the removal of which is considered or proposed as a</p>

			<p>phytosanitary measure in Table 3) are removed from taro corms before shipping them for consumption. This is because taro petioles with bases (hulis) are frequently used in planting. Therefore, in consumption or processing pathways, viruses are unlikely to be transferred to taro-growing areas in the importing countries. In general, we suggest removing all viruses from the pest list. As an alternative, "removal of petiole base," the current option mentioned in Table 3, is also an option.</p> <p>These are additional notes for Taro vein chlorosis virus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regarding the transmission mechanism, Taro vein chlorosis virus is not mechanically transmissible, and its vector is unknown (Revill et al., 2005b; Yusop et al., 2019). 2. Additionally, Taro vein chlorosis virus is in the United States (Hawaii) (Long et al., 2016) and many Pacific Island countries, including Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu (Revill et al., 2005a). Though the inclusion of this virus in Table 1 does not constitute technical justification for its regulation by importing countries, it could serve as a reference standard for regulation in those countries. Such situations could impact the international trade of taro. Therefore, we suggest removing Taro vein chlorosis virus from the pest list. <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
25	G	(General Comment)	<p>C APPPC</p> <p>The APPPC notes several key points regarding commodity standards that warrants further consideration and clarification with the SC as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarity on inclusion/exclusion of pests in commodity standards i.e. pests associated with plant parts intended for trade, not intended for trade or with incidental contamination (eg leaves, soil, debris) or , are contaminating pests infesting the commodity, are regulated by some NPPOs, those linked to waste generated during processing or consumption (eg fruit skins), pose a risk only when the commodity is diverted from its intended use, especially when such diversion is frequent or occurs inadvertently. <p>The APPPC proposes that these categories of pests are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) explicitly excluded from commodity standards or b) supplementary explanatory text is included when pest association with the commodity is unclear or diversion from intended use is common. <p>The issue needs further discussion with the SC as it may have implications for the interpretation and application of ISPM 46.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Enhancing transparency in pest exclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To improve transparency and support NPPOs in submitting relevant information, the APPPC proposes that the TPCS publish a

				<p>brief explanation on the IPP, outlining the rationale for excluding specific pests submitted by CPs.</p> <p>-Also, this would clarify the mandate of the TPCS and their decisions about pest list development to foster greater understanding among CPs.</p> <p>The APPPC proposed that this could form part of the CPM-20 side session on commodity standards. (Refer to the detailed paper from the APPPC to the SC.) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
26	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Thailand</p> <p>Thailand supports the draft annex and also supports the regional comments submitted by APPPC. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
27	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Singapore</p> <p>1. Singapore supports the draft annex of ISPM 46 on taro as guidance for NPPOs to conduct our respective PRAs on the identified pests of significance based on the PRA area. It should be made clearer that the pest list in this annex has originated from the regulated list provided by at least one CP (drafting guide) as a guiding example and the list is not to be taken as the only pest list for the commodity as CPs need to conduct your own respective PRA on your identified pests for the mitigation measures. 2. Singapore supports the regional comments from the APPPC. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
28	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Uruguay</p> <p>Uruguay supports COSAVE comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
29	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Brazil</p> <p>Brazil supports COSAVE's comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
30	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>New Zealand</p> <p>1. New Zealand thanks the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) for their work and supports the draft annex. 2. New Zealand supports the regional comments submitted by APPPC and PPPO. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
31	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Oman</p> <p>Although taro might be an important crop in some areas, however we suggest prioritize commodities when proposing guidelines for international movement of these crops. In that sense, we think fresh potato is more important than fresh taro all over the world. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
32	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>South Africa</p> <p>With the influx of international movement and or trade of corms, this guide will be useful in establishing measures associated with the commodity.</p>

				This Annex is supported. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
33	G	(General Comment)	C	Gabon Validons le draft d'annexe à la NIMP 46 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
34	G	(General Comment)	C	Thailand Thailand is of the view that the list of pests associated with each commodity in the draft annex should only include those that are significant and pose a risk of being carried with the commodity. Although the accepted criteria for pest list gathering may come from one country, it should be considered whether it is recognized or not in order to simplify the pest list and reduce excess information. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
35	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA Se considera que el documento debe ser revisado y replanteado en su totalidad para asegurar que incluya únicamente aquellas plagas que estén claramente asociadas con la vía y el uso previsto del producto (consumo o procesamiento), y que representen un riesgo real de introducción y establecimiento. En consecuencia, se recomienda excluir de la Tabla 1 todas las plagas que no estén relacionadas con la vía, y plagas contaminantes que están fuera del alcance de la NIMF 46. Si bien las plagas incluidas están reglamentadas por al menos una Parte Contratante —tal como se ha aceptado en otros anexos de esta NIMF—, se considera indispensable verificar previamente su justificación técnica, la confiabilidad de las fuentes utilizadas y la existencia de evidencia más actualizada sobre la condición del fruto como vía. Aunque se reconoce que el documento es una guía para las ONPF y no limita la realización de un Análisis de Riesgo de Plagas (ARP), su contenido podría generar controversia si no está debidamente fundamentado. Además, se recomienda revisar y ajustar las Tablas 2 y 3 para incluir únicamente medidas dirigidas a plagas directamente asociadas con la vía y el uso previsto del producto, con respaldo científico, y que no comprometan la calidad del cormo fresco de taro. Finalmente, se sugiere que se revise el mandato del Panel técnico (PTNP) para adecuar las tareas con el fin de mejorar su coherencia con los principios y fundamentos establecidos en las NIMF 1, 2 y 11. y se pueda evaluar la información técnica sobre la vía, las plagas asociadas y las medidas fitosanitarias que debería incluirse en los borradores de Anexos. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
36	G	(General Comment)	C	 OIRSA

			<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America</p> <p>Se considera que el documento debe ser revisado y replanteado en su totalidad para asegurar que incluya únicamente aquellas plagas que estén claramente asociadas con la vía y el uso previsto del producto (consumo o procesamiento), y que representen un riesgo real de introducción y establecimiento. En consecuencia, se recomienda excluir de la Tabla 1 todas las plagas que no estén relacionadas con la vía, y plagas contaminantes que están fuera del alcance de la NIMF 46.</p> <p>Si bien las plagas incluidas están reglamentadas por al menos una Parte Contratante —tal como se ha aceptado en otros anexos de esta NIMF—, se considera indispensable verificar previamente su justificación técnica, la confiabilidad de las fuentes utilizadas y la existencia de evidencia más actualizada sobre la condición del fruto como vía. Aunque se reconoce que el documento es una guía para las ONPF y no limita la realización de un Análisis de Riesgo de Plagas (ARP), su contenido podría generar controversia si no está debidamente fundamentado.</p> <p>Además, se recomienda revisar y ajustar las Tablas 2 y 3 para incluir únicamente medidas dirigidas a plagas directamente asociadas con la vía y el uso previsto del producto, con respaldo científico, y que no comprometan la calidad del cormo fresco de taro.</p> <p>Finalmente, se sugiere que se revise el mandato del Panel técnico (PTNP) para adecuar las tareas con el fin de mejorar su coherencia con los principios y fundamentos establecidos en las NIMF 1, 2 y 11. y se pueda evaluar la información técnica sobre la vía, las plagas asociadas y las medidas fitosanitarias que debería incluirse en los borradores de Anexos.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
37	G	(General Comment)	<p>C IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America</p> <p>Es necesario que se analice a mayor profundidad el listado de plagas que están incluidos en el presente proyecto de anexo; con especial énfasis en virus, delfacidos, nematodos y oomicetos</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
38	G	(General Comment)	<p>C Colombia</p> <p>El Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA) como Organización Nacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (ONPF) de Colombia ha analizado detalladamente el proyecto de anexo titulado "Movimiento internacional de cormos frescos de Colocasia esculenta (2023 023)" de la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 46 "Normas para medidas fitosanitarias específicas para productos", encontrando innecesaria la elaboración y publicación de este anexo, por las siguientes razones.</p>

			<p>- En la actualidad el marco normativo de la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (CIPF) contempla la NIMF No. 2 "Marco para el análisis del riesgo de plagas", NIMF No. 11 "Análisis de riesgo de plagas para plagas cuarentenarias" y NIMF No. 21 "Análisis de riesgo de plagas para plagas no cuarentenarias reglamentadas", las cuales señalan directrices suficientemente claras para la implementación de las tres etapas del análisis de riesgo de plagas (ARP) (inicio, evaluación del riesgo de plagas y manejo del riesgo de plagas), tanto para plagas cuarentenarias, como para plagas no cuarentenarias reglamentadas. De igual manera, esta normatividad documenta aspectos genéricos relativos a la recolección de información, la documentación, la comunicación del riesgo, la incertidumbre y la coherencia, los cuales se consideran que son suficientes para llevar a cabo de manera confiable, transparente, técnica y científica un ARP.</p> <p>- En el numeral 3 "Plagas asociadas a Colocasia esculenta fresca" se indica que "Las plagas que figuran en el Cuadro 1 se consideran asociadas a los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> y están reglamentadas en el comercio internacional por al menos una de las partes contratantes sobre la base de una justificación técnica", para lo cual es importante indicar que, incluir plagas en una regulación de magnitud e impacto internacional, teniendo como base que estas hacen parte de requisitos fitosanitarios, no es un criterio técnicamente justificado, debido a que en la realidad operativa muchas de estas exigencias se basan en requisitos antiguos, soportados en fuentes desactualizadas que no cumplen con estándares científicos ni de confiabilidad adecuados para requerir medidas fitosanitarias.</p> <p>De acuerdo con Zlotina (2015) en su artículo titulado "Evaluation of evidence and its uncertainty in qualitative pest risk assessments: the North American perspective" la forma en que se maneja la información (citada, analizada, discutida) puede tener consecuencias graves y duraderas para las ONPF. La información sobre plagas, incluyendo su condición en un área o en un hospedante, puede citarse en una fuente, y luego esta fuente se vuelve a citar en otras sin haber sido validada o verificada. Esto da lugar a «referencias circulares» en las que la fuente original de información puede perderse, pero el registro se perpetúa en fuentes secundarias, que a menudo se citan a sí mismas. La información «circular» relativa a los registros históricos de presencia o ausencia de plagas, o a la situación de las plantas como hospedantes de plagas, puede no ser precisa desde el principio o estar desactualizada. Cuando estos registros se citan repetidamente en la literatura científica, pasan a formar parte de la misma y resulta extremadamente difícil corregirlos.</p> <p>El contexto presentado por Zlotina (2015), es el mismo que se</p>
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			<p>genera cuando se incluyen plagas y se exigen medidas fitosanitarias para el comercio internacional solo porque otra ONPF la solicita desconociendo los antecedentes de cómo se establecieron esos requisitos fitosanitarios, y sin llevar a cabo un proceso sistemático de retroalimentación de las fuentes primarias de los requisitos. Por lo tanto, es fundamental emplear como principio operativo el ARP, el cual es la herramienta actual que permite a las ONPF analizar técnica y científicamente la información que existe sobre la condición de una plaga en un área, la relación plaga - hospedante, los criterios sobre la vía de ingreso de la plaga, la categorización de la plaga y la necesidad y objetividad de las medidas de mitigación, permitiendo así un comercio transparente, justo y basado en ciencia.</p> <p>Validar plagas sin considerar debidamente la calidad y fiabilidad técnica de la información, va en contravía del Acuerdo Sobre la Aplicación de Medidas Sanitarias y Fitosanitarias (Acuerdo MSF) de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC), del principio básico de justificación técnica y del principio operativo de análisis de riesgo establecido en las NIMF No. 1, "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional" y de las NIMF No. 2 y 11.</p> <p>- La sección "Plagas asociadas a <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> fresca" indica que "La inclusión de una plaga en el Cuadro 1 no constituye justificación técnica alguna para su reglamentación por los países importadores que usen esta norma. Al determinar si reglamentar alguna de las plagas enumeradas en la presente norma para productos, la ONPF del país importador debería basar su decisión en una justificación técnica, utilizando un análisis de riesgo de plagas o, cuando proceda, otro tipo de examen y evaluación comparables de la información científica disponible". Lo anterior, ratifica contundentemente que el proyecto de anexo no está aportando un beneficio a las ONPF, a la implementación del Acuerdo MSF, ni a la facilitación del comercio internacional de productos agrícolas; por el contrario, conlleva a que los países importadores consideren la lista de plagas y las medidas de mitigación como una fuente confiable, al ser ratificada y emitida por la CIPF, y establezcan medidas fitosanitarias basadas en el anexo. Esto obligaría a los países exportadores a destinar recursos humanos, financieros y logísticos para implementar medidas de mitigación que no son necesarias, desconociendo así que el ARP es un principio y una herramienta no negociable, la cual garantiza la transparencia en el comercio internacional de productos agrícolas.</p> <p>- Respecto a las medidas de mitigación, se aclara que estas no deben promoverse de forma generalizada ni como alternativas intercambiables, sino que deben estar fundamentadas en un ARP y considerar las características específicas de la plaga, el producto, el sistema de producción del país exportador y el uso</p>
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				<p>previsto en el país importador.</p> <p>La emisión de documentos por parte de la CIPF que indican que, para un mismo nivel de riesgo, pueden aplicarse indistintamente áreas libres de plagas, tratamientos fitosanitarios, enfoques de sistemas, medidas independientes o inspección de exportaciones como alternativas equivalentes, lleva a los países importadores a interpretarlas como igualmente aplicables. Sin embargo, estas medidas difieren significativamente en complejidad técnica, costos y viabilidad. Esta percepción errónea genera presión para adoptar medidas más restrictivas de lo necesario.</p> <p>- Persistir en la idea de elaborar normas por especie, conduce a restar importancia a los estándares aprobados como las NIMF No. 2 y No. 11, alejándose de los fundamentos y principios del Acuerdo MSF.</p> <p>- Teniendo en cuenta los argumentos expuestos, Colombia manifiesta su desacuerdo total con el documento titulado "Movimiento internacional de cormos frescos de <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (2023 023)" y deja constancia de la solicitud de no expedir normas con estas características. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
39	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Mali Nous soutenons la révision de la NIPM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
40	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Gabon Nous validons le draft d'annexe à la NIMP 46. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
41	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms (2023-023)	C	<p>Russian Federation General Comment: The Russian Federation would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
42	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms (2023-023)	C	<p>Cameroon In general, in consumption or processing pathways, viruses are unlikely to be transferred to taro-growing areas in the importing countries. We therefore suggest removing all viruses from the pest list. The same applies to oomycetes. We support Draft Annex to ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms (2023-023) It will be a tool to promote safe trade of <i>Colocasia</i> corms in the global market <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
43	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms (2023-023)	C	<p>Canada Given the intended use of taro corms, the TPCS should evaluate the necessity to include viruses in this draft Annex <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

44	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms (2023-023)	C	Malawi We support Draft Annex to ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms (2023-023) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
45	3	This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the <u>International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)</u> IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	P	Colombia When naming an acronym for the first time, its meaning must be there. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
46	3	Esta no es una parte oficial de la norma; después de la aprobación de la norma, esta parte será modificada por la Secretaría de la <u>CIPF Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (CIPF)</u> .	P	Colombia Al nombrar por primera vez una sigla debe estar su significado. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
47	7	Draft annex to <u>International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures</u> ISPM 46	P	Colombia When naming an acronym for the first time, its meaning must be there. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
48	7	Proyecto de anexo a la <u>Norma Internacional de Medidas Fitosanitarias</u> - NIMF 46	P	Colombia Al nombrar por primera vez una sigla debe estar su significado <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
49	11	2024-04 <u>Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)</u> CPM-18 added topic Annex <i>International movement of fresh taro (Colocasia esculenta) corm for consumption</i> (2023-023) to ISPM 46 (<i>Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures</i>) to the work programme, priority 1.	P	Colombia When naming an acronym for the first time, its meaning must be there. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
50	11	2024-04: La <u>CMF Comisión de Medidas Fitosanitarias (CMF)</u> , en su 18.ª reunión, añadió al programa de trabajo el tema <i>Anexo “Movimiento internacional de los cormos frescos de colocasia (Colocasia esculenta) para su consumo”</i> (2023-023) a la NIMF 46 (<i>Normas para medidas fitosanitarias específicas para productos</i>), con prioridad 1.	P	Colombia Al nombrar por primera vez una sigla debe estar su significado. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
51	12	2024-12: El Grupo <u>técnico-Técnico</u> sobre <u>normas-Normas</u> para <u>productos-Productos</u> (GTNP) redactó el proyecto de anexo.	P	Colombia significado de una sigla debe ir la primera palabra en mayúscula <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
1. Scope				
52	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing. This standard provides guidance on national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with fresh taro and options for phytosanitary measures to manage these pests in international trade.	P	Australia Though ISPM 46 outlines the inclusions for the sections of Annexes “Scope” and “Description of the commodity and its intended use, in practice, it is difficult to avoid duplication in these sections. It is proposed that ISPM 46 be revised either with better guidance on the different information to be included in these sections or to combine the sections. In the interim, we propose combination of the two sections in the Annexes to reduce duplication. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
53	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Jamaica is proposing to add dasheen as a common name. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

54	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	P	Colombia fix "Alismatales". Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
55	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	P	Colombia The meaning of an acronym must be capitalized by the first word. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
56	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing corms .	P	EPPO In line with the mango standard, no need to mention consumption or processing here, as it is covered in the subsequent section. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
57	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	P	United States of America Typo: "Alismatales" is the correct spelling Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
58	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	P	APPPC Correction of scientific names. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
59	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing. This standard provides guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with fresh taro and options for phytosanitary measures to manage these pests in international trade. It applies to fresh taro corm intended for consumption or processing. This standard does not apply to taro corm that has been processed (e.g. canned, chopped, dried, frozen or mashed).	P	PPPO Scope and description of commodity sections combined. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
60	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales) (Alismatales: Araceae) corms and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	P	New Zealand To align with the style of the mango standard. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

61	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	C	Senegal Je pense qu'en dehors des organismes nuisibles associés, il convient de prendre en compte les spécificités agroécologiques ainsi que les organismes nuisibles inféodés, susceptibles d'entrer en compétition interspécifique avec les autres cultures fraîches sur le site de production et qui pouvaient avoir des impacts dans la transformation ou détériorer la qualité pour la consommation Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
62	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	P	Thailand To correct the order "Alismatales". Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
63	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh <u>taro</u> corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (hereafter referred to as taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of <u>fresh taro</u> <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	P	Fiji Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
64	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms <u>intended</u> for consumption or processing.	P	Egypt To be consistent with what was mentioned into the description of commodity and its intended use Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
65	25	This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms for consumption or processing.	P	Egypt remove a from the order name as the right scientific name Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
66	25	En esta norma para productos se proporciona orientación para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) sobre las plagas asociadas a los cormos frescos de <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (colocasia) (Alismatales: Araceae) y las opciones de medidas fitosanitarias para el movimiento internacional de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> para su consumo o procesamiento.	P	Colombia corregir "Alismatales". Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
67	25	En esta norma para productos se proporciona orientación para las organizaciones nacionales <u>Organizaciones Nacionales</u> de protección fitosanitaria <u>Protección Fitosanitaria</u> (ONPF) sobre las plagas asociadas a los cormos frescos de <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (colocasia) (Alismatales: Araceae) y las opciones de medidas fitosanitarias para el movimiento internacional de los cormos frescos de	P	Colombia El significado de una sigla debe ir la primera palabra en mayúscula. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

		<i>C. esculenta</i> para su consumo o procesamiento.		
68	25	La présente norme relative à une marchandise fournit aux organisations nationales pour la protection des végétaux (ONPV) des orientations concernant les organismes nuisibles associés aux tubercules frais de <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) (Alisamatales (: Araceae) ainsi que les mesures phytosanitaires envisageables pour les déplacements internationaux de tubercules frais de <i>C. esculenta</i> destinés à la consommation ou à la transformation.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Alismatales Category : EDITORIAL
2. Description of the commodity and its intended use				
69	26	2. Description of the commodity and its intended use	P	Australia Though ISPM 46 outlines the inclusions for the sections of Annexes "Scope" and "Description of the commodity and its intended use, in practice, it is difficult to avoid duplication in these sections. It is proposed that ISPM 46 be revised either with better guidance on the different information to be included in these sections or to combine the sections. In the interim, we propose combination of the two sections in the Annexes to reduce duplication. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
70	26	2. Description of the commodity and its intended use	P	PPPO Now included in the Scope. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
71	27	This commodity standard applies to fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms, without leaves and lateral buds (see Appendix 1). The standard applies to corms that have been produced for international trade and are intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to corms that have already been processed (e.g. canned, cooked, dried, frozen, peeled).	P	Australia Though ISPM 46 outlines the inclusions for the sections of Annexes "Scope" and "Description of the commodity and its intended use, in practice, it is difficult to avoid duplication in these sections. It is proposed that ISPM 46 be revised either with better guidance on the different information to be included in these sections or to combine the sections. In the interim, we propose combination of the two sections in the Annexes to reduce duplication. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
72	27	This commodity standard applies to fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms, without leaves and lateral buds (see Appendix 1). The standard applies to corms that have been produced for international trade and are intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to corms that have already been processed (e.g. canned, cooked, dried, frozen, peeled).	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Suggest that "peeled" be removed from this list as peeling will not necessarily remove borers and nematodes Category : TECHNICAL
73	27	This commodity standard applies to fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms, without leaves and lateral buds (see Appendix 1). The standard applies to corms that have been produced for international trade and are intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to corms that have already been processed (e.g. canned, cooked, dried, frozen, peeled peeled) in accordance with the ISPM <u>32</u> .	P	NEPPO Category : SUBSTANTIVE

74	27	This commodity standard applies to fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms, without leaves and leaves, sprout arises from the petiole base or from a lateral buds-bud, cormel, and root (see Appendix 1). The standard applies to corms that have been produced for international trade and are intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to corms that have already been processed (e.g. canned, cooked, dried, frozen, peeled).	P	APPPC Replace lateral buds with " sprout arises from the petiole base or from a lateral bud, cormel and root" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
75	27	This commodity standard applies to fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms, without leaves and lateral buds (see Appendix 1). The standard applies to corms that have been produced for international trade and are intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to corms that have already been processed (e.g. canned, cooked, dried, frozen, peeled).	P	PPPO Now included in the scope. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	27	This commodity standard applies to fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms, without leaves and <u>emerging</u> lateral buds (see Appendix 1). The standard applies to corms that have been produced for international trade and are intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to corms that have already been processed (e.g. canned, cooked, dried, frozen, peeled).	P	Thailand The lateral bud on the taro corm should be regarded as an acceptable component because removing it can cause damage and increase the risk of disease infection. The term "without emerging lateral bud" should be utilized when describing taro corm in international trade, as it may raise pest concerns. In addition, this will comply with an example figure in appendix I. Furthermore, we consider that the commodity description should be sufficiently clear and comply with some minimum requirements stated in the relevant international standard for the commodity, such as ASEAN standards. In the case of taro, it could be described as follows: "Without leaves, a sprout arises from the petiole base (pseudo-stem) or from a lateral bud, cormel, and root". Here is the link to the ASEAN standard for taro corm. https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/58-ASEAN-Standard-for-Taro-Roots.pdf <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
77	27	This commodity standard applies to fresh taro <i>C. esculenta</i> corms, without leaves and lateral buds (see Appendix 1). The standard 1) and applies to corms that have been produced for international trade and are intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to corms that have already been processed (e.g. canned, cooked, dried, frozen, peeled).	P	Fiji <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
78	27	Esta norma para productos se aplica a los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> , sin hojas ni yemas laterales (véase el Apéndice (Ver Apéndice 1). La norma se aplica a los cormos que hayan sido producidos para el comercio internacional y estén destinados al consumo o al procesamiento en un país importador. No se aplica a los cormos que ya hayan sido procesados (por ejemplo, enlatados, cocinados, desecados, congelados o pelados).	P	Colombia Mejora de traducción. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
3. Pests associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>				



79	28	3. Pests associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Consideration should be given for the inclusion of the associated pest list from CAHFSA's "Guideline to facilitate Intra regional trade of Taro (Dasheen) & Eddo in the Caribbean". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
80	28	3. Pests associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculentaesculenta corms</i>	P	APPPC To make this title clear and consistent with the other paragraphs of this annex, the word "corms" is required. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
81	28	3. Pests associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculentaesculenta corms</i>	P	Thailand To make this title clear and consistent with the other paragraphs of this annex, the word "corms" is required. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
82	28	3. Pests associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculentaesculenta corms</i>	P	Egypt to be consistent with the whole draft annex <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
83	29	The pests included in Table 1 are considered to be associated with fresh <i>C. esculenta</i> corms and are regulated in international trade by at least one contracting party based on technical justification. The list of pests is not exhaustive, nor country specific.	P	Colombia Including pests in phytosanitary requirements solely because they have been requested by a country in the framework of international trade is not a sufficient or technically justified criterion. In practice, many of these requirements are based on old requirements, based on outdated sources that do not meet adequate scientific or reliability standards to require phytosanitary measures. The absence of a systematic feedback process from primary sources results in the generation of "circular" phytosanitary requirements, whose original source is not identifiable, but which are replicated by other National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), without due consideration of the technical quality and reliability of the information, which goes against the basic principle of technical justification and the operational principle of risk analysis of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) No. 1, "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade", ISPMs No. 2 "Framework for Pest Risk Analysis" and ISPM No. 11 "Pest Risk Analysis for Quarantine Pests". Therefore, it is essential that, before including any pest in this ISPM project, a rigorous process of review, analysis and validation of the primary scientific and technical sources is carried out. Only in this way can it be ensured that the pests included are technically justified, consistent with international principles and intended use (human consumption and processing). Additionally, the inclusion of pests in phytosanitary requirements should not be supported by the fact that an NPPO historically requested it, but must be justified based on updated and validated scientific evidence, therefore, including a list of pests prepared

				from a phytosanitary requirement replacing a risk analysis goes against the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
84	29	Las plagas que figuran en el Cuadro 1 se consideran asociadas a los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> y están reglamentadas en el comercio internacional por al menos una de las partes contratantes sobre la base de una justificación técnica. La lista de plagas no es exhaustiva ni específica de ningún país.	P	<p>Colombia</p> <p>Incluir plagas en los requisitos fitosanitarios únicamente porque han sido solicitadas por un país en el marco del comercio internacional no es, un criterio suficiente ni técnicamente justificado. En la práctica, muchas de estas exigencias se basan en requisitos antiguos, fundamentados en fuentes desactualizadas que no cumplen con estándares científicos ni de confiabilidad adecuados para requerir medidas fitosanitarias.</p> <p>La ausencia de un proceso sistemático de retroalimentación de las fuentes primarias da lugar a la generación de requisitos fitosanitarios "circulares", cuya fuente original no es identificable, pero que son replicados por otras Organizaciones Nacionales de Protección Fitosanitaria (ONPF), sin considerar debidamente la calidad y fiabilidad técnica de la información, lo cual va en contravía del principio básico de justificación técnica y el principio operativo de análisis de riesgo de las Normas Internacionales para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1, "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional", NIMF No. 2 "Marco para el análisis de riesgo de plagas" y NIMF No. 11 "Análisis de riesgo de plagas para plagas cuarentenarias".</p> <p>Por ello, resulta fundamental que, antes de incluir cualquier plaga en este proyecto de NIMF, se lleve a cabo un proceso riguroso de revisión, análisis y validación de las fuentes científicas y técnicas primarias. Solo así se podrá garantizar que las plagas que se incluyan sean técnicamente justificadas, coherentes con los principios internacionales y el uso previsto (consumo humano y procesamiento).</p> <p>Adicionalmente, la inclusión de plagas en requisitos fitosanitarios no debe sustentarse por que una ONPF lo solicitó históricamente, sino que debe estar justificada a partir de evidencia científica actualizada y validada, por lo tanto, incluir una lista de plagas elaborada a partir de un requisito fitosanitario sustituyendo a un análisis de riesgo va en contravía del Acuerdo Sobre la Aplicación de Medidas Sanitarias y Fitosanitarias de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC).</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
85	30	The list of pests does not consider factors that may influence pest infestation of corms in the country of origin (e.g. cultivar or variety; geographical and ecological factors).	C	<p>Senegal</p> <p>prendre compte des facteurs édaphiques</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
86	30	The list of pests does not consider factors that may influence pest infestation of corms in the country of origin (e.g. cultivar or variety; geographical and ecological	P	<p>EPPO</p> <p>Why have these examples been deleted ? They were included in the annex on Mango and draft annex on Musa spp. Is there any</p>

		factors) <u>factors, agricultural and production practices).</u>		particular reasons that explain why that these examples will not be appropriate in the case of Taro ? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
87	31	Inclusion of a pest in Table 1 does not constitute technical justification for its regulation by importing countries using this standard. When determining whether to regulate a pest listed in this commodity standard, the The NPPO of the importing country should base its decision decide whether to regulate a on technical justification using either supported by a pest risk analysis or, where applicable, or by another comparable examination and evaluation of available similar scientific information evaluation.	P	Australia Suggested rewording to reduce complexity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
88	31	Inclusion of a pest in Table 1 does not constitute technical justification for its regulation by importing countries using this standard. When determining whether to regulate a pest listed in this commodity standard, the The NPPO of the importing country should base its decision on technical justification using either a supported by pest risk analysis or, where applicable, or another comparable examination and evaluation of available similar scientific information evaluation.	P	Australia See Musa spp. For guidance on changing this sentence. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	31	Inclusion of a pest in Table 1 does not constitute technical justification for its regulation by importing countries using this standard. When determining whether to regulate a pest listed in this commodity standard, the NPPO of the importing country should base its decision on technical justification using either a pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.	P	Colombia Including pests in phytosanitary requirements solely because they have been requested by a country in the framework of international trade is not a sufficient or technically justified criterion. In practice, many of these requirements are based on old requirements, based on outdated sources that do not meet adequate scientific or reliability standards to require phytosanitary measures. The absence of a systematic feedback process from primary sources results in the generation of "circular" phytosanitary requirements, whose original source is not identifiable, but which are replicated by other National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), without due consideration of the technical quality and reliability of the information, which goes against the basic principle of technical justification and the operational principle of risk analysis of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) No. 1, "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade", ISPMs No. 2 "Framework for Pest Risk Analysis" and ISPM No. 11 "Pest Risk Analysis for Quarantine Pests". Therefore, it is essential that, before including any pest in this ISPM project, a rigorous process of review, analysis and validation of the primary scientific and technical sources is carried out. Only in this way can it be ensured that the pests included are technically justified, consistent with international principles and intended use (human consumption and processing). Additionally, the inclusion of pests in phytosanitary requirements

				should not be supported by the fact that an NPPO historically requested it, but must be justified based on updated and validated scientific evidence, therefore, including a list of pests prepared from a phytosanitary requirement replacing a risk analysis goes against the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
90	31	Inclusion of a pest in Table 1 does not constitute technical justification for its regulation by importing countries using this standard. When determining whether to regulate a pest listed in this commodity standard, the The NPPO of the importing country should base its decision decide whether to regulate a pest based on technical justification using either a supported by pest risk analysis or, where applicable, or another comparable examination and evaluation of available similar scientific information evaluation.	P	PPPO Wording amended to make less complex. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
91	31	Inclusion of a pest in Table 1 does not constitute technical justification for its regulation by importing countries using this standard. When determining whether to regulate a pest listed in this commodity standard, the The NPPO of the importing country should base its decision decide whether to regulate a pest based on technical justification using either a by pest risk analysis or, where applicable, or another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information evaluation	P	Fiji <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
92	31	La inclusión de una plaga en el Cuadro 1 no constituye justificación técnica alguna para su reglamentación por los países importadores que usen esta norma. Al determinar si reglamentar alguna de las plagas enumeradas en la presente norma para productos, la ONPF del país importador debería basar su decisión en una justificación técnica, utilizando un análisis de riesgo de plagas o, cuando proceda, otro tipo de examen y evaluación comparables de la información científica disponible.	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que esta sección indica que no existe justificación técnica para que los países incluyan las plagas del Cuadro 1, se reafirma que este tipo de anexos no aporta valor agregado a la implementación del Acuerdo sobre la Aplicación de Medidas Sanitarias y Fitosanitarias. Tampoco facilita el comercio internacional de productos agrícolas al generar restricciones injustificadas, ya que el análisis de riesgo de plagas es un principio y una herramienta no negociable que garantiza la transparencia en el comercio internacional. La inclusión de una lista de plagas en una NIMF conlleva a que los países importadores la consideren una fuente confiable, al ser emitida por la CIPF, y establezcan medidas fitosanitarias basadas en ella. Esto obligaría a los países exportadores a destinar recursos humanos, financieros y logísticos para implementar medidas de mitigación que no son necesarias. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
93	32	Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms*	C	Costa Rica It is recommended to delete 10 Papuana spp. (Coleoptera) listed in Table 1: P. biroi, P. cheesmanae, P. hubneri, P. inermis, P. japonensis, P. laevipennis, P. semistriata, P. szentivanyi, P. trinodosa, and P. uninodis.

			<p>The pest list should only include species directly associated with corms or for which risk mitigation measures consider the intended use. Since the product is intended for consumption or processing, and not for planting, nematodes, oomycetes, fungi, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material. Similarly, Delphacidae (Hemiptera) should be excluded, as they are associated with leaves rather than corms.</p> <p>As stated in the draft standard, fresh corms of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> are exclusively intended for human consumption or processing, which is critical for determining the risk of pest introduction. Therefore, there is no technical justification for including nematodes in the ISPM project.</p> <p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>
94	32	Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms*	<p>P Colombia</p> <p>Including pests in phytosanitary requirements solely because they have been requested by a country in the framework of international trade is not a sufficient or technically justified criterion. In practice, many of these requirements are based on old requirements, based on outdated sources that do not meet adequate scientific or reliability standards to require phytosanitary measures.</p> <p>The absence of a systematic feedback process from primary sources results in the generation of "circular" phytosanitary requirements, whose original source is not identifiable, but which are replicated by other National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), without due consideration of the technical quality and reliability of the information, which goes against the basic principle of technical justification and the operational principle of risk analysis of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) No. 1, "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade", ISPMs No. 2 "Framework for Pest Risk Analysis" and ISPM No. 11 "Pest Risk Analysis for Quarantine Pests".</p> <p>Therefore, it is essential that, before including any pest in this ISPM project, a rigorous process of review, analysis and validation of the primary scientific and technical sources is carried out. Only in this way can it be ensured that the pests included are technically justified, consistent with international principles and intended use (human consumption and processing).</p> <p>Additionally, the inclusion of pests in phytosanitary requirements should not be supported by the fact that an NPPO historically requested it, but must be justified based on updated and validated scientific evidence, therefore, including a list of pests prepared from a phytosanitary requirement replacing a risk analysis goes against the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO).</p>

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
95	32	Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms <u>corms for consumption or processing, not for planting*</u>	P	Japan Clarify the intended use of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms, as the pests considered to be associated with corms for consumption or processing may be different from those for planting. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
96	32	Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms*	C	EPPO Please reconsider the use of brackets in the column 'species' – it seems different from the use in the Mango Commodity Standard but possibly there is a reason. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
97	32	Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms*	C	United States of America The list of pests in Table 1 is incomplete and it is missing several common pests of taro including nematodes and fungi. Taro Hirschmanniella nematode is a major nematode pest of taro. Please refer to this document for the possible pests of taro. https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/legacy/node/9250/mn132_taropest_an_illustrated_guide_to_pests_and__18375.pdf <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
98	32	Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms*	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal for taxonomic standardizing of the referencing. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
99	32	Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms*	C	South Africa Proposal for taxonomic standardizing of the referencing. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
100	32	Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms*	C	 Egypt  Brazil The pest list includes some species which should not be taken into account if the intended use is consumption or processing. Alternatively, the list comprises pests associated with corms or pests along with risk mitigation measures consider the intended use. In this context, given that the use is not for planting, nematodes, fungi and viruses should not be considered. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
101	32	Cuadro 1. Plagas que se consideran asociadas a los cormos frescos de <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>*	P	Colombia Incluir plagas en los requisitos fitosanitarios únicamente porque han sido solicitadas por un país en el marco del comercio internacional no es, un criterio suficiente ni técnicamente justificado. En la práctica, muchas de estas exigencias se basan en requisitos antiguos, fundamentados en fuentes desactualizadas que no cumplen con estándares científicos ni de confiabilidad adecuados para requerir medidas fitosanitarias. La ausencia de un proceso sistemático de retroalimentación de las fuentes primarias da lugar a la generación de requisitos fitosanitarios "circulares", cuya fuente original no es identificable, pero que son replicados por otras Organizaciones Nacionales de Protección Fitosanitaria (ONPF), sin considerar debidamente la calidad y fiabilidad técnica de la información, lo cual va en

				<p>contravía del principio básico de justificación técnica y el principio operativo de análisis de riesgo de las Normas Internacionales para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1, "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional", NIMF No. 2 "Marco para el análisis de riesgo de plagas" y NIMF No. 11 "Análisis de riesgo de plagas para plagas cuarentenarias".</p> <p>Por ello, resulta fundamental que, antes de incluir cualquier plaga en este proyecto de NIMF, se lleve a cabo un proceso riguroso de revisión, análisis y validación de las fuentes científicas y técnicas primarias. Solo así se podrá garantizar que las plagas que se incluyan sean técnicamente justificadas, coherentes con los principios internacionales, la descripción del producto (cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i>) y el uso previsto (consumo humano o procesamiento) o de lo contrario eliminar el cuadro 1.</p> <p>La inclusión de una lista de plagas en una NIMF conlleva a que los países importadores la consideren una fuente confiable, al ser emitida por la CIPF, y establezcan medidas fitosanitarias basadas en ella. Esto obligaría a los países exportadores a destinar recursos humanos, financieros y logísticos para implementar medidas de mitigación que no son necesarias.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
102	32	Cuadro 1. Plagas que se consideran asociadas a los cormos frescos de <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> *	C	<p>Panamá</p> <p>Se considera necesario una revisión exhaustiva del listado de plagas, las cuales requieren una justificación técnica de su relación con el producto, su capacidad de seguir la vía y cuyo uso previsto es consumo.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
103	32	Cuadro 1. Plagas que se consideran asociadas a los cormos frescos de <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> *	C	<p>OIRSA</p> <p>Es necesario que se analice a mayor profundidad el listado de plagas que están incluidos en el presente proyecto de anexo; con especial énfasis en virus, delfacidos, nematodos y oomicetos</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
104	33	Pest group	C	<p>Senegal</p> <p>Je pense qu'il faut harmoniser et classer les bioagresseurs en fonction des types par exemple Insectes: coléoptères, hémiptères ensuite les nematodes; pratylenchidae, etc, les champignons: oomycetes peronosporales et les virus on liste en outre ajouter toujours Autres au cas où nous voudrions annoncer des ravageurs émergents en fonction des spécificités des zones agroécologiques</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
105	35	Espèces (nom scientifique et autorité de nomenclature)^{†‡}	P	<p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa</p> <p>Sans oublier les:</p> <p>Mouches mineuses et autres ravageurs des feuilles (insectes): Phyllophaga spp. (nécrose et dommages foliaires)</p> <p>Dermaptera non spécifique — plutôt des nuisibles généraux; besoin de précision par région</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

106	35	Espèces (nom scientifique et autorité de nomenclature) [†]	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Il y a le <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>magnifica</i> (maladie bactérienne du taro, peut causer des lésions foliaires et perte de rendement) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
107	36	Beetles (Coleoptera)	P	China Suggest deleting 10 harmful species of <i>Papuana</i> spp. (<i>Papuana biroi</i> (Endrödi, 1969), <i>Papuana cheesmanae</i> Arrow, 1941, <i>Papuana hubneri</i> (Fairmaire, 1879), <i>Papuana inermis</i> Prell, 1912, <i>Papuana japonensis</i> Arrow, 1941, <i>Papuana laevipennis</i> Arrow, 1911, <i>Papuana semistriata</i> Arrow, 1911, <i>Papuana szentivanyi</i> Endrödi, 1971, <i>Papuana trinodosa</i> Prell, 1912, <i>Papuana uninodis</i> Prell, 1912) corresponding to Beetles (Coleoptera) from the Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms. Reason:After verification, the reference to the Australian "Draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms" in the appendix of this standard is <i>Papuana</i> spp. (<i>Papuana biroi</i> (Endrödi, 1969), <i>Papuana cheesmanae</i> Arrow, 1941, <i>Papuana hubneri</i> (Fairmaire, 1879), <i>Papuana inermis</i> Prell, 1912, <i>Papuana japonensis</i> Arrow, 1941, <i>Papuana laevipennis</i> Arrow, 1911, <i>Papuana semistriata</i> Arrow, 1911, <i>Papuana szentivanyi</i> Endrödi, 1971, <i>Papuana trinodosa</i> Prell, 1912, <i>Papuana uninodis</i> Prell, 1912) assessed the risk level as very low (VL) and no control measures were required. According to the Australian Biosafety Import Conditions (BICON), the above-mentioned pests are not involved;References "Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Japan – Database for importing conditions ",there is no mention of the 10 pests mentioned above. According to ISPM46 "Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures"Article 2 List of pests associated with the commodity"This section includes a list of pests or groups of pests that are known to be associated with the commodity described. A criterion for inclusion of a pest is that it is regulated by at least one contracting party based on technical justification". At present, the above 10 pests do not meet the conditions for inclusion in the list of pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
108	36	Beetles (Coleoptera)	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead

				importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
109	36	Escarabajos (Coleoptera)	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
110	37	Searabaeidae	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
111	37	Searabaeidae	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
112	38	<i>Papuana biroi</i> (Endrödi, 1969) <i>Papuana biroi</i> Endrödi, 1969	P	Colombia Incorrectly written taxonomic authority: <i>Papuana biroi</i> (Endrödi, 1969).

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
113	38	Papuana biroi (Endrödi, 1969)	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus Papuana generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
114	38	Papuana biroi (Endrödi, 1969) Papuana biroi Endrödi, 1969	P	Colombia Autoridad taxonómica escrita de forma incorrecta: Papuana biroi (Endrödi, 1969). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
115	38	Papuana biroi (Endrödi, 1969)	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género Papuana generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
116	41	Papuana cheesmanae Arrow, 1941	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus Papuana generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
117	41	Papuana cheesmanae Arrow, 1941	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género Papuana generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los

				túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
118	44	<i>Papuana hubneri</i> (Fairmaire, 1879)	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
119	44	<i>Papuana hubnerihuebneri</i> (Fairmaire, 1879)	P	United States of America Typo: "huebneri" is the correct spelling <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
120	44	<i>Papuana hubneri</i> (Fairmaire, 1879)	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
121	47	<i>Papuana inermis</i> Prell, 1912	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the

				probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
122	47	<i>Papuana inermis</i> Prell, 1912	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
123	48	-	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
124	50	<i>Papuana japonensis</i> Arrow, 1941	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
125	50	<i>Papuana japonensis</i> Arrow, 1941	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden

				conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
126	53	Papuana laevipennis Arrow, 1911	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus Papuana generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
127	53	Papuana laevipennis Arrow, 1911 <u>Papuana Woodlarkiana Woodlarkiana (Montrouzier, 1855)</u>	P	Colombia Incorrect scientific name, according to Allsopp and Hutchinson (2019) Papuana laevipennis Arrow 1911 is a synonymy <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
128	53	Papuana laevipennis Arrow, 1911	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus Papuana generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
129	53	Papuana laevipennis Arrow, 1911	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género Papuana generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

130	53	Papuana laevipennis Arrow, 1911 <u>Papuana woodlarkiana woodlarkiana (Montrouzier, 1855)</u>	P	Colombia Nombre científico incorrecto, de acuerdo con Allsopp y Hutchinson (2019) <i>Papuana laevipennis</i> Arrow 1911 es una sinonimia. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
131	53	Papuana laevipennis Arrow, 1911	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
132	56	Papuana semistriata Arrow, 1911 <u>Papuana Woodlarkiana Woodlarkiana (Montrouzier, 1855)</u>	P	Colombia Incorrect scientific name, according to Allsopp and Hutchinson (2019) <i>Papuana semistriata</i> Arrow 1911 is a synonymy. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
133	56	Papuana semistriata Arrow, 1911	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
134	56	Papuana semistriata Arrow, 1911 <u>Papuana woodlarkiana woodlarkiana (Montrouzier, 1855)</u>	P	Colombia Nombre científico incorrecto, de acuerdo con Allsopp y Hutchinson (2019) <i>Papuana semistriata</i> Arrow 1911 es una sinonimia. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
135	56	Papuana semistriata Arrow, 1911	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo

				tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
136	59	Papuana szentivanyi Endrödi, 1971	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
137	59	Papuana szentivanyi Endrödi, 1971	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
138	62	Papuana trinodosa Prell, 1912	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
139	62	Papuana trinodosa Prell, 1912	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los

				túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
140	65	<i>Papuana uninodis</i> Prell, 1912	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus <i>Papuana</i> generate large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter in the corms, feeding tunnels and associated excrement may be visible in the infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, that is, the probability that they are attached or associated is zero. Therefore, these insects should not be included, because this can lead importing countries to request pests that do not follow the entry route, representing this situation as an obstacle to international trade. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
141	65	<i>Papuana uninodis</i> Prell, 1912	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género <i>Papuana</i> generan en los cormos grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro, los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados es nula. Por lo tanto, estos insectos no deben incluirse, debido a que esto pueden conllevar a los países importadores a solicitar plagas que no siguen la vía de ingreso, representando esta situación en un obstáculo al comercio internacional. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
142	66	<i>Planthoppers</i> (Hemiptera)	P	COSAVE See COSAVE comment in paragraph 66 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
143	67	<i>Delphacidae</i>	P	COSAVE Remove <i>Delphacidae</i> (Hemiptera), as they are mainly associated with leaves and not with the underground part, so the corm is not a pathway <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
144	67	<i>Delphacidae</i>	P	OIRSA Retirar los delfácidos (hemiptera), porque están asociados

				principalmente a hojas y no a la parte subterránea, por lo que el cormo no es vía. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
145	68	<i>Tarophagus proserpina</i> (Kirkaldy, 1907)	P	COSAVE See COSAVE comment in paragraph 66 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
146	69	Nematodes (Tylenchida)	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including nematodes in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
147	69	Nematodes (Tylenchida)	P	Japan Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 71. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
148	69	Nematodes (Tylenchida) <u>Add post-harvest hot-water treatment and mandatory cleaning protocols to supplement pre-harvest sampling and lab testing for <i>Radopholus similis</i>. Rational: Soil and nematodes can remain in crevices on corms. Cleaning and hot-water treatment reduce risk.</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
149	69	Nematodes (Tylenchida)	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
150	69	Nematodes (Tylenchida)	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir nematodos en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
151	69	Nématodes (Tylenchida)	C	Cameroon Les nématodes doivent être exclus de ce tableau, car l'usage prévu dans cette norme est la consommation ou la

				transformation. Cette catégorie de nuisible n'est pertinente que pour le matériel de plantation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
152	70	Pratylenchidae	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including nematodes in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
153	70	Pratylenchidae	P	Japan Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 71. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
154	70	Pratylenchidae	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
155	70	Pratylenchidae	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir nematodos en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
156	70	Pratylenchidae	P	OIRSA El producto se comercializa para su consumo o procesamiento, no debería considerarse los nematodos, oomycetes y virus, solo tendrán relevancia en material de propagación. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
157	71	<i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not

				for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including nematodes in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
158	71	Radopholus similis (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949	P	Japan Refer to general comments. Diversion from the intended use of commodities is outside the scope of the Annexes of ISPM 46, fresh taro corms for consumption or processing cannot become a pathway for <i>Radopholus similis</i> when its intended use is diverted from consumption to planting, so this pest should be deleted from Table 1. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	71	Radopholus similis (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
160	71	Radopholus similis (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir nematodos en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
161	71	<i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Il existe aussi <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> (nématode à galles qui affecte les racines) et <i>Pratylenchus coffeae</i> (nématode à lésions racinaires) <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
162	72	Oomycetes (Peronosporales)	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for

				including oomycetes in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
163	72	Oomycetes (Peronosporales)	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
164	72	Oomicetes (Peronosporales)	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir oomycetos en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
165	72	champignons Oomycètes (Peronosporales)	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa pour le besoin de clarification et de facilitation de la compréhension des personnes utilisateurs des NIMPs qui n'ont pas forcément, les connaissances dans les domaines de la mycologie... <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
166	72	Oomycètes (Peronosporales)	C	Cameroon Les Oomycètes doivent être exclus de ce tableau, car l'usage prévu dans cette norme est la consommation ou la transformation. Cette catégorie de nuisible n'est pertinente que pour le matériel de plantation <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
167	73	Peronosporaceae	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including oomycetes in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade".

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
168	73	Peronosporaceae	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
169	73	Peronosporaceae	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir oomycetos en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
170	74	Phytophthora colocasiae Racib., 1900	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including oomycetes in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
171	74	Phytophthora colocasiae Racib., 1900	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
172	74	Phytophthora colocasiae Racib., 1900	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir oomycetos en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas

				Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
173	74	<i>Phytophthora colocasiae</i> Racib., 1900	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Il y a aussi les <i>Phytophthora colocasiae</i> (pourriture des racines et des rhizomes, maladie du taro) <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> (pourriture radiculaire et faiblesse générale) <i>Nigrospora oryzae</i> et autres champignons de la pourriture du taro <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
174	75	Pest group	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
175	76	Family	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
176	77	Virus (virus-name, acronym and species-name)*	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
177	77	Virus (nom du virus, abréviation et nom de l'espèce)*†	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Le virus du taro en mosaïque (Taro hepatitis virus informel) est aussi à considérer <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
178	78	Viruses	C	Australia Australia considers that as these viruses are regulated in international trade, after PRA that is referenced in this Annex, they should be retained until further guidance is provided and agreement is reached on how pests are included or excluded from ISPM 46 Annexes. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
179	78	Viruses	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Given that the intended use is for consumption and processing, the viruses will be irrelevant since the material is not for planting. It is recommended to remove the viruses from the list. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
180	78	Viruses	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including viruses in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade".

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
181	78	Viruses	P	Korea, Republic of Korea proposes to delete the viruses from the pests consider to be associated with Taro. Because this annex is intended to cover taro for the consumption or processing not for planting. Even if taro is infected with viruses, they would not pose a phytosanitary risk when the commodity is not intended for propagation. In this regard, the inclusion of viruses goes beyond the scope. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
182	78	Viruses	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
183	78	Viruses	C	United States of America Add: Caulimoviridae: Taro bacilliform virus (TaBV; species Badnavirus alphacolocalasiae) 1. Caulimoviridae: Taro bacilliform CH virus (TaBCHV; Badnavirus betacolocalasiae): 10.1007/s00705-002-0969-1 and DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0134147 See US General comment regarding removing viruses from the pest list. If viruses are kept, propose to add: Caulimoviridae: Taro bacilliform virus (TaBV; species Badnavirus alphacolocalasiae) Caulimoviridae: Taro bacilliform CH virus (TaBCHV; Badnavirus betacolocalasiae) References: 10.1007/s00705-002-0969-1 and DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0134147 A Review on Viruses Infecting Taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott)- https://doi.org/10.3390/pathogens8020056 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
184	78	Viruses <u>Viruses</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Clarify whether diagnostic testing is required in addition to petiole base removal when viruses are present in the country of origin. Rational: Viruses are systemic and cannot be fully removed by petiole trimming. There is need for clear virus management guidance. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
185	78	Viruses	P	PPPO Proposed to delete all viruses and reference them in paragraph 99a as they are more related to diversion from intended use. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
186	78	Viruses	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
187	78	Virus	P	Colombia

				<p>Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir virus en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional".</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
188	78	Virus	C	<p>Cameroon</p> <p>Les virus doivent être exclus de ce tableau, car l'usage prévu dans cette norme est la consommation ou la transformation. Cette catégorie de nuisible n'est pertinente que pour le matériel de plantation</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
189	79	Potyviridae	P	<p>Colombia</p> <p>As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including viruses in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade".</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
190	79	Potyviridae	P	<p>Japan</p> <p>Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 80.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
191	79	Potyviridae	P	<p>COSAVE</p> <p>Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
192	79	Potyviridae	P	<p>Colombia</p> <p>Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para</p>

				<p>incluir virus en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional".</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
193	80	<p><u>the French Polynesian strain of</u> dasheen mosaic <u>viruss (FP-DsMV; species Potyvirus dasheenis)</u> dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>)</p>	P	<p>China</p> <p>Replace dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>) with the French Polynesian strain of dasheen mosaic viruss (FP-DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>).</p> <p>Reason: After verification, in the reference document "Draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms" the pest for which measures have been taken the French Polynesian strain of dasheen mosaic viruss (FP-DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>) ; But the Dasheen mosaic virus mentioned in the appendix of this standard occurs in most taro growing countries including Australia, but the FP DsMV only exists in French Polynesia, and this document only evaluates FP DsMV and take corresponding measures. According to ISPM46"Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures"Article 2 List of pests associated with the commodity"This section includes a list of pests or groups of pests that are known to be associated with the commodity described. A criterion for inclusion of a pest is that it is regulated by at least one contracting party based on technical justification". So, replace dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>) with the French Polynesian strain of dasheen mosaic viruss (FP-DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>)</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
194	80	<p>dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>)</p>	P	<p>Colombia</p> <p>As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including viruses in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade".</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
195	80	<p>dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>)</p>	P	<p>Japan</p> <p>Refer to general comments.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
196	80	<p>dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>)</p>	P	<p>COSAVE</p> <p>Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only</p>

				relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
197	80	Virus del mosaico de la colocasia (DSMV; especie <i>Potyvirus dasheenii</i>)	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir virus en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
198	82	Rhabdoviridae	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including viruses in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
199	82	Rhabdoviridae	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
200	82	Rhabdoviridae	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
201	82	Rhabdoviridae	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir virus en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las

				plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
202	83	colocasia bobone disease virus (CBDV; _Cytorhabdovirus colocasiae)	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including viruses in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
203	83	colocasia bobone disease virus (CBDV; Cytorhabdovirus colocasiae)	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
204	83	colocasia bobone disease virus (CBDV; Cytorhabdovirus colocasiae)	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
205	83	Virus de la enfermedad bobone de la colocasia (CBDV; especie _Cytorhabdovirus colocasiae)	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir virus en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
206	86	taro vein chlorosis virus (TaVGV; species Alphanucleorhabdovirus colocasiae)	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including viruses in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection

				of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
207	86	taro vein chlorosis virus (TaVCV; species <i>Alphanucleorhabdovirus colocasiae</i>)	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
208	86	taro vein chlorosis virus (TaVCV; species <i>Alphanucleorhabdovirus colocasiae</i>)	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
209	86	Virus de la clorosis de la nervadura de la colocasia (TaVCV; especie <i>Alphanucleorhabdovirus colocasiae</i>)	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir virus en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
210	88	Tospoviridae	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including viruses in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
211	88	Tospoviridae	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
212	88	Tospoviridae	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
213	88	Tospoviridae	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los

				cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir virus en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
214	88	Tospoviridae	P	OIRSA Debido que este producto se comercializa para su consumo o procesamiento, no debería considerarse los nematodos, oomycetes y virus, solo tendrán relevancia en material de propagación. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
215	89	tomato-zonate-spot-virus (TZSV; species-<i>Orthotospovirus tomatozonae</i>)	P	Colombia As indicated in the draft standard, the intended use of fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> is for human consumption or processing, which is a key factor in determining the risk of pest introduction. For this reason, and considering that fresh corms of <i>C. esculenta</i> are not for planting and their use is intended exclusively for human consumption or processing, there is no technical justification for including viruses in the ISPM project. This is consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 1 "Phytosanitary Principles for the Protection of Plants and the Application of Phytosanitary Measures in International Trade". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
216	89	tomato-zonate-spot-virus (TZSV; species-<i>Orthotospovirus tomatozonae</i>)	P	Colombia Tomato spot virus (TZSV; species <i>Orthotospovirus tomatozonae</i>), there are no supports that indicate that it is a pest of <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
217	89	tomato-zonate-spot-virus (TZSV; species-<i>Orthotospovirus tomatozonae</i>)	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
218	89	tomato-zonate-spot-virus (TZSV; species-<i>Orthotospovirus tomatozonae</i>)	P	COSAVE Since the product is for consumption or processing, nematodes, oomycetes, and viruses should not be considered, as they are only relevant in propagative material <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
219	89	Virus de las manchas por zonas del tomate (TZSV; especie-<i>Orthotospovirus tomatozonae</i>)	P	Colombia Según lo indicado en el proyecto de norma, el uso previsto de los cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> es el consumo humano o procesamiento, lo cual constituye un factor clave para determinar

				el riesgo de introducción de plagas. Por esta razón, y considerando que cormos frescos de <i>C. esculenta</i> no son para siembra y su uso está destinado exclusivamente al consumo humano o procesamiento, no existe justificación técnica para incluir virus en el proyecto de NIMF. Esto es coherente con lo establecido en la Norma Internacional para Medidas Fitosanitarias (NIMF) No. 1 "Principios fitosanitarios para la protección de las plantas y la aplicación de medidas fitosanitarias en el comercio internacional". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
220	89	Virus de las manchas por zonas del tomate (TZSV; especie <i>Orthotospovirus tomatosanae</i>)	P	Colombia Virus de las manchas por zonas del tomate (TZSV; especie <i>Orthotospovirus tomatosanae</i>), no hay soportes que indiquen que sea plaga de <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
221	91	[†] Scientific names used in this table, and names provided for viruses, table are based on the submissions by contracting parties, modified where more than one name was submitted to the more recent scientific name or aligned with ISPM 27 (Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests) or ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests).	P	EPPO There is a need to keep coherence in methodology between the different Commodity standards. Please use the wording of the draft annex on <i>Musa</i> spp: "Scientific names used in this table are based on the submissions by contracting parties, modified where more than one name was submitted to the more recent scientific name or aligned with ISPM 27 (Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests) or ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests)" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4. Options for phytosanitary measures				
222	93	This section provides options for phytosanitary measures that may be relevant for the pests listed in Table 1. The options presented are not exhaustive and contracting parties may consider other options as phytosanitary measures.	C	Senegal Je pense qu'il est plus judicieux pour le tableau 3 de prendre compte d'autres mesures comme alternative pour qu'elle soit intégrée et adaptée afin de réajuster sur le système de veille et harmonier trois points prioritaires pour tous les ONPV afin d'adopter une gestion commune internationale <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
223	94	Table 2 provides general options for phytosanitary measures that may be relevant to pests listed in Table 1.	C	Philippines The Philippines requests clarification on whether the measures in the "Options for phytosanitary measures" section may be applied individually or in combination. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
224	95	Table 3 lists some pest-specific options to manage the pest risk of pests listed in Table 1, with further details in Table 4 and Table 5. Abbreviations used for options for phytosanitary measures are listed in Box 1, as well as below in relevant tables.	P	EPPO This change is suggested for clarity and to be in line with the wording used in the draft standard on <i>Musa</i> spp and the title of Table 3. No need to have the box if the abbreviations are mentioned below the tables. It is unnecessary duplication. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

225	96	Importing-country NPPOs should decide whether the options listed in Table 3 are effective at managing the pest risk to an acceptable level before selecting them as phytosanitary measures. Importing-country NPPOs should also consider whether a measure for one pest will effectively manage the pest risk of other regulated pests of <i>C. esculenta</i> corms. In addition, when applying these options as phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider the procedures for successful application.	C	Canada This portion of the sentence is ambiguous and should be clarified Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
226	96	Importing-country NPPOs <u>The NPPO of importing country</u> should decide whether the options listed in Table 3 are effective at managing the pest risk to an acceptable level before selecting them as phytosanitary measures. Importing-country NPPOs <u>The NPPO of importing country</u> should also consider whether a measure for one pest will effectively manage the pest risk of other regulated pests of <i>C. esculenta</i> corms. In addition, when applying these options as phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider the procedures for successful application.	P	Egypt to be consistent with what was mentioned in point 3 Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
227	97	When considering the use of methyl bromide (Table 4), NPPOs should refer to the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures recommendation on the <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (R-03). Where possible, alternative options to methyl bromide fumigation that are effective and more environmentally friendly should be selected and applied by NPPOs.	C	Senegal Ici pour le choix du produit destiné à la fumigation comme le bromure de méthyle tableau 4 il faut réguler en mettant en place un choix de produit comme le PH56% ou développer d'autres molécules afin d'atténuer les risques environnementaux et sanitaires. Selon les spécificités des zones il y a lieu de proposer des produits pour faciliter les échanges commerciaux Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
228	97	Si elles envisagent d'utiliser du bromure de méthyle (tableau 4), les ONPV devraient consulter la recommandation de la Commission des mesures phytosanitaires (CMP) intitulée <i>Remplacement ou réduction de l'emploi du bromure de méthyle en tant que mesure phytosanitaire</i> (R-03). Dans la mesure du possible, plutôt que la fumigation au bromure de méthyle, les ONPV devraient sélectionner et mettre en œuvre d'autres options efficaces et plus respectueuses de l'environnement.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Compte tenu de sa haute toxicité, l'utilisation de BrM avec les produits pour consommation ne doit pas être mentionné comme produit à utiliser avec le Taro Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
229	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, corms <u>(e.g. washing and scraping) and storage of corms at hygienic packing and storage facilities</u> measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.	P	Australia Cleaning and scraping added as these are standard post harvest procedures to remove pits and crevices and reference to storage facilities is included to make clear that these facilities should be clean from soil to guard against infestation. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
230	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems <u>stems when harvested</u> . It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of	P	Australia Only applicable post-harvest Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>

		the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.		
231	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity. <u>Taro intended for consumption may be diverted for planting or, parts of the corm may be discarded and propagate unintentionally. This is especially a concern with Colocasia esculenta var. antiquorum. This can facilitate introduction of plant viruses such as dasheen mosaic virus, colocasia bobone disease virus, taro vein chlorosis virus, tomato zonate spot virus and phytosanitary measures may need to be imposed to prevent the possibility of propagation such as removal of the petiole base.</u>	P	Australia Paragraph included to cover off on potential (including inadvertent) diversion of intended use that could lead to propagation from waste material. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
232	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites , nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.	P	China Since there was no mention of mites before, it should be deleted here. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
233	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and <u>It has a rough texture</u> with erevieescavities, <u>holes-cracks</u> and dead-remains of leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.	P	Colombia "holes" translates to "holes" but in botanical context it should be "cavities" or "depressions". "holes" translates to "holes" but in botanical context it should be "cavities" or "depressions". <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
234	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.	P	Korea, Republic of Korea propose to delete this para. Because Table 2 in general options already specifies cleaning to be free from soil as a post-harvest option, and other commodity standards (mango, banana) do not separately mention specific option, so Korea think it needs to be deleted to maintain consistency with other commodity standards. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
235	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this	C	EPPO Replace "risk" with "likelihood" or "chance" or "probability" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		commodity.		
236	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites , nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning <u>and cutting short the petiole base and leaf stem</u> of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.	P	APPPC 1. Remove mites as there is no mite listed in Table 1. 2. Recommended to add in "cutting .." since these also pose the risk of harbouring pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
237	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.	C	COSAVE It should be clarified which pests can be harbored by taro corms, given that none of the pests in Table 1 have thorough cleaning as a measure. If they refer to general pests or soil, they are considered contaminants and therefore fall outside the scope of ISPM 46. If they are specific pests of taro, they should be listed in Table 1. Otherwise we suggest to delete this paragraph. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
238	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms <u>to remove soil residues and dead leaves from the crevices and holes</u> should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
239	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems <u>stems when harvested</u> . It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms <u>(e.g. washing and scraping) and storage of the corms at hygienic packing and storage facilities</u> should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity. <u>Taro intended for consumption may be diverted for planting or, parts of the corm may be discarded and propagate unintentionally. This can facilitate introduction of plant viruses such as, xxxxx and phytosanitary measures may need to be imposed to prevent the possibility of propagation such as removal of the petiole base.</u>	P	PPPO The pitted/rough conditions are only applicable when corms are first harvested. Cleaning and scraping added as these are standard post harvest procedures to remove pits and crevices. Reference to storage facilities included to make clear that these facilities should be clean from soil to guard against infestation. Paragraph included to cover off on potential diversion of intended use, or inadvertent propagation of waste after the removal of the viruses from the pest list. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
240	99	The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. ants , beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.	P	New Zealand Consider including ants as an example as they are very commonly intercepted on taro corms. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
241	99	The surface of taro <u>C. esculenta</u> corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and	P	Thailand

		dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.		To ensure consistency throughout this draft annex, the term "taro" should be replaced with "C.esculenta." <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
242	99	La superficie de los cormos de colocasia es irregular y rugosa, presenta textura rugosa con grietas cavidades, agujeros grietas y tallos restos de hojas muertas tallos foliares . Puede albergar plagas (por ejemplo, escarabajos, ácaros o nematodos) y a su superficie pueden adherirse residuos del suelo que contengan plagas transmitidas por los suelos. A fin de reducir el riesgo de que dichas plagas permanezcan en los cormos, deberían considerarse medidas como una limpieza exhaustiva de los cormos al evaluar las opciones de medidas fitosanitarias para este producto.	P	Colombia holes" se traduce como "agujeros" pero en contexto botánico debería ser "cavidades" o "depressiones". <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
243	99	La surface des tubercules de taro est bosselée et irrégulière; elle présente des trous, des crevasses et des tiges de feuilles mortes. Des organismes nuisibles (coléoptères, acariens, nématodes, par exemple) peuvent s'y loger et de la terre contenant des organismes nuisibles terrioles peut y rester collée. Pour réduire le risque que ces organismes nuisibles restent sur les tubercules, des mesures telles qu'un nettoyage minutieux des tubercules devraient être envisagées lorsqu'on détermine des mesures phytosanitaires pour cette marchandise. Le nettoyage minutieux des tubercules, en les débarrassant de la terre, susceptible de contenir les organismes nuisibles, est une mesure qui devrait être envisagée lorsqu'on détermine des mesures phytosanitaires pour cette marchandise.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Comme l'indique la section, ce qui est essentiel ici, c'est parlé de la mesure phytosanitaire à appliquer. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
244	100	Table 2. General options for phytosanitary measures	P	Costa Rica By removing most of the pests listed in Table 1, only species directly associated with corms and the intended use should be considered. Accordingly, risk mitigation measures should be defined in line with the relevant pests and the intended use of the product. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
245	100	Table 2. General options for phytosanitary measures	C	EPPO This table has omitted two general measures: Pest free places of production and pest free production sites ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
246	100	Table 2. General options for phytosanitary measures	C	Kenya Soil Contamination: Include mandatory requirement that corms must be free from soil at export, through brushing, washing, or equivalent. Rational: Rough, pitted surfaces of corms can trap soil, which may carry pests and pathogens. Soil-free certification strengthens biosecurity.

				Category : TECHNICAL
247	101	Options for phytosanitary measures	C	Philippines To also include Pest free places of production and pest free production sites (PFP) as option for phytosanitary measures with reference to ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites) Category : SUBSTANTIVE
248	103	Pest free areas areas (PFA)	P	COSAVE For consistency with the suggestion to remove Box 1 Category : EDITORIAL
249	103	Zones Zones exemptes Lieux et sites de production exempts d'organismes nuisibles NIMP 10 (Exigences pour l'établissement de lieux et sites de production exempts d'organismes nuisibles).: -Zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles: NIMP 22 (Exigences pour l'établissement de zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles).	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Tout comme "les zones exemptes d'organismes nuisibles", "les lieux et sites de production exempts d'organismes nuisibles", ainsi que "les zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles" sont aussi des mesures phytosanitaires Category : TECHNICAL
250	104	ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites)	P	Australia Including for completeness Category : SUBSTANTIVE
251	104	ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) ISPM 10	P	PPPO Addition for completeness. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
252	105	Systems approaches approaches (SA)	P	COSAVE For consistency with the suggestion to remove Box 1 Category : EDITORIAL
253	109	Inspection	C	Senegal et contrôle Category : TECHNICAL
254	109	Phytosanitary Inspection	P	NEPPO Category : SUBSTANTIVE
255	111	ISPM 31 (Methodologies for sampling of consignments) ISPM 20 (Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system)	P	NEPPO Category : TECHNICAL
256	116	ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates)	P	Australia Removed as certification is not a measure in itself to manage the pest. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
257	116	ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates)	P	PPPO Removed as certification is not a measure in itself to manage the pest. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
258	117	Post-harvest operations (cleaning to be free from soil, e.g. brushing, washing)	C	Cameroon Cameroon supports comments submitted by AU-IAPSC during regional consultations Category : TECHNICAL
259	117	Post-harvest operations (cleaning to be free from soil, e.g. brushing, washing)	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa

				Soil Contamination: Include mandatory requirement that corms must be free from soil at export, through brushing, washing, or equivalent. Rational: Rough, pitted surfaces of corms can trap soil, which may carry pests and pathogens. Soil-free certification strengthens biosecurity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
260	117	Post harvest operations (cleaning to be free from soil, e.g. brushing, washing)	P	COSAVE Post-harvest activities mentioned in accordance with ISPM 32 are examples of commercial processing that reduce the risk of pest entry and can be considered in a SA <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
261	117	Activités-mesures après récolte (nettoyage afin d'éliminer la terre , par exemple brossage et lavage), afin d'éliminer la terre	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa au regard du titre du tableau, il est question ici de citer les mesures, ainsi, le brossage, le lavage sont des mesures et non des activités, les NIMP 14, peut nous servir d'exemple. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
262	118	ISPM 4414 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management)	P	Canada The title of the standard should be spelled out <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
263	118	ISPM 14	C	EPPO The title of this ISPM is missing. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
264	118	ISPM-14	P	COSAVE Post-harvest activities mentioned in accordance with ISPM 32 are examples of commercial processing that reduce the risk of pest entry and can be considered in a SA <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
265	119	ISPM 32 (Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk)	P	COSAVE Post-harvest activities mentioned in accordance with ISPM 32 are examples of commercial processing that reduce the risk of pest entry and can be considered in a SA <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
266	121	Box 1. Abbreviations used in this commodity standard for options for phytosanitary measures	P	EPPO No need to have the box if the abbreviations are mentioned below the tables. It is unnecessary duplication. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
267	121	Box 1. Abbreviations used in this commodity standard for options for phytosanitary measures	P	COSAVE It is suggested to include the clarification in Table 2 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
268	122	MB	P	COSAVE The clarification is in the footnote of Table 3 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
269	123	methyl bromide fumigation	P	COSAVE The clarification is in the footnote of Table 3 <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
270	124	PFA	P	COSAVE It is suggested to include the clarification in Table 2

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
271	125	pest-free-area	P	COSAVE It is suggested to include the clarification in Table 2 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
272	126	SA	P	COSAVE It is suggested to include the clarification in Table 2 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
273	127	systems approach	P	COSAVE It is suggested to include the clarification in Table 2 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
274	128	Table 3. Pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures	P	Costa Rica in accordance with the comments in tables 1 and 2 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
275	128	Table 3. Pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures	C	Philippines The Philippines propose to include several pests with their corresponding treatment options: 1. (Coleoptera) - Adoretus versutus - PFA; SA; 2. Papuana cheesmaniae Arrow, 1941 - MB 1; PFA: I 3. Papuana woodlarkiana - MB 1; PFA: I 4. (Hemiptera)- Zonocerus variegatus - PFA; SA; I 5. Fungi - Cladosporium colocasiae - PFA; SA 6. Fungi - Globisporangium splendens - PFA; SA 7. Fungi -Pythium myriotylum - SA; PFA 8. Fungi -Phytophythium vexans - SA; 9. Nematodes -Hirschmanniella miticausa PFA; SA; PFP 10. Viruses - Caulimoviridae - Taro bacilliform CH virus - I; PFA; SA For Phytophthora colocasiae, we propose including these options - PFA; SA 1 For Radopholus similis , we propose including these treatment options - SA; PFP; I For dasheen mosaic virus, colocasia bobone disease virus, taro vein chlorosis virus, we propose including these treatment options - I; SA; PFA Lastly for tomato zonate spot virus, we propose including these treatment options - I; SA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
276	129	Pest pour les tableaux il faut harmoniser par rapport à la présentation	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
277	134	MB 1; PFA	P	Colombia Beetles of the genus Papuana damage corms by making large holes or cavities up to 2 cm in diameter. Feeding tunnels and associated droppings may be visible in infested corms (CABI, 2025). Oviposition and larval development take place in moist soil

				under rotting logs and decaying vegetation (CABI, 2025). On the other hand, the eggs are deposited on the ground, which means that the probability that they are attached to or associated with the corms is very low. Taking into account the characteristics described, these insects do not follow the route of entry, therefore mitigation measures should be eliminated. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
278	134	MB 1; PFA	C	EPPO There should be an explanation, justification, reference, and/or methodology for this and all other mentions of PFA in the pest specific options table. Without this information, there is no need to include it in the pest specific options table, as it is already covered in the general options table 2 (paragraph 103). We think that an additional table would be useful for the phytosanitary measures mentioned in table 3 that currently do not have any information (e.g., PFA and removal of petiole base) – as done in table 5 for SA. This would provide useful information to countries when considering whether to use a measure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
279	134	MB 1; PFA	P	COSAVE PFA is a general measure already mentioned in Table 1 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
280	134	BM 1; ALP	P	Colombia Los escarabajos del género Papuana dañan los cormos haciendo grandes agujeros o cavidades de hasta 2 cm de diámetro. Los túneles de alimentación y el excremento asociado pueden ser visibles en los cormos infestados (CABI, 2025). La oviposición y el desarrollo larvario tienen lugar en suelo húmedo bajo troncos podridos y vegetación en descomposición (CABI, 2025). De otra parte, los huevos son depositados en el suelo, es decir que la probabilidad que vayan adheridos o asociados a los cormos es muy baja. Teniendo en cuenta las características descritas estos insectos no siguen la vía de ingreso por lo tanto deberían eliminarse las medidas de mitigación. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
281	135	Planthoppers	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
282	136		C	APPPC The pests in Table 1 and Table 3 must match. (1) Change the pest list from "10 Papuana species" to "Papuana spp." or (2) Specify "10 papuana species" instead of "Papuana spp." in the pest-specific options. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

283	137	<i>Tarophagus proserpina</i>	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
284	138	Removal of petiole base	P	Colombia "Removal of petiole base" is ambiguous. The procedure and depth of the cut should be specified in accordance with technical and bibliographic support <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
285	138	Removal of petiole base	C	EPPO There should be an explanation, justification, reference, and/or methodology for this and all other mentions of the removal of petiole base in the pest specific options table. We think that an additional table would be useful for the phytosanitary measures mentioned in table 3 that currently do not have any information (e.g., PFA, removal of petiole base, preharvest sampling) – as done in table 5 for SA. This would provide useful information to countries when considering whether to use a measure. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
286	138	Removal of petiole base	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
287	138	Eliminación de la base del pecíolo	P	Colombia "Removal of petiole base" es ambiguo. Debería especificarse el procedimiento y la profundidad del corte de acuerdo con soportes técnicos y bibliográficos <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
288	139	Nematodes	P	Japan Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 71. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
289	139	Nematodes	C	Kenya Add post-harvest hot-water treatment and mandatory cleaning protocols to supplement pre-harvest sampling and lab testing for <i>Radopholus similis</i> . Rational: Soil and nematodes can remain in crevices on corms. Cleaning and hot-water treatment reduce risk. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
290	139	Nematodes	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
291	141	<i>Radopholus similis</i>	P	Japan Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 71. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
292	141	<i>Radopholus similis</i>	C	EPPO There should be an explanation, justification, reference, and/or

				methodology for this in the pest specific options table. . See comment for paragraph 138 for more detail. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
293	141	Radopholus similis	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
294	142	Pre-harvest sampling of corms with laboratory testing†	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Not a practical approach. It in effect is asking for a pest free production site. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
295	142	Pre-harvest sampling of corms with laboratory testing†	P	Japan Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 71. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
296	142	Pre-harvest sampling of corms with laboratory testing†	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
297	143	Oomycetes	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
298	145	<i>Phytophthora colocasiae</i>	C	EPPO We noted that the Australian references doesn't specify the SA as proposed in the draft, and the other reference is an unpublished document that isn't accessible. Furthermore, consideration should be given to the advisability of including unpublished references in the Standards. (see EPPO general comment). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
299	145	Phytophthora colocasiae	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
300	146	PFA; SA-1	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
301	147	Viruses	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
302	147	Viruses	P	PPPO Deleted to make consistent with table 1. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
303	147	Viruses	P	Kenya Clarify whether diagnostic testing is required in addition to petiole base removal when viruses are present in the country of origin. Rational: Viruses are systemic and cannot be fully removed by petiole trimming. There is need for clear virus management

				guidance. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
304	147	Viruses	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
305	149	dasheen mosaic virus	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
306	149	dasheen mosaic virus	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
307	150	Removal of petiole base	P	Colombia "Removal of petiole base" is ambiguous. The procedure and depth of the cut should be specified in accordance with technical and bibliographic support <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
308	150	Removal of petiole base	C	NEPPO The removal of the petiole base could be used to prevent the spread of a virus's vectors, but it is not useful if the taro corm itself is already infected with a systemic virus <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
309	150	Removal of petiole base	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
310	150	Removal of petiole base	C	United States of America Note US General Comment. For all these viruses, removal of petiole base may or may not be an effective phytosanitary measure. If the corms are already infected with viruses, removal of petiole bases may not be helpful. The US suggests that for the areas with the history of these viruses, Pre-harvest sampling of corms with laboratory testing is the best approach. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
311	150	Removal of petiole base	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
312	150	Eliminación de la base del peciolo	P	Colombia "Eliminación de la base del peciolo" es ambiguo. Debería especificarse el procedimiento y la profundidad del corte de acuerdo con soportes técnicos y bibliográficos <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
313	151	colocasia bobone disease virus	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
314	151	colocasia bobone disease virus	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest

				from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
315	152	Removal of petiole base	P	Colombia "Removal of petiole base" is ambiguous. The procedure and depth of the cut should be specified in accordance with technical and bibliographic support <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
316	152	Removal of petiole base	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
317	152	Removal of petiole base	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
318	152	Eliminación de la base del peciolo	P	Colombia "Eliminación de la base del peciolo" es ambiguo. Debería especificarse el procedimiento y la profundidad del corte de acuerdo con soportes técnicos y bibliográficos <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
319	153	taro vein chlorosis virus	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
320	153	taro vein chlorosis virus	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
321	154	Removal of petiole base	P	Colombia "Removal of petiole base" is ambiguous. The procedure and depth of the cut should be specified in accordance with technical and bibliographic support <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
322	154	Removal of petiole base	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
323	154	Removal of petiole base	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
324	154	Eliminación de la base del peciolo	P	Colombia "Eliminación de la base del peciolo" es ambiguo. Debería especificarse el procedimiento y la profundidad del corte de acuerdo con soportes técnicos y bibliográficos <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
325	155	tomato zolate spot virus	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
326	155	tomato zolate spot virus	P	COSAVE



				Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
327	155	Virus de las manchas por zonas del tomate	P	Colombia Al no ser plaga Orthotospovirus tomatoszoneae no deberían tener medidas <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
328	156	Removal of petiole base	P	Colombia As Orthotospovirus tomatoszoneae is not a pest, they should not have measures <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
329	156	Removal of petiole base	P	Colombia "Removal of petiole base" is ambiguous. The procedure and depth of the cut should be specified in accordance with technical and bibliographic support <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
330	156	Removal of petiole base	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
331	156	Removal of petiole base	P	COSAVE Removed as a consequence of the suggestion to delete the pest from Table 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
332	156	Eliminación de la base del peciolo	P	Colombia "Eliminación de la base del peciolo" es ambiguo. Debería especificarse el procedimiento y la profundidad del corte de acuerdo con soportes técnicos y bibliográficos <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
333	158	MB, methyl bromide fumigation (see Table 4); PFA, pest free area; SA, systems approach (see Table 5).	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
334	158	BM (fumigación con bromuro de metilo) (véase el Cuadro 4); ALP (área libre de plagas); ES (enfoque de sistemas) (véase el Cuadro 5).	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
335	159	Table 4. Options for methyl bromide fumigation (MB) (applied under normal atmospheric pressure)	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
336	159	Cuadro 4. Opciones de la fumigación con bromuro de metilo (BM) (aplicado en condiciones	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no


		normales de presión atmosférica)		siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
337	165	MB-1	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
338	165	BM-1	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
339	169	21-25	C	Malaysia Malaysia suggest to delete 31°C and above. Suggested to replace 21-25 °C to 21°C and above with dosage 32 g/m3. Reason: Dosage for fumigation for fresh produce at 21°C and above is 32g/m3 according to methy bromide fumigation methodology by DAFF Australia. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
340	170	31 and above	C	EPPO There is no dose listed for temps of 26-30, i.e. missing row for 26-30 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
341	182	Note: National plant protection organizations should also refer to ISPM 43 (Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure) and the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures recommendation on Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (R-03).	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
342	182	Note: Las ONPF también deberían remitirse a la NIMF 43 (Requisitos para el uso de la fumigación como medida fitosanitaria) y la recomendación de la CMF relativa al reemplazo o reducción del uso de bromuro de metilo como medida fitosanitaria (R-03).	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
343	183	Source: See References section.	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
344	184	Table 5. Options for systems approaches (SAs)	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested,

				information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
345	184	Cuadro 5. Opciones de enfoques de sistemas (ES)	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
346	188	SA 4	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
347	188	ES 4	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
348	189	Planting measures (e.g. use of resistant varieties <u>varieties, pest free place of production</u>)	P	Australia Including completeness <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
349	189	Planting measures (e.g. use of resistant varieties)	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
350	189	Planting measures (e.g. use of resistant varieties <u>varieties, pest free place of production</u>)	P	PPPO Additional example of planting measure included. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
351	189	Medidas durante la plantación (por ejemplo, uso de variedades resistentes)	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
352	190	Pre-harvest measures (e.g. in-field pest control measures to reduce inoculum levels <u>measures</u>)	P	Australia Removing to improve clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
353	190	Pre-harvest measures (e.g. in-field pest control measures to reduce inoculum levels)	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

354	190	<i>Pre-harvest measures</i> (e.g. in-field pest control measures to reduce inoculum levels)	C	EPPO The wording "in field pest control measures to reduce inoculum" is too generic to be considered an option. In other cases, like post-harvest measures, there are at least some examples. Comment on unpublished records on paragraph 145 also applies here. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
355	190	<i>Pre-harvest measures</i> (e.g. in-field pest control measures to reduce inoculum levels) <i>measures</i>)	P	PPPO The reason for the in-field pest control measures is not needed. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
356	190	<i>Pre-harvest measures</i> (e.g. in-field pest control measures to reduce inoculum levels)	P	Fiji <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
357	190	Medidas previas a la cosecha (por ejemplo, medidas de control de plagas sobre el terreno para reducir los niveles de inóculo)	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
358	191	<i>Post-harvest measures</i> (e.g. hot water dipping, topping of corms)	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency These can also be stand-alone treatments <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
359	191	Post-harvest measures (e.g. hot water dipping, topping of corms)	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
360	191	Medidas posteriores a la cosecha (por ejemplo, baño con agua caliente o poda de los cormos)	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
361	191	<i>Mesures après la récolte</i> (par exemple: trempage dans de l'eau chaude, taille des tubercules) <i>tubercules, traitement au froid des tubercules, lavage des tubercules, fumigation)</i> <i>A ajouter: Sanitation du champ de Culture Mesures au moment de la conservation (par exemple : utilisation des sacs triples, traitement des palettes, désinfection du lieu de stockage ou matériels de transport)</i>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
362	192	Biosecurity Australia (2011)	P	EPPO This reference does not provide recommendations on systems approach for <i>Phytophthora colocasiae</i> . The only mention of a systems approach is - "Alternative measures proposed by exporting countries, e.g. systems approach, pest free place of production etc., will be considered on a case-by-case basis." This reference should therefore be removed. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

363	193	DAFF (2020)	C	EPPO Unable to check if this refers to a systems approach. Given there are no publicly available references for this systems approach, should the systems approach be more clearly articulated in the table? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
364	194	Note: National plant protection organizations should also refer to ISPM 14_ (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management).	P	Colombia Considering that insects of the genus Papuana do not follow the route of entry and mitigation measures should not be requested, information related to methyl bromide and systems approach should be eliminated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
365	194	Note: Las ONPF también deberían remitirse a la NIMF 14 (Aplicación de medidas integradas en un enfoque de sistemas para el manejo del riesgo de plagas).	P	Colombia Teniendo en cuenta que los insectos del género Papuana no siguen la vía de ingreso y no se deben de solicitar medidas de mitigación, se debe eliminar la información relacionada con bromuro de metilo y enfoque de sistemas. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
5. References				
366	196	5. References	C	United States of America References cited by the United States Long, M.H., Gosai, R.C. and Melzer, M.J., 2016. Taro Vein Chlorosis, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii. Revill, P., Jackson, G., Hafner, G., Yang, I., Maino, M., Dowling, M., Devitt, L., Dal, J. and Harding, R., 2005a. Incidence and distribution of viruses of taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) in Pacific Island countries. Australasian Plant Pathology, 34(3): 327-331. Revill, P., Trinh, X., Dale, J. and Harding, R., 2005b. Taro vein chlorosis virus: characterization and variability of a new nucleorhabdovirus. Journal of General Virology, 86(2): 491-499. Yusop, M.S.M., Saad, M.F.M., Talip, N., Baharum, S.N. and Bunawan, H., 2019. A review on viruses infecting taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott). Pathogens, 8(2): 56. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
5.2 Tables				
367	200	5.2 Tables	C	China 5.2 The Contracting Parties have no way of verifying whether there are published references and unlinked references in the references and whether such references can be used as references. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
368	201	Biosecurity Australia . 2011. <i>Draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms</i> . Canberra. 200 pp. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/	C	China Table references" Biosecurity Australia. 2011. Draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms. Canberra. 200 pp" is the draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms, it is suggested to replace it with the formal text Review of Import

		2011/Draft Review of Import Conditions for Fresh Taro Corms Final.pdf		Conditions for Fresh Taro Corms. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
369	201	Biosecurity Australia . 2011. <i>Draft review Review of import conditions for fresh taro corms</i> . Canberra. 200-213 pp. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/Draft Review of Import Conditions for Fresh Taro Corms Final.pdf https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/taro/Review of Import Conditions for Fresh Taro Corms clean.pdf	P	Japan Update to latest information. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
370	202	DAFF (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry) . 2020. <i>Review of risk management measures for Phytophthora colocasiae in fresh taro from Samoa</i> . Canberra. Unpublished.	C	United States of America Review note: Could not find this document online. Suggest to provide the link if it is now available. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
371	203	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Japan – Database for importing conditions - Database for importing conditions https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/keneki/kikaku/attach/pdf/pr_a_table2_2-67.pdf	C	China The website of the Japanese Import Conditions Database in the original table reference is: https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/keneki/kikaku/attach/pdf/pr_a_table2_2-67.pdf Cannot open. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
372	203	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Japan – Database for importing conditions - Database for importing conditions https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/keneki/kikaku/attach/pdf/pr_a_table2_2-67.pdf	P	Japan Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 71. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
373	203	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Japan – Database for importing conditions - Database for importing conditions https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/keneki/kikaku/attach/pdf/pr_a_table2_2-67.pdf	C	United States of America Could not find this document. Suggest to update the link if it is now available. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
374	204	MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests - Kingdom of Tonga) . 1998. <i>Quarantine and quality management division operational manual</i> . Nuku'alofa, Tonga.	C	United States of America Editorial concern: Could not find this document online. Suggest to provide the link if it is now available. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
APPENDIX 1: A typical, large, dasheen-type taro corm				
375	207	APPENDIX 1: A typical, large, dasheen-type taro corm	C	EPPO Text in the figure is partially obscured. A scale bar would help indicate the dimensions of the taro corm. Typical dimensions are 10 to 30 cm long, 5 to 15cm diameter. https://www.feedipedia.org/node/537 Is paragraph 214 meant to be the scale (bottom left of the figure)? This is not clear. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
376	208		C	Senegal organiser le schéma Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
377	208		C	EPPO The proposed measures refer to the removal of base petiole and not to the base petiole and leaf. For those who are not familiar with this commodity, this may not be entirely clear.

				The proposal for the measures could be 'Removal of petiole base and leaf stems'. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
378	208		C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa reprendre le schéma de la 1ère version de cette NIMP serait plus judicieux, il renseigne mieux car à chaque endroit correspond un nom guidé par une flèche <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
APPENDIX 1: A typical, large, dasheen-type taro corm				
379	217	Source: Biosecurity Australia. 2011. <i>Draft review-Review of import conditions for fresh taro corms</i> . Canberra. 200-213 pp. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/taro/Review_of_Import_Conditions_for_Fresh_Taro_Corms_clean.pdf https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/Draft_Review_of_Import_Conditionsfor_Fresh_Taro_Corms_Final.pdf . Reproduced with permission.	P	Japan Update to latest information. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
380	217	Source: Biosecurity Australia. 2011. <i>Draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms</i> . Canberra. 200 pp. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/Draft_Review_of_Import_Conditionsfor_Fresh_Taro_Corms_Final.pdf . Reproduced with permission.	C	United States of America A few issues: Is this still a draft? The link says Final. If not, suggest to remove the word "draft". Also, visiting the website, we receive an error message that it is blocked because of a high volume of visitors. It also is 213 pages, not 200. And this may be the correct link, though it is also blocked due to high traffic volume?: https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/taro/Review_of_Import_Conditions_for_Fresh_Taro_Corms_clean.pdf <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
381	217	Source: Biosecurity Australia. 2011. <i>Draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms</i> . Canberra. 200 pp. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/Draft_Review_of_Import_Conditionsfor_Fresh_Taro_Corms_Final.pdf . Reproduced with permission.	C	Egypt The link is not working <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>