

2025 Second consultation: 01 – 30 September 2025

Compiled comments for - Draft annex Field inspection to ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection) (2021-018)

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

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Costa Rica Costa Rica supports the revision of ISPM 23 and suggests replacing "Traffic" with "Trade", as well as maintaining consistency in the terminology used in the ISPMs. That the group be composed, as far as possible, of one member from each region <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	Argentina Argentina endorses the COSAVE comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	Brazil Brazil agrees with comments submitted through COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
4	G	(General Comment)	C	Barbados Barbados supports the draft document and CAHFSA's comments seeking to improve field inspection as a phytosanitary measure. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda endorses the comments submitted by the RPPO (CAHFSA). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana Guyana supports this draft revision and endorses the comments from CAHFSA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	Peru Peru endorses the COSAVE comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	Saudi Arabia The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supports the comments provided by the Near East and North Africa Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	China China recommend to consider the revision of this annex and ISPM 23 in a comprehensive manner. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
10	G	(General Comment)	C	Trinidad and Tobago Trinidad and Tobago supports this Draft Annex to ISPM 23. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

11	G	(General Comment)	C	Italy Italy endorses EPPO comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	Paraguay Paraguay supports COSAVE comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
13	G	(General Comment)	C	United Kingdom The United Kingdom endorses most the EPPO comments to this draft but makes the following two additional points: Now that a revision to ISPM 26 is planned the UK proposes that further development of this annex be paused until ISPM 26 has been revised and is ready for first country consultation. Developing an annex to an ISPM when it is not known what the ISPM will look like makes little sense, it would be impossible to ensure the annex would be in line with the new version of ISPM. Once the new version of the ISPM 26 has been adopted it seems likely that an annex adopted now would be misaligned and more worryingly contradictory. Given the length of time it takes to revise and adopt an ISPM we could up in a scenario where we have an ISPM and annex which clash and where the annex cannot be corrected for c. 7 years. Once the revision of ISPM 26 is ready for first consultation work on the annex could re-start and development of both the ISPM and annex continue in tandem. The UK also strongly encourages the Standard Committee to consider whether it would be more appropriate for this annex to be a standalone ISPM. Field inspection is fundamentally different to the inspection activities included in ISPM 26 and it is difficult to envisage an annex which could ever be fully in line with the core text. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Jamaica supports the revision of this Draft Annex to ISPM 23. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
15	G	(General Comment)	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Antigua and Barbuda has no objection to the content of this version of the draft annex. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
16	G	(General Comment)	C	Korea, Republic of Korea supports the region comments submitted by APPPC. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
17	G	(General Comment)	C	European Union The EU and its 27 Member States endorse the EPPO comments to this draft. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
18	G	(General Comment)	C	Malaysia Malaysia supports the draft annex to ISPM 23 on field inspection and supports the regional comments from the APPPC related to

				the draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
19	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>United States of America</p> <p>Overall, there is a lack of clarity regarding definitions. It may be helpful to define what is meant by something that is field grown or field inspection, or state what is explicitly included/ not included in the scope. For example are the plants growing directly in the ground, in pots on the ground (so still exposed to the soil), exposed to an open field, growing in a greenhouse, etc. because these all have different levels of risk. Additionally, what is meant by "controlled environment", is this a greenhouse, laboratory, open field with security access and control points? This circles back to controlled origin as well. Paragraph 35 tries to define field inspection, but needs more clarification on the above items. Field is defined in the glossary but this left us with more confusion/ questions when reading this specification.</p> <p>In the United States, field inspection is done during the growing season, not during the dormant season. We would like clarification of when dormant inspection is done and the purpose, what information is gathered during dormant inspection, examples, etc. Rootstock is not a good example of dormant inspection, information gathered would be minimal to nil.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
20	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>India</p> <p>India supports with the draft annex with comments attached.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
21	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Mali</p> <p>Le Mali soutient la deuxième consultation sur le projet d'annexe de la NIMP23</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
22	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Thailand</p> <p>Thailand agrees with and supports the majority of the details of the draft standard submitted for the second consultation but has a few general comments as follows:</p> <p>1.To make implementation clearer and to bring this draft standard into line with existing standards, we would like to suggest that the information regarding ISPM45 be reinstated, just as it was in previous version.</p> <p>2.The terms "sign or symptom" or "sign and symptom" should be used consistently throughout the draft standard.</p> <p>3. Thailand supports the regional comments submitted by APPPC.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
23	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Singapore</p> <p>1. Singapore supports the draft annex to ISPM 23 on field inspection with some proposed comments as in attached. 2.</p>

				Singapore supports the regional comments from the APPPC on this <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
24	G	(General Comment)	C	Uruguay Uruguay supports COSAVE comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
25	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA replace "pest of concern" for "regulated pest" to get the right term in the all document <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
26	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA It 's recommended that the Field Inspection Annex be published after the new version (based on the modifications that result in the standard) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
27	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA We agree this draft annex and we support continuing this process <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
28	G	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Le projet de texte n'appelle pas d'observations particulières de la part de l'ONPV de la Côte d'Ivoire, à l'exception de recommander que des clarifications ou des indications soient apportés en ce qui concerne le plan d'échantillonnage à appliquer au champ dans les méthodologies que chaque ONPV devra concevoir et appliquée, à l'instar de la méthodologie d'échantillonnage consignée dans la NIMP 31 pour les envois. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
29	G	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa This draft revision should provide clear separation between the NPPO and industry. Exporters are responsible for producing pest free consignments while the NPPO is responsible for verifying compliance. If this is unclear, may face disputes about liability when pests are detected at borders. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
30	G	(General Comment)	C	New Zealand New Zealand supports the annex and the alignment of terminologies between ISPMs <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
31	G	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America replace "pest of concern" for "regulated pest" to get the right term in the all document <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
32	G	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America We agree this draft annex and we support continuing this process <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
33	G	(General Comment)	C	Oman Oman support the second consultation of draft annex of ISPM23 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

34	G	(General Comment)	C	South Africa The draft annex is supported. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
35	G	(General Comment)	C	Gabon Nous validons le draft d'annexe de la NIMP 23 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)				
36	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	Cameroon Cameroon supports the comments submitted after the regional consultations for Africa, by AU-IAPSC <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
37	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	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>
38	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	Tunisia Tunisia endorses NEPPPO's comments on this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
39	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	NEPPO NEPPO support the second consultation of draft annex of ISPM23 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
40	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	NEPPO provide a new defenition for inspection <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
41	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	NEPPO The draft may include guidance on how to integrate modern technologies such as remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) into field inspection programs to increase efficiency and accuracy. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
42	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	NEPPO The NEPPO propose to postpone the adoption of the draft annex until the revision of International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 23 (ISPM 23) is completed. This postponement is necessary because the draft specifications for the version of ISPM 23 is currently undergoing a consultation process, making it essential to ensure that the new annex is compatible with the final version of the standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
43	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO <u>ISPM INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES 23: Field inspection (2021-018)</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America A title or subtitle cannot contain acronyms <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
44	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	Senegal Pour le commerce international, l'inspection au champ doit tenir compte des produits utilisés afin de garantir la conformité avec les exigences de Feed the Future


				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
45	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	Honduras Regarding this regulation, we agree with the procedure being structured, only improving the definitions of the inspection terminology. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
46	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	C	Malawi We support the Draft Annex to ISPM 23 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
47	1	DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM DRAFT ANNEX TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES 23: Field inspection (2021-018)	P	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: A title or subtitle cannot contain acronyms <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
48	3	<i>COMMENT AND EXPLANATION:</i> This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat after adoption.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America When mentioning an acronym for the first time, its full meaning should be indicated <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
49	3	<i>COMMENT AND EXPLANATION:</i> This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat after adoption.	P	Colombia When mentioning an acronym for the first time, its full meaning should be indicated <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
50	11	2022-04 CPM-16 Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) -16 added topic <i>Field inspection (including growing season inspection) (Annex to ISPM 23: Guidelines for inspection) (2021-018)</i> with priority 2.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America When mentioning an acronym for the first time, its full meaning should be indicated <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
51	11	2022-04 CPM-16 Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) -16 added topic <i>Field inspection (including growing season inspection) (Annex to ISPM 23: Guidelines for inspection) (2021-018)</i> with priority 2.	P	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: When mentioning an acronym for the first time, its full meaning should be indicated <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
ANNEX 1: Field inspection				
52	28	ANNEX 1: Field inspection	C	Canada Canada noted the comments from first round of consultation to remove references to authorized entities. Canada agrees that it could be referenced rather than including it throughout the document, however could a general statement be added at the beginning of the document: For use of authorized entities to conduct field inspection, NPPO's should refer to ISPM 45... <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1. Scope				
53	29	1. Scope	C	United States of America Expanding on the US general comment regarding terminology in this specification, it may be helpful to include a paragraph in the annex about how monitoring and field inspection are different. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

54	30	This annex provides requirements for field inspection This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary or verify conformity with phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or verify conformity with <u>phytosanitary import</u> -requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for of the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.	P	Australia Amended to make phrasing less complex. Addition of "import" to phytosanitary import requirements to make consistent ISPM 5 defined term. Edit made throughout. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
55	30	This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for the field-inspection-field inspection process and the associated documentation.	P	United States of America We leave this to the editor, but we don't think the hyphen is needed here. Propose as a global change/ check. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
56	30	This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.	P	United States of America It seems redundant to use "or" again. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
57	30	This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or verify conformity with to meet phytosanitary- import requirements requirements and to verify conformity with <u>other phytosanitary requirements of the importing country</u> . The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.	P	EPPO For clarity. The scope of the Standard is plants being produced for international trade. There are other places in the draft annex where this change needs to be made. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
58	30	This annex provides requirements for field inspection This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone	P	PPPO Wording amended to reduce complexity of language. Global change of 'phytosanitary requirements' to 'phytosanitary import requirements'.


		phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or verify conformity with phytosanitary import requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for of the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
59	30	This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures measure , to detect regulated pests, or signs or symptoms of regulated pests, or verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America The Annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure, therefore it is to detect regulated pest. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
60	30	This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures measure , to detect regulated pests, or signs or symptoms of regulated pests, or verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.	P	COSAVE The Annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure, therefore it is to detect regulated pest. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
61	30	This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants for planting and seeds being produced for international trade. This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.	P	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: Not all NPPOs have the financial and technical resources available to carry out inspections across the entire scope of 'plant' certification. Therefore, it's proposed that this annex focus exclusively on plants for planting and seeds, given their higher risk category. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
62	30	This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or verify conformity with phytosanitary	C	Egypt Egypt agreed with Ecuador comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.		
63	30	This annex describes field inspection as a phytosanitary measure in relation to plants being produced for international trade. It provides requirements for field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure, as a component of a systems approach, or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements. The annex outlines assumptions involved in the application of field inspection as well as the requirements for the field-inspection process and the associated documentation.	C	Ecuador It is important to clarify that inspection processes are aimed at intercepting live pests, their signs, and symptoms. If dead specimens are identified during the inspection process, this indicates that the pest is under control. Suggested text: (...) or in combination with another phytosanitary measure or measures, to detect live pests, or signs or symptoms of pests (...) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
64	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species. <u>New paragraph: Field inspection can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6(Surveillance)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area)</u>	P	China New paragraph: Field inspection can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (Surveillance)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
65	31	<u>Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments).</u> In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species.	P	Australia Moved here from Section 2 to better describe field inspection. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
66	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species. <u>including insects, pathogens, weeds, or any other organisms.</u>	P	India <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
67	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants <u>in field (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments)</u> during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species- <u>2</u> <u>{ } Field inspection can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (Surveillance)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area)</u>	P	APPPC Proposes to include the content of paragraph 35 in paragraph 31, as paragraph 35 is a scope, not an objective. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
68	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to <u>a single-regulated species or multiple-regulated species.</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Adherence to terminology used in ISPM 23 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
69	31	In the context of this annex, the term <u>“field inspection”</u> applies to the inspection of	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa

		plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species.		Request for definition of “field inspection” in ISPM 5. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
70	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage . The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Request for definition of “dormant stage” in ISPM 5. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
71	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species-pest or multiple regulated speciespests .	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
72	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species-pest or multiple regulated speciespests .	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
73	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage . The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species.	C	South Africa Request for definition of “dormant stage” in ISPM 5. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
74	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species.	C	South Africa Request for definition of “field inspection” in ISPM 5. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
75	31	In the context of this annex, the term “field inspection” applies to the inspection of plants during the growing period or dormant stage. The term “pest” may refer to a single regulated species or multiple regulated species.	P	South Africa Adherence to terminology used in ISPM 23 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
76	32	If symptoms are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by a qualified expert inspection or for laboratory testing to verify the presence or absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex.	P	Australia Amended to make consistent with ISPM 5 defined term <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
77	32	If symptoms are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples should be taken for examination by a qualified expert or for laboratory testing to verify the absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex.	P	United States of America Change “may” to “should” – field inspection is performed because it is a requirement of the importing NPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
78	32	If symptoms uring field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by an expert or for laboratory testing to determine the absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex. are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by a qualified expert or for laboratory testing to verify the absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex.	P	EPPO Deletion to avoid confusion (what about addressing asymptomatic plants?). We suggest using the verb “determine” instead of “verify” for consistency with the definitions of “detections survey” and “survey” in the glossary. The term “qualified” is not needed as it is not precise and it is unclear. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

79	32	If symptoms are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by a qualified expert or for laboratory testing to verify the absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa We propose the sentence reads: If symptoms are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by a qualified expert or for further laboratory testing to verify the absence or presence of the pest <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
80	32	If symptoms are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by a qualified expert inspection or for laboratory testing to verify the presence or absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex.	P	PPPO Wording amended to align with ISPM 5. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
81	32	If symptoms are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by a <u>an appropriately</u> qualified expert-personnel or for laboratory testing to verify the absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Any person who has received proven formal instruction and has successfully completed training on certain topics of interest from technical staff or a professional authorized by the NPPO to act on its behalf can issue a technical opinion to determine whether a specimen may be considered a pest for a specific crop. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
82	32	If symptoms are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by a qualified expert or for laboratory testing to verify the absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex.	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Field sampling to validate a diagnosis of a specimen that may be considered a pest must not only be subject to the actions or performance of experts. Any person who has received proven formal instruction and has successfully completed training on certain topics of interest from technical staff or a professional authorized by the NPPO to act on its behalf can issue a technical opinion to determine whether a specimen may be considered a pest for a specific crop. suggested text: (...) it may be necessary to take samples for examination by an appropriately qualified personnel or for laboratory testing to verify the absence of the pest. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
83	32	If symptoms are detected during field inspection, it may be necessary to take samples for examination by a qualified expert or for laboratory testing to verify the absence of the pest. Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex.	C	 Egypt Ecuador Field sampling to validate a diagnosis of a specimen that may be considered a pest must not only be subject to the actions or performance of experts. Any person who has received proven formal instruction and has successfully completed training on certain topics of interest from technical staff or a professional authorized by the NPPO to act on its behalf can issue a technical opinion to determine whether a specimen may be considered a pest for a specific crop. suggested text: (...) it may be necessary to take samples for examination by an appropriately qualified personnel or for laboratory testing to verify the absence of the pest. Egypt Egypt agreed with this comment.

				Category : SUBSTANTIVE
2. Objectives of field inspection				
84	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	P	China Delete this paragraph and move this to 1. scope. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
85	35	Field-National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection is as a phytosanitary measure to meet objectives including the inspection of plants in fields (following: including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity and make phrasing less complex Category : TECHNICAL
86	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure to: when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	P	Japan To avoid duplication between the text in Para 35 and the subsequent bulleted list, merge the text in Para 35 with the opening sentence of the bulleted list and modify it as shown on the left. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
87	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	P	APPPC To delete the paragraph as these are mentioned under scope & add in the sentence. Malaysia Malaysia agree with the deletion of para. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
88	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	P	United States of America It seems redundant to use "or" again. Category : EDITORIAL
89	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants <u>growing or dormant</u> in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	P	United States of America To clarify field inspection can be done during the growing or dormant stages Category : EDITORIAL
90	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or <u>meet phytosanitary</u>	P	EPPO For clarity. The scope of the standard is plants being produced for international trade. There are other places in the draft annex where this change needs to be made. Category : TECHNICAL

		<u>import requirements and</u> to verify conformity with <u>other phytosanitary requirements</u> <u>requirements of the importing country</u> .		
91	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure <u>to meet objectives including: when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.</u>	P	PPPO Wording amended to reduce complexity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
92	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) <u>Plant Protection Organizations</u> may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure <u>measure</u> . when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: The meaning of an acronym should be written with the first letter of each word capitalised. Text deleted to avoid repetition with paragraphs 37 and 38. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
93	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure <u>measure</u> when it is . <u>It can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (Surveillance)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area) applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.</u>	P	COSAVE Text deleted to avoid repetition with paragraphs 37 and 38. Text added moved from paragraph 44 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
94	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations <u>Plant Protection Organizations</u> (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	P	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: The meaning of an acronym should be written with the first letter of each word capitalised. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
95	35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements.	C	 Egypt Ecuador It is important to clarify that inspection processes are aimed at intercepting live pests and their signs and symptoms. If dead specimens are identified during the inspection process, this indicates that the pest has been controlled. Suggested text: National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure when it is applied to detect live pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
96	36	<u>The objectives of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure include, but are not limited to:</u>	C	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity and make phrasing less complex. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

97	36	The objectives of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure include, but are not limited to:	P	Japan Refer to comments for paragraph No 35. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	36	The objectives of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure include, but are not limited to <u>to the verification of phytosanitary requirements:</u>	P	EPPO Words added to improve clarity and simplification – see also deletion of para 37 and 38. The scope of the standard is plants being produced for international trade. There are other places in the draft annex where this change needs to be made. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
99	36	The objectives of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure include, but are not limited to:	P	PPPO Removed to align with the above amendment. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
100	37	detection of detect pests, or signs and symptoms of pests; and	P	Japan Refer to comments for paragraph No 35. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
101	37	detection of pests, or signs and symptoms of pests; and	C	United States of America specifies detection of pests, or signs and symptoms of pests. This verbiage should be consistent throughout the document <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
102	37	detection of pests, or signs and symptoms of pests; and	P	EPPO Deletion following improvement of section 36. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
103	37	detection of <u>regulated</u> pests, or signs and symptoms of <u>regulated</u> pests; and	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Created by merging other changes together <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
104	37	detection of <u>regulated</u> pests, or signs and symptoms of <u>regulated</u> pests; and	P	COSAVE Inspection as a phytosanitary measure is to detect regulated pests <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
105	37	detection of <u>live</u> pests, or signs and symptoms of pests; and	P	Egypt inspection processes are aimed at intercepting live pests and their signs and symptoms. If dead specimens are identified during the inspection process, this indicates that the pest has been controlled. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
106	38	verification of verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements, including for example:	P	Japan Refer to comments for paragraph No 35. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
107	38	verification of conformity with phytosanitary requirements, including:	P	EPPO Deletion following improvement of section 36. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
108	38	verification of conformity with phytosanitary requirements, including for example:	P	APPPC To include "for example" as the list below are examples. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
109	39	as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14 <u>(The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management)</u>),	C	Australia confirm with editor the formatting when referencing other ISPMs <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
110	39	as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14 <u>(The use of integrated measures in a</u>	C	PPPO

		<i>systems approach for pest risk management)),</i>		Request editor confirm the formatting when referencing other ISPMs. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
111	40	for the establishment and maintenance of a pest free place of production or production site (ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>)), <u>- establishment and maintenance of areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence) as reference standard on this draft.</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
112	40	for the establishment and maintenance of a pest free place of production or production site (ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>)), <u>- establishment and maintenance of areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence) as reference standard on this draft.</u>	P	South Africa Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
113	40	<u>- for the establishment and maintenance of Pest Free Area PFA (ISPM 4 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>))</u> - for the establishment and maintenance of a pest free place of production or production site (ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>)),	P	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
114	41	to verify {-} <u>verification</u> that plants in a field are free from a specified pest, or	P	APPPC To include "verification" required for this task. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
115	41	to verify that plants in a field are free from a specified <u>regulated</u> pest, or	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America See comment in paragraph 37 Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
116	41	to verify that plants in a field are free from a specified <u>regulated</u> pest, or	P	COSAVE See comment in paragraph 37 Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
117	42	in certification programmes for export plants for planting , to verify that infestation of plants for planting by a specified regulated pest <u>infestation</u> has not exceeded the specified threshold.	P	Australia Proposed revised wording to reduce complexity and clarify meaning. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
118	42	in certification programmes for export, to verify that infestation of plants for planting by a specified pest has not exceeded the specified threshold <u>tolerance level</u> .	P	EPPO 'Tolerance level' is a more precise term and is defined in ISPM 5, while threshold is not. The tolerance level is defined as the "Incidence of a pest specified as a threshold for action to control that pest or to prevent its spread or introduction". However, this paragraphe needs reformulation, because certification programmes is too limited and for terminology to be consistent with ISPM5: To verify that infestation of plants for planting by a specified pest has not exceeded the species tolerance level. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>

119	42	in certification programmes for export, to verify that infestation of plants for planting by a specified-regulated pest has not exceeded the specified threshold <u>tolerance level</u> .	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America This objective should not be limited to certification programmes for export. See comment in paragraph 37, regarding regulated pest. Use the Glossary term "tolerance level" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
120	42	in certification programmes for export, to verify that infestation of plants for planting by a specified <u>regulated</u> pest has not exceeded the specified threshold <u>tolerance level</u> .	P	COSAVE This objective should not be limited to certification programmes for export. See comment in paragraph 37, regarding regulated pest. Use the Glossary term "tolerance level" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
3. Field inspection and specific surveillance				
121	43	3. Field inspection and specific surveillance	P	APPPC The title is proposed to be deleted as the paragraph below has been proposed to be shifted under scope. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
122	43	3. Field inspection and specific surveillance	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Delete the subtitle 3 for redundancy <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
123	43	3. Field inspection and specific surveillance	P	COSAVE Consider to delete section 3 to avoid redundancy <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
124	44	National plant protection organizations may can also use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).	P	Australia Wording amended to reduce complexity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
125	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants inspection as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency The deleted aspect already included in the previous section in detail. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
126	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can . NPPOs may also be used-use it as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine for the purposes of determining pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).	P	Japan To avoid confusion between field inspection and specific surveillance, clarify the purpose of field inspection and specific surveillance. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
127	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with	C	Canada To highlight that field inspection can be conducted and can be performed by an authorized entity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).		
128	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>). For use of authorized entities to conduct field inspection, NPPO's should refer to ISPM 45.	P	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
129	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can <u>may</u> also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).	P	United States of America Per CPM-1 (2006) decision and Style Guide, propose the term "may" instead of "can". The use here follows more along the lines of being "permitted" <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
130	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).	P	APPPC Paragraph to shift under scope. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
131	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>). National Plant Protection Organizations can also use field inspection as part of specific surveillance	P	PPPO Wording amended to reduce complexity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
132	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Text deleted to avoid repetition, paragraphs 35 to 42 already describe when field inspection may be used by NPPOs. In addition field inspection has other uses not only specific surveillance and the scope of the annex is the use of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
133	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).	P	COSAVE Paragraphs 35 to 42 describe when NPPOs may use field inspection. Second part of the paragraph moved to paragraph 35. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
134	44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with	C	Zambia The section usefully links field inspection with specific surveillance (ISPM 6) and pest status determination (ISPM 8). However, the operational pathway by which field inspection supports pest categorization and area pest status remains underdeveloped

		ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).		Suggestion- Expand this section to describe how systematic field inspection protocols can contribute to pest-status reporting, national pest lists, and declarations of pest-free areas. Consider including the importance of georeferenced data to strengthen surveillance outcomes Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
135	44	NPPOs may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of plants as described in this annex, but it can also be used as part of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)) to determine pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>).	P	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: The acronym can be used, as it 's already related. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
4. Assumptions involved in the application of field inspection				
136	45	4. Assumptions involved in the application of field inspection	C	Senegal Prendre compte de la fréquence des inspections permettant une détection précoce des organismes nuisibles ou anomalies. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
137	46	In addition to the assumptions outlined in section 1.2 of the core text of this standard, the use of field inspection to verify the absence is based on the following assumptions: of a specified pest or to determine pest incidence in a field is based on the following assumptions:	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America To simplify and to avoid repetition Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
138	46	In addition to the assumptions outlined in section 1.2 of the core text of this standard, the use of field inspection to verify the absence is based on the following assumptions: of a specified pest or to determine pest incidence in a field is based on the following assumptions:	P	COSAVE To simplify and to avoid repetition Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
139	47	The pest-pest, or its sign or symptom, is visually detectable at a certain stage of plant growth.	P	United States of America insert commas for clarity Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
140	47	The pest or its sign or symptom is visually detectable at a certain stage of plant growth. <u>This can also include destructive sampling</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
141	47	The <u>regulated</u> pest or its sign or symptom is visually detectable at a certain stage of plant growth.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America See COSAVE comment in paragraph 30 Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
142	47	The pest or its sign or symptom is visually detectable at a certain stage of plant growth. <u></u>	P	Kenya this can include destructive sampling/testing Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
143	47	The <u>regulated</u> pest or its sign or symptom is visually detectable at a certain stage of plant growth.	P	COSAVE See COSAVE comment in paragraph 30 Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>

144	48	If the pest is detected during field inspection, the commodity derived from those plants may be <u>is</u> infested.	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
145	48	If the pest <u>or signs or symptoms of pest</u> is detected during field inspection, the commodity derived from those plants may be infested.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal to add of "or signs of symptoms of the pest" it provides more clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
146	48	If the pest is detected during field inspection, the commodity derived from those plants may be <u>is</u> infested.	P	PPPO To make a more definite assumption. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
147	48	If the <u>regulated</u> pest is detected during field inspection, the commodity derived from those plants may be infested.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America See COSAVE comment in paragraph 30 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
148	48	If the <u>regulated</u> pest is detected during field inspection, the commodity derived from those plants may be infested.	P	COSAVE See COSAVE comment in paragraph 30 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
149	48	If the pest <u>or signs or symptoms of the pest</u> is detected during field inspection, the commodity derived from those plants may be infested.	P	South Africa Proposal to add of "or signs of symptoms of the pest" it provides more clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
150	49	Field inspection can be <u>is</u> more effective or practical than testing or inspection of consignments <u>of specific commodities</u> (e.g. rootstocks, seeds).	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
151	49	Field inspection can be more <u>effective-appropriate</u> or practical than testing or inspection of consignments (e.g. rootstocks, seeds).	P	NEPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
152	49	Field inspection can be more effective or practical than testing or inspection <u>or testing</u> of consignments (e.g. rootstocks, seeds <u>for some viruses</u>).	P	EPPO We propose reformulating this statement as suggested. The examples provided are misleading. In practice, field inspections focus on pests and their symptoms rather than host groups. Moreover, several examples contradict this statement. Also, "testing" should be clearly linked with "consignments". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
153	49	Field inspection can be <u>is</u> more effective or practical than testing or inspection of consignments <u>of specific commodities</u> (e.g. rootstocks, seeds).	P	PPPO Wording amended for clarity. To make a more definite assumption. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5. Other considerations for field inspection				
154	50	5. Other considerations for field inspection	C	Zambia The list of considerations is thorough. However, NPPOs may benefit from guidance on prioritizing these factors when resources are limited. Suggestion: Provide an optional subsection highlighting "key effectiveness drivers" such as pest prevalence, plant phenology, and inspection timing, especially for NPPOs implementing inspection programs at scale (seed crop inspection)

				Category : TECHNICAL
155	51	In addition to the factors listed in section 1.5 of the core text of this standard, NPPOs may also consider the following when deciding on assessing the use of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure:	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. Category : TECHNICAL
156	51	In addition to the <u>relevant</u> factors listed in section 1.5 of the core text of this standard, NPPOs may also consider the following when deciding on the use of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure:	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Created by merging other changes together Category : TECHNICAL
157	51	In addition to the factors listed in section 1.5 of the core text of this standard, NPPOs may also consider the following when deciding on the use of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure:	P	EPPO Remove "also", as "in addition" has already been used at the beginning of the sentence. This could be simplified further by deleting the first half of the sentence, as the heading already makes clear that these are other considerations. So it would start at 'NPPOs may....' Category : EDITORIAL
158	51	In addition to the factors listed in section 1.5 of the core text of this standard, NPPOs may also consider the following when deciding on assessing the use of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure:	P	PPPO The direction of movement of the commodity is unclear. The proposed changes try to allow this to apply to both importing and exporting NPPOs. Category : TECHNICAL
159	51	In addition to <u>some of</u> the factors listed in section 1.5 of the core text of this standard, NPPOs may also consider the following when deciding on the use of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure:	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Not all of the factors listed in section 1.5 are applicable to field inspection Category : TECHNICAL
160	51	In addition to <u>some of</u> the factors listed in section 1.5 of the core text of this standard, NPPOs may also consider the following when deciding on the use of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure:	P	COSAVE Not all of the factors listed in section 1.5 are applicable to field inspection Category : TECHNICAL
161	52	pest status in the area (present or absent);	C	United States of America Defer to the editor, is it "present or absent" or "presence or absence"? Category : TECHNICAL
162	53	pest prevalence and pest distribution incidence in the field;	P	EPPO The term incidence is consistent with section 4 (paragraph 46). Category : TECHNICAL
163	53	pest prevalence and pest distribution in the field; <u>- the pathway of introduction and spread of the target pest in an area;</u>	P	Thailand Thailand proposes adding a new bullet point: "the pathway of introduction and spread of the target pest in an area." This aspect should be considered in the initial step of field inspection. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
164	55	<u>growing (phenological-phenological)</u> stage of plants;	P	PPPO Amended for clarity. Category : TECHNICAL
165	57	<u>the origin of the plants being inspected;</u>	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Consider the applicability of the origin of the plant to field inspection Category : TECHNICAL

166	57	the origin <u>and traceability</u> of the plants being inspected;	P	PPPO Wording amended for clarity and completeness. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
167	58	inspection method, timing <u>timing</u> , <u>cost</u> and frequency, and the technical equipment needed;	P	Japan Clarify that cost for inspection can be taken into consideration when selecting a inspection method, as there may be cases where laboratory testing is cheaper than conducting field inspection. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
168	58	inspection method, timing <u>timing</u> , <u>cost</u> and frequency, and the technical equipment needed;	P	APPPC include consideration of cost of inspection method i.e may be cheaper to conduct lab testing than field inspection. Malaysia Malaysia agree with the addition of "cost" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
169	58	inspection method, timing and frequency, and ; - the technical <u>personnel and equipment (e.g. personal protective equipment, magnifying lens, sweep nets)</u> needed;	P	PPPO Example of technical equipment included. Included as there is no reference to capacity in this listing, and as a new bullet point as this is a separate concept. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
170	59	field <u>location</u> , size and configuration;	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
171	59	field size <u>location, size, configuration (layout) and configuration</u> accessibility ;	P	PPPO Location and accessibility included for completeness. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
172	60	other biotic factors (e.g. presence of other pests, <u>vectors</u> natural enemies, hosts in the vicinity) and abiotic factors (e.g. climate);	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Another important factor for vector transmitted pests. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
173	60	other biotic factors (e.g. presence of other pests, natural enemies, hosts in the vicinity) and abiotic factors <u>factors</u> (e.g. climate) ;	P	EPPO Delete the second example as the term is not necessarily correct and, in general, examples should be in guidance material (this comment applies throughout the draft text). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
174	60	other biotic factors (e.g. presence of other pests, <u>pest vectors</u> , natural enemies, hosts in the vicinity) and abiotic factors (e.g. climate);	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: other biotic factors (e.g. presence of other pests, pest vectors, natural enemies, hosts in the vicinity) and abiotic factors (e.g. climate); <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
175	60	other biotic factors (e.g. presence of other pests, pest vectors, natural enemies, hosts in the vicinity) and abiotic factors (e.g. climate); <u>other biotic factors (e.g. presence of other pests, natural enemies, hosts in the vicinity) and abiotic factors (e.g. climate);</u>	P	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: other biotic factors (e.g. presence of other pests, pest vectors, natural enemies, hosts in the vicinity) and abiotic factors (e.g. climate); <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6. Specific requirements for field inspection				
176	63	6. Specific requirements for field inspection	C	Zambia The three-part breakdown (document examination, identity

				verification, visual inspection) is clear. Yet, practical implementation tools could be emphasized. Suggestion: Reference the role of digital field mapping, mobile traceability platforms, or QR-coded field IDs in supporting accurate documentation and trace-back capability. But this also depends on the capabilities of NPPOs, and we can try to integrate capabilities already being championed by IPPC in Africa (e.g. APP) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
177	64	The specific requirements for When planning a field inspection relate to inspection, the following components of the field inspection process should be taken into account:	P	EPPO This paragraph was unclear. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
178	66	verification of identity of the field and plants plants (e.g. location, species, variety(s) and cultivar(s)); and	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
179	66	verification of identity of the field and plants; and plants (e.g. location, farm registration number, species, varieties and cultivars);	P	PPPO Amended to make clear what is covered by identity of the field. To align with the additional bullet. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
180	67	visual examination for pests or evidence of pests; and - Verification of conformity with other phytosanitary requirements.	P	Australia Wording amended for completeness and to make consistent with "signs and symptoms" concept. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
181	67	visual examination for pests and signs of pests; and {- } verifying conformity with other phytosanitary requirements.	P	New Zealand Propose separating this sentence into two bullets as they are referring to two separate requirements. Also, clarifying that "conformity with other phytosanitary requirements" is not necessarily visual. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
182	67	visual examination for pests or signs or symptoms of pests; and - verification of conformity with other phytosanitary requirements.	P	PPPO Amended for consistency and a new bullet to separate the two concepts. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
183	67	detection of target regulated visual examination for pests and conformity with other phytosanitary requirements.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency with paragraph 83 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
184	67	visual examination for pests and conformity with other phytosanitary requirements.	P	Kenya Examination for pest detection <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
185	67	detection of target regulated visual examination for pests pest and conformity with other phytosanitary requirements.	P	COSAVE For consistency with paragraph 83 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6.1 Examination of relevant documents				
186	70	field maps, field-identity documents, <u>geographical coordinates</u> ;	P	EPPO This is a useful addition. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

187	71	producer records;	C	Australia To support implementation, guidance on what type of grower records could be used as evidence to support field inspection, should be developed. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
188	71	<u>Pest management and</u> producer records;	P	Kenya Pest management and <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
189	73	previous <u>test and</u> inspection reports;	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
190	73	previous <u>test and</u> inspection reports;	P	PPPO Points 4 and 5 combined to remove repetition. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
191	74	previous test reports;	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
192	74	previous test reports; - pest management records	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Another important and relevant document. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
193	74	previous test reports;	P	PPPO Removed as added above. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
194	74	previous test reports; - pest-management records	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America It is also a relevant document associated with field inspection <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
195	74	previous test reports; - pest-management records	P	COSAVE It is also a relevant document associated with field inspection <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
196	75	treatment documents or certificates <u>certificates and integrated management practices records;</u>	P	United States of America include "integrated management practices records" because pest management practices impact pest population levels. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
197	76	<u>certificates of origin of plants and plant material;</u>	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency As per comment at section 5 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
198	77	certification-programme documentation;	C	United States of America Similar to "field-inspection process", we leave this to the editor, but we don't think the hyphen is needed here. Propose as a global change/ check. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
199	78	<u>document specifying</u> phytosanitary import requirements; and	P	Canada Provide greater clarity <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
200	78	phytosanitary import requirements <u>requirements of the importing country;</u> and	P	EPPO To be in line with the scope (first paragraph). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

201	79	records that ensure traceability (e.g. the necessary information to allow trace forward and trace back of plants).	P	Australia Amended as examples do not improve clarity or value. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
202	79	records that ensure traceability (e.g. the necessary information to allow trace-forward and trace-back of plants).	P	APPPC Traceability record is intended to verify the origin of the plant or mother plants. In field inspection is not concerned with following where the plant move forward. Malaysia Malaysia agreed with the deletion of "trace-forward and" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
203	79	records that ensure traceability (e.g. the necessary information to allow trace-forward and trace-back of plants). traceability.	P	Singapore Amended for clarity as the examples do not add value to the reference of these records. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
204	79	records that ensure traceability (e.g. the necessary information to allow trace forward and trace back of plants).	P	PPPO Amended for clarity as the examples do not add value. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
205	79	records that ensure traceability (e.g. the necessary information to allow trace-forward and trace-back of plants).	P	New Zealand Propose removing 'trace-forward' as it is not clear how records can be used for trace-forward and why this would be necessary. Also, it is only an example, so it is not necessary to list all purposes for records. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6.2 Verification of the identity of the field and plants				
206	81	The identity of the field and plants that are subject to field inspection are verified to ensure that they match and are correctly recorded (e.g. the location of the field, species, varieties and cultivars). Inspectors should verify the identity of the field and of the plants that are subject to inspection to ensure that they match the identity provided in the corresponding documents (e.g. location of field; species, varieties and cultivars).	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
207	81	Inspectors should verify the identity of the field and of the plants that are subject to inspection to ensure that they match the identity provided in the corresponding documents (e.g. location of field; species, varieties and cultivars)varieties).	P	EPPO "Cultivars" is a portmanteau of cultivated and varieties. If being grown in a field, nursery or controlled environment, surely the plants are being cultivated! No need to use "varieties and cultivars." Select only one of the words. Keeping varieties would be preferable. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
208	81	The identity of the field and plants that are subject to field inspection should be verified to ensure that they match and are correctly recorded (e.g. the location of the field - farm registration number, species, varieties and cultivars). Inspectors should verify the identity of the field and of the plants that are subject to inspection to ensure that they match the identity provided in the corresponding documents (e.g. location of field; species, varieties and cultivars).	P	PPPO Wording improved for clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
209	81	Inspectors should verify the identity of the field and of the plants that are subject to	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America

		<u>field</u> inspection to ensure that they match the identity provided in the corresponding documents (e.g. location of field; species, varieties and cultivars).		For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
210	81	Inspectors should verify the identity of the field and of the plants that are subject to <u>field</u> inspection to ensure that they match the identity provided in the corresponding documents (e.g. location of field; species, varieties and cultivars).	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6.3 Visual examination for pests and conformity with phytosanitary requirements				
211	82	6.3 Visual examination for pests and conformity with phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements	P	Australia Amending for consistency throughout the document <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
212	82	6.3 Visual examination for pests and <u>verification of</u> conformity with <u>other</u> phytosanitary requirements	P	EPPO Consistency with para 67. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
213	82	6.3 Visual examination for pests and conformity with phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements	P	PPPO Improved for clarity. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
214	82	6.3 Visual examination for <u>Detection of</u> pests and conformity with phytosanitary requirements	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America See COSAVE comment in paragraph 67 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
215	82	6.3 Visual examination for <u>Detection of</u> pests and conformity with phytosanitary requirements	P	COSAVE See COSAVE comment in paragraph 67 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6.3.1 Detection of pests				
216	83	6.3.1 <u>Detection of pests</u>	P	PPPO To improve readability <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
217	84	To determine whether the pest of concern is present in the field or its vicinity, or whether its population size exceeds a specified threshold, the NPPO should select an inspection method.	P	Australia Edits made to this section to remove duplication and use of emotive language like "desired". Some text has been proposed to be moved to Parts 7 and 9. Sub-parts of 6.3 have been condensed and the subheadings deleted. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
218	84	To determine whether the pest of concern is present in the field or its vicinity, or whether its population size exceeds a specified threshold, the NPPO should select an inspection method.	P	Canada This paragraph does not provide additional clarity on elements that are explained below <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
219	84	To determine whether the pest of concern is present in the field or its vicinity, or whether its <u>population size incidence</u> exceeds a the specified <u>thresholdtolerance level</u> , the NPPO should select an inspection method, <u>timing and intensity</u> .	P	EPPO Wording changed to be in line with ISPM 5 and the definition of 'tolerance level'. There is no direct mention of population size or density; but the definition of 'tolerance level' refers to the term 'incidence'. We suggest including after method 'timing and intensity'. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
220	84	To determine whether the pest of concern is present in the field or its vicinity, or whether its population size exceeds a specified threshold, the NPPO should select	P	PPPO Removing as it's been moved below. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		an inspection method.		
221	84	To determine whether the regulated pest of concern <u>targeted by inspection</u> is present in the field or its vicinity, or whether its population size exceeds a specified threshold <u>tolerance level</u> , the NPPO should select an inspection method.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America To clarify that the pest of concern is the pest that is the target of the inspection. Use Glossary term "tolerance level" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
222	84	To determine whether the any regulated pest of concern is present in the field or its vicinity, or whether its population size exceeds a specified threshold, the NPPO should select an inspection method.	P	Oman <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
223	84	To determine whether the regulated pest of concern <u>targeted by inspection</u> is present in the field or its vicinity, or whether its population size exceeds a specified threshold <u>tolerance level</u> , the NPPO should select an inspection method.	P	COSAVE To clarify that the pest of concern is the pest that is the target of the inspection. Use Glossary term "tolerance level" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
224	85	The method and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field.	P	Australia Edits made to this section to remove duplication and use of emotive language like "desired". Some text has been proposed to be moved to Parts 7 and 9. Sub-parts of 6.3 have been condensed and the subheadings deleted. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
225	85	The method, <u>timing</u> and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field.	P	EPPPO Please include 'timing'. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
226	85	The method and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence <u>confidence in accordance with ISPM 31</u> . The ability-effectiveness of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field.	P	APPPC Propose referencing ISPM 31 to guide sampling methodology for field inspection. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
227	85	The method and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field.	P	PPPO Moving as it's been moved. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
228	85	The method and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence <u>confidence in accordance with ISPM 31</u> . The ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field.	P	New Zealand Propose referencing ISPM 31 to guide sampling methodology for field inspection. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
229	85	The method and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America

		the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field.		Moved under item 7 "Inspection methods" Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
230	85	The method and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field.	P	COSAVE Moved under item 7 "Inspection methods" Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
231	86	The method should be based on reliable, documented, technical and operational criteria, and the NPPO should apply it consistently.	P	Australia Edits made to this section to remove duplication and use of emotive language like "desired". Some text has been proposed to be moved to Parts 7 and 9. Sub-parts of 6.3 have been condensed and the subheadings deleted. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
232	86	The method should be based on reliable, documented, technical and operational criteria, and the NPPO should apply it consistently.	P	PPPO Removing as it's been moved to point 9. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
233	86	The method should be based on reliable, documented, technical and operational criteria, and the NPPO should apply it consistently.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Moved under section 7 on Inspection methods Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
234	86	The method should be based on reliable, documented, technical and operational criteria, and the NPPO should apply it consistently.	P	COSAVE Moved under item 7 "Inspection methods" Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
6.3.2 Verification of conformity with other phytosanitary requirements				
235	87	6.3.2 Verification of conformity with other phytosanitary requirements	P	Australia Removing for consistency. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
236	87	6.3.2 Verification of conformity with other phytosanitary requirements	P	PPPO Removing to improve clarity Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
237	88	To determine whether the pest of concern is present in the field or its vicinity, or whether its population size exceeds a specified threshold, the NPPO should select an inspection method. National plant protection organizations may conduct National plant protection organizations may conduct field inspection to verify conformity with other phytosanitary requirements, such as those relating to:	P	Australia Moved from 6.3.1 to improve readability. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
238	88	To determine whether the pest of concern is present in the field or the surrounding area, or whether its population size exceeds a specified threshold, the NPPO should select an inspection method. National plant protection organizations may conduct field inspection to verify conformity with other phytosanitary requirements, such as those relating to:	P	PPPO Moving to assist understanding. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
239	88	NPPOs may conduct National plant protection organizations may conduct field	P	Colombia


		inspection to verify conformity with other phytosanitary requirements, such as those relating to:		COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: The acronym can be used, as it 's already related <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
240	89	the growing medium and substrate for the plants;	P	PPPO Removed as substrate is equivalent to growing medium. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
241	90	the phenological <u>growing (phenological)</u> stage and size of the plants;	P	PPPO Amended for plain language <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
242	91	the distance between the field and any specific host plants; <u>Establishment of buffer zones if necessary</u>	P	NEPPO <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
243	91	the distance between the field and any specific host plants;	P	Thailand Thailand would like to request that the bullet point, "the distance between the field and any specific host plants," be removed because it is difficult to achieve in practice and would become a trade barrier. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
244	92	pest-management practices in the vicinity of the field; <u>- - presence of weeds and other plant species;</u>	P	EPPO Please add a relevant new bullet point: - presence of weeds and other plant species. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
245	92	pest-management practices in the vicinity <u>surrounding area</u> of the field;	P	PPPO Amended to be consistent with previous comment on vicinity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
246	92	pest-management <u>and monitoring</u> practices in the vicinity of the field;	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Monitoring is included as a means of verification, since management alone is not enough for areas that are not considered pest-free. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
247	92	pest-management <u>and monitoring</u> practices in the vicinity of the field;	P	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: Monitoring is included as a means of verification, since management alone is not enough for areas that are not considered pest-free. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
248	93	specific production conditions <u>practices</u> ; or	P	Japan The meaning of "conditions" is unclear. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
249	93	specific production conditions; or <u>conditions eg. environment, plants in open field, in nurseries, controlled environment - glasshouse, enclosure; {-} specific cultural practices</u>	P	APPPC The meaning of "conditions" is unclear. to include eg glasshouse, enclosure. And add in cultural practices. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
250	94	sanitation and hygiene.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Sanitation is the word used in this context <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
251	94	sanitation and hygiene.	P	COSAVE Sanitation is the word used in this context

				Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
7. Field-inspection methods				
252	96	<u>The method and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at the specified level of prevalence (e.g. threshold) with the required level of confidence. The ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field. The NPPO should review the method as necessary to take account of</u> The field-inspection method should be designed to detect the pest of concern at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The NPPO should review the method as necessary to take account of the experience gained and new technical developments. The method may include one or more of the following:	P	Australia This text has been moved to where it fits in the document and the word 'desire' has been removed to use more appropriate language. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
253	96	The field-inspection method should be designed to detect the pest of concern at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The NPPO should review the method as necessary to take <u>into</u> account of the experience gained and new technical developments. The method may include one or more of the following:	P	United States of America Unsure if this is British English, but propose to add "into". Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
254	96	The field-inspection method should be designed to detect the pest of concern at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The NPPO should review the method as necessary periodically to take account of the experience gained and new technical developments. The method may include one or more of the following:	P	United States of America To clarify the validity of the methods are being assessed Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
255	96	<u>The method and the intensity of inspection should allow the pest to be detected at the specified level of detection with the specified level of confidence. The ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field. The NPPO should review the method as necessary. The method may include one or more of the following:</u> The field-inspection method should be designed to detect the pest of concern at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The NPPO should review the method as necessary to take account of the experience gained and new technical developments. The method may include one or more of the following:	P	PPPO The text has been moved to place it where it better fits in the document and the word 'desire' has been removed to use more appropriate language. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
256	96	The field-inspection method should be designed to detect the pest of concern at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The <u>ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field. The method should be based on reliable,</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Text added moved from paragraphs 85 and 86 Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>

		<u>documented, technical and operational criteria, and the NPPO should apply it consistently. The NPPO should</u> review the method as necessary to take account of the experience gained and new technical developments. The method may include one or more of the following:		
257	96	The field-inspection method should be designed to detect the pest of concern at the desired level of detection with the desired level of confidence. The <u>ability of the method to do this depends on practical and statistical considerations, such as the effectiveness of the method at detecting the pest, the growing conditions, and the number of plants or the size of the field. The method should be based on reliable, documented, technical and operational criteria, and the NPPO should apply it consistently. The NPPO should</u> review the method as necessary to take account of the experience gained and new technical developments. The method may include one or more of the following:	P	COSAVE Text added moved from paragraphs 85 and 86 Kenya Kenya supports this Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
258	96	The field-inspection method should be designed to detect the pest of concern at the desired-acceptable level of detection with the desired-acceptable level of confidence. The NPPO should review the method as necessary to take account of the experience gained and new technical developments. The method may include one or more of the following:	P	Egypt Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
259	97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for <u>noticeable</u> anomalies within the crop and for any noticeable, (e.g. poorly growing plants or patches of plants or those with obvious symptomssymptoms);	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
260	97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for anomalies within the crop-plants and for any noticeable, poorly growing plants or patches of plants or those with obvious symptoms;	P	Japan Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
261	97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for anomalies within the crop and for any noticeable, poorly growing plants <u>or</u> or patches of plants or those with obvious symptoms;	P	India Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
262	97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for anomalies within the crop <u>detecting variations from normal growth pattern</u> and for any noticeable, poorly growing plants or patches of plants or those with obvious symptoms;	P	APPPC The phrase "looking for anomalies within the crop" is vague as it does not clearly define the characteristics to be observed. Proposed to replace "looking for anomalies within the crop" with "detecting variations from normal growth patterns". Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
263	97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for anomalies within the crop <u>detecting variations</u>	P	Singapore The phrase "looking for anomalies within the crop" is vague as it does not clearly define the characteristics to be observed.

		<u>from normal growth patterns</u> and for any noticeable, poorly growing plants or patches of plants or those with obvious symptoms;		Proposed to replace "looking for anomalies within the crop" with "detecting variations from normal growth patterns" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
264	97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for anomalies within the crop and for any noticeable, poorly growing plants or patches of plants or those with obvious <u>symptomssigns or symptoms of pest</u> ;	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Align with bullet number 4, consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
265	97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for <u>noticeable</u> anomalies within the crop <u>and for any noticeable, (e.g. poorly growing plants or plants, patches of plants-plants, or those with obvious symptomssymptoms)</u> ;	P	PPPO Amended for plain language. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
266	97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for anomalies within the crop and for any noticeable, poorly growing plants or patches of plants or those with obvious <u>symptomssigns or symptoms of pests</u> ;	P	South Africa Align with bullet number 4, consistency. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
267	98	inspection of the entire field, a part of the field, or where appropriate the entire field and its vicinity, depending on phytosanitary requirements;	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
268	98	inspection of the entire field, a part of the field, or where appropriate the entire field and its <u>vicinitysurrounding area</u> , depending on phytosanitary requirements;	P	PPPO Amended for consistency with previous comments related to vicinity - proposed global change of vicinity to surrounding area. Also removed unnecessary words for clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
269	98	inspection of the entire field, a part of the field, or where appropriate the entire field and its vicinity, depending on phytosanitary requirements; <u>La inspección debe garantizar una muestra representativa que refleje con precisión las condiciones fitosanitarias de toda la superficie de cultivo.</u>	P	CA Revisar traducción <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
270	98	inspection of the entire field , a part of the field, or where appropriate the entire field and its vicinity, depending on phytosanitary requirements;	P	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: Delete the phrase 'inspection of the entire field'. This is since this phrase contradicts the sampling principles established in the current ISPM 23, section 1.2, which recognises that "it is not feasible to inspect an entire consignment, therefore phytosanitary inspection is often based on sampling". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
271	99	an inspection scheme that ensures that relevant <u>parts areas</u> of the field are adequately and proportionally represented, and that is appropriate for detecting the pest; and	P	India <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
272	99	an inspection <u>scheme methodology</u> that ensures that relevant parts of the field are adequately and proportionally represented, and that is appropriate for detecting the pest; and	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal to replace "scheme" with "methodology", scheme is more systematic than a technique or method of inspection. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>


273	99	an inspection scheme that ensures that relevant parts of the field are adequately and proportionally represented, and that is appropriate for detecting the pest <u>pest in the field</u> ; and	P	PPPO Wording amended for plain language. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
274	99	an inspection scheme <u>methodology</u> that ensures that relevant parts of the field are adequately and proportionally represented, and that is appropriate for detecting the pest; and	P	South Africa Proposal to replace "scheme" with "methodology", scheme is more systematic than a technique or method of inspection. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
275	100	targeted inspection of individual plants or specific plant parts (including <u>above and underground parts</u>) that are expected to show signs or symptoms of pests <u>parts</u>).	P	PPPO Amended to include above ground parts and removed last part of the sentence as this is part of the assumptions mentioned earlier in the standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
276	101	When selecting the timing and frequency of field inspection, the NPPO should take into account the biology of the pest and the plants:	C	Australia Proposed deletion of this part as it is duplication with Section 5. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
277	101	When selecting the timing and frequency of field inspection, the NPPO should take into account the biology of the pest and the <u>phenological stage of the</u> plants:	P	EPPO To increase precision. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
278	101	When selecting the timing and frequency of field inspection, the NPPO should take into account the biology of the pest and the plants:	P	PPPO Removing to reduce repetition. Already included in section 5. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
279	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions and local cropping practices.	P	China To delete the sentence as there will be mixed population of pests in the field at any one time in the tropics and hence timing with the life stages etc is not practical. As such, the deletion is to focus on that the NPPO needs to consider the timing of pest occurrence based on the season. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
280	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions and local cropping practices.	P	Australia Proposed deletion of this part as it is duplication with Section 5. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
281	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the <u>specific</u> growing conditions and local cropping practices.	P	Canada "Specific" may be more appropriate term than "local" as there could be different conditions and practices within a locality. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
282	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions and local cropping practices. <u>Multiple inspections throughout the growing season may be necessary to meet these requirements.</u>	P	United States of America Referring to paragraph 101, we note that timing is addressed in 102 and 103, but frequency isn't. We suggest adding this statement related to frequency, or similar. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
283	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms <u>symptoms either during active growth</u>	P	EPPOfor the plants to show signs or symptoms, either during active growth or the dormant stage.

		or dormant stage. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions and local cropping practices.		<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
284	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the <u>season</u> , growing conditions and local cropping practices.	P	APPPC To delete the sentence as there will be mixed population of pests in the field at any one time in the tropics and hence timing with the life stages etc is not practical. As such, the deletion is to focus on that the NPPO needs to consider the timing of pest occurrence based on the season. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
285	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions and local cropping practices.	P	Singapore Proposed to remove this first sentence 102 " The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms" - obsolete. This is not practical due to the staggered planting in a field (local cropping practices) leading to a mixed population of a pest rather than a specific life stage. There would be farmers who would stagger the planting in a field to ensure a steady supply to meet contractual requirements. As such, the life stages of a pest are most often staggered due to this staggered planting. A pest will have different life stages in the field under staggered planting at a given time. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
286	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions and local cropping practices.	P	PPPO To improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
287	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions and conditions , local cropping practicespractices and nocturnal habits of some pests.	P	CA Success in detecting pests in the field has to do with the habits of the insects. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
288	102	The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions and local cropping practices.	C	 Egypt Ecuador Success in detecting pests in the field has to do with the habits of the insects. Suggested text: The timing should coincide with a life stage of the pest that is suitable for detection and for the plants to show signs or symptoms. This varies between pest and plant species and may depend on the growing conditions, local cropping practices and nocturnal habits of some pests. Egypt behavior instead of habits <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
289	103	The length of time between the inspection and date of harvest may need to be considered.	P	Australia Proposed deletion of this part as it is duplication with Section 5. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

290	103	The length of time between the inspection and date of harvest may need to be considered. <u>Propose new bullet: The length of time between inspection and last treatment may need to be considered.</u>	P	United States of America We propose a new bullet to consider that timing of treatments can reduce pest populations and mask symptoms, so should also be considered <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
291	103	The length of time between the inspection and date of harvest may need to be considered.	P	PPPO Improving clarity and repetition. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
292	104	Inspection of plants in the field may not be sufficient to verify absence of the pest. Examples of such circumstances include the following: Visual examination of plants in the field may not be sufficient to verify absence of the pest. Examples of such circumstances include the following:	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
293	104	Inspection of plants in the field may not be sufficient to verify absence of the pest. Examples of such circumstances include the following: Visual examination of plants in the field may not be sufficient to verify absence of the pest. Examples of such circumstances include the following:	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
294	107	the phenological growing (phenological) stage of the plants is not appropriate for pest detection (e.g. young plants);	P	PPPO Text amended for consistency with the above. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
295	109	the life stage of the pest at the time of inspection is difficult to detect.	C	Belarus We propose to expand the point and supplement it with examples <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
296	110	In such circumstances, the NPPO may carry out field inspection in combination with another phytosanitary measure to provide assurance that plants are free from the pest.	C	Canada Include a statement that in these cases other methods may be more appropriate to use than field inspection (not in addition to): Wording from Japan on 1st consultation: In some circumstances, equivalent measures, such as sampling from a consignment and laboratory testing, may be more suitable than field inspection to provide assurance that plants are free from the target pest, or visual examination of plants in the field may not be sufficient to confirm presence or absence of the pest. Examples of such circumstances include the following: OR wording from Canada 1st consultation: Equivalent measures, such as sampling and laboratory testing, testing may be more suitable than field inspection to provide assurance that plants are free from the target pest, or visual examination of plants in the field may not be sufficient to confirm presence or absence of the pest. Examples of such circumstances include Particularly in the following: <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
297	110	In such circumstances, the NPPO may carry out field inspection in combination with another phytosanitary measure <u>measure, such as sampling and laboratory testing</u> , to provide <u>a level of</u> assurance that plants are free from the pest.	P	EPPO Useful wording added and there is a need for recognising the statistical basis of sampling. We suggest rephrasing to "provide a level of assurance".

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
298	110	In such circumstances, the NPPO may carry out field inspection in combination with another phytosanitary measure <u>e.g testing, treatment</u> to provide assurance that plants are free from the pest.	P	APPPC To include eg of other possible phytosanitary measures for better guidance on the focus on system approach i.e. more than 1 phytosanitary measure. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8. Field inspection outcome				
299	111	8. Field inspection outcome	C	Zambia The decision to exclude a field from further certification upon pest detection is logical. However, transparency in decision-making criteria would support NPPO accountability. Suggestion: Introduce guidance or examples on weighing severity, pest risk level, and field history in determining phytosanitary actions. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
300	112	The result of the field inspection may contribute to the decision about whether the plants meet phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements.	P	Australia Amending wording for consistency throughout the document. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
301	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	Australia Amending wording for consistency throughout the document. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
302	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export. <u>for a determined period.</u>	P	NEPPO <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
303	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production <u>or production site</u> from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	Japan If a place of production is required to be free from target pests in order to be issued a phytosanitary certificate, and target pests are detected as a result of the field inspection, a part of the place of production, rather than the entire place, may be excluded from the certification for export, and the remaining part of the place of production (i.e. production site) can be maintained as a pest free production site. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
304	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not <u>verifiedmet</u> , the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary	P	Canada Should this be "met" instead of "verified"? <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.		
305	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size <u>incidence</u> exceeds the specified threshold <u>tolerance level</u> , or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the <u>site or</u> place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	EPPO Only tolerance level is defined in ISPM 5. Keep this terminology. And another suggestion to be more precise. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
306	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size <u>or level</u> exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal to add " or level " to make a distinction on the threshold density. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
307	113	If the <u>regulated</u> pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold <u>tolerance level</u> , or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Text deleted because is out of the scope of this annex <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
308	113	If the <u>regulated</u> pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold <u>tolerance level</u> , or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	COSAVE Text deleted because is out of the scope of this annex <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
309	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size <u>or level</u> exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	South Africa Proposal to add " or level " to make a distinction on the threshold density. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

310	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	Thailand Thailand would like to suggest removing this sentence since it seems to clarify a particular activity that would be at conflict with the sentence "Such phytosanitary actions are outside the scope of this annex" in the scope. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
311	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production <u>or parte of the place of production</u> from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	CA Sometimes, traceability management allows for batch differentiation of crop production. In these cases, it is possible to identify a section or part of the production place that can be excluded from export. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
312	113	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export.	C	 Egypt Ecuador Sometimes, traceability management allows for batch differentiation of crop production. In these cases, it is possible to identify a section or part of the production place that can be excluded from export. Suggest text: If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production or part of the place of production from further phytosanitary certification for export. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
9. Documentation				
313	115	<u>Field inspection should be based on reliable, documented, technical and operational criteria, and the NPPO should apply it consistently. National plant protection organizations should develop official documentation for conducting field inspections and recording the results. Such documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving the interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating the audit and verification of field-inspection activities.</u> National plant protection organizations should develop official documentation for conducting field inspections and recording the results. Such documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving the interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating the audit and verification of field-inspection activities.	P	Australia Wording amended and taken from 6.3.1 to improve clarity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

314	115	National plant protection organizations should develop official documentation for conducting field inspections and recording the results. Such documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving the interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating the audit and verification of field-inspection activities.	C	United States of America "Develop official documentation" - this may be an implementation issue, guidance materials may need to be developed to assist with this <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
315	115	National plant protection organizations The NPPO should develop official documentation for conducting field inspections and recording the results. Such documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving the interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating the audit and verification of field-inspection activities.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Already written in full, thereafter abbreviate. For consistency with point 8 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
316	115	<u>The method should be based on reliable, documented, technical and operational criteria, and the NPPO should apply it consistently.</u> National plant protection organizations should develop official documentation for conducting field inspections and recording the results. Such documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving the interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating the audit and verification of field-inspection activities.	P	PPPO To remove complexity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
317	115	National plant protection organizations The NPPO should develop official documentation for conducting field inspections and recording the results. Such documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving the interpretation and reliability of results, and facilitating the audit and verification of field-inspection activities.	P	South Africa Already written in full, thereafter abbreviate. For consistency with point 8 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
318	116	The NPPO should retain all records about each field inspection for as long as is needed inspection to allow trace-back from a non-compliant consignment or to facilitate the a later review of results if necessary. Such records should be made available for audit, and to the NPPO of an importing country on request.	P	EPPO Improved English <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
10. Responsibilities of national plant protection organizations				
319	117	10. Responsibilities of national plant protection organizations	C	Zambia Strong focus on consistency and capacity building. Inspector competency should be emphasized to support program reliability. Suggestion: Include minimum inspector training criteria and encourage cross-border technical exchange or certification schemes for inspectors under regional economic communities. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
320	118	The responsibilities of NPPOs that conduct field inspection of the exporting country should include the following:	P	EPPO Addition to make the text clearer and we suggest the removal of "that conduct field inspections" because field inspections may be carried out by authorised entities (under supervision of NPPOs). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
321	119	designing <u>Deciding on whether to use</u> a field inspection programme in accordance with the factors listed in section 1.5 of the core text of this standard and other considerations in section 5 of this annex; <u>(New 119): Designing a field inspection</u>	P	EPPO Section 1.5 and section 5 of this annex are about determining whether to use inspection as a phytosanitary measure, not to help design your inspection programme.

		<u>programme.</u>		We suggest adding designing a field inspection programme as a new bullet point. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
322	120	sharing the field inspection programme with the NPPOs of importing countries, if appropriate <u>requested</u> ;	P	Australia Amending wording to remove ambiguity of the requirement. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
323	120	sharing the field inspection programme with the NPPOs of importing countries, if appropriate <u>requested</u> ;	P	PPPO Text amended to remove ambiguity of the requirement. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
324	122	providing sufficient human-operational resources and equipment to design and implement the field inspection programme;	P	Canada The term "operational" is more inclusive, including human resource and equipment. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
325	122	providing sufficient human resources and <u>resources</u> , equipment and adequate <u>logistics</u> to design and implement the field inspection programme;	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Planning, implementing, and controlling the movement of NPPO personnel to the field ensures that inspections are conducted effectively and efficiently. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
326	122	providing sufficient human resources and equipment to design and implement the field inspection programme;	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Planning, implementing, and controlling the movement of NPPO personnel to the field ensures that inspections are conducted effectively and efficiently suggested text: providing sufficient human resources, equipment and adequate logistics to design and implement the field inspection programme; <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
327	122	providing sufficient human resources and <u>resources</u> , equipment and adequate <u>logistics</u> to design and implement the field inspection programme;	P	CA Planning, implementing, and controlling the movement of NPPO personnel to the field ensures that inspections are conducted effectively and efficiently. Kenya Kenya supports this <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
328	122	providing sufficient human resources and equipment to design and implement the field inspection programme;	C	Ecuador Planning, implementing, and controlling the movement of NPPO personnel to the field ensures that inspections are conducted effectively and efficiently. Suggest text: providing sufficient human resources, equipment and adequate logistics to design and implement the field inspection programme; <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
329	125	developing, reviewing and evaluating field-inspection processes as needed; and	P	Australia Amending for editorial consistency <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
330	125	developing, reviewing and evaluating field-inspection processes as needed;	P	NEPPO

		<u>diagnostic protocols</u> and		Category : TECHNICAL
331	125	developing, reviewing and reviewing , evaluating <u>and modifying</u> field-inspection processes as needed; and	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America After evaluating the processes it may be necessary to modify them. Category : TECHNICAL
332	125	<u>developing, reviewing and evaluating field-inspection processes as needed; and</u>	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America developing, reviewing, evaluating and modify field-inspection processes as needed; and Category : TECHNICAL
333	126	determining the roles and responsibilities of producers with regard to field inspections; <u>and- authorising entities to perform inspection and facilitating the audit and verification of field inspection activities in line with ISPM 45 and 47.</u>	P	Australia Text included here to make it a requirement for NPPOs using third parties to manage this in line with ISPMs 45 and 47. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
334	126	determining the roles and responsibilities of producers with regard to field inspections.- <u>Establish a database of all inspection data.</u>	P	NEPPO Category : TECHNICAL
335	126	determining the roles and responsibilities of producers with regard to field inspections. <u>{-} if using an authorised entity to perform field inspection, audit and verification of field inspection activities, ensure it is in compliance with ISPM 45 and 47.</u>	P	APPPC To include consideration of authorisation of entities for field inspection and with reference to ISPM 45 & 47. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
336	126	determining the roles and responsibilities of producers <u>and other role players/stakeholders</u> with regard to field inspections.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal for addition of "and other role players/stakeholders" as it is not only the roles and responsibilities of the producer alone that needs to be determined. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
337	126	determining the roles and responsibilities of producers with regard to field inspections.- <u>if using authorized entities to perform inspection, audit, and verification of field inspection activities, ensuring this is done in line with ISPMs 45 and 47.</u>	P	PPPO Adding new bullet to include the option for third party entities to perform field inspections. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
338	126	determining the roles and responsibilities of producers <u>and other role players/stakeholders</u> with regard to field inspections.	P	South Africa Proposal for addition of "and other role players/stakeholders" as it is not only the roles and responsibilities of the producer alone that needs to be determined. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
Potential implementation issues				
339	127	Potential implementation issues	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Capacity of developing countries to design and implement field inspection and to carry out this activity effectively. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
340	127	Potential implementation issues	C	Zambia Issue: Visual detectability limitations due to pest latency and early plant growth stages. Proposal: Promote combined approaches (field inspection + laboratory testing) in annex cross-references. Issue: Inadequate digital systems for traceability and

				documentation retention across NPPOs. Proposal: Recommend gradual adoption of digital tools and collaborative platforms with regional support mechanisms. Issue: Limited human resources and technical expertise for consistent field inspection implementation. Proposal: Encourage capacity-building programs and bilateral support under FAO or AU initiatives. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
341	128	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	Cameroon Cameroon wish to point the difficulty to implement this standard, in particular for small holders in developing countries. Field inspection as a phytosanitary measure has high human, logistical and financial resource requirement. Since such inspections are at expenses of the owner of the goods, this pose the risk to reduce competitiveness of production of small holders. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
342	128	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	CA This standard is difficult to implement for products such as fresh fruit, cut flowers and grains, due to the high human, logistical and financial resource requirements. There is a risk that, in practice, this provision will be limited to paper and not effectively implemented, or that importing countries will demand it without considering these difficulties, which could hinder the actual access of these products to markets. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
343	128	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	CA This standard is difficult to implement for products such as fresh fruit, cut flowers and grains, due to the high human, logistical and financial resource requirements. There is a risk that, in practice, this provision will be limited to paper and not effectively implemented, or that importing countries will demand it without considering these difficulties, which could hinder the actual access of these products to markets. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
344	128	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	Colombia COMMENT AND EXPLANATION: This standard is difficult to implement for products such as fresh fruit, cut flowers and grains, due to the high human, logistical and financial resource requirements. There is a risk that, in practice, this provision will be limited to paper and not effectively implemented, or that importing countries will demand it without considering these difficulties, which could hinder the actual access of these products to markets. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
345	128	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	Ecuador In some countries like Ecuador, agroecological diversity is vast, leading to a shortage of trained technicians to cover all zones. A potential solution could involve leveraging skilled personnel

		these potential implementation issues.	<p>through partnerships with local governments or universities to expand coverage, along with hiring additional technical staff.</p> <p>Continuous training to enhance technical and technological skills in agriculture for inspectors or personnel authorized by the NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization), supported by international or local experts.</p> <p>This ensures accurate diagnostics and timely, appropriate phytosanitary actions when pests, signs, or symptoms are detected.</p> <p>Implementation strategies may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A unified digital system. • Procurement of technological equipment (e.g., drones, satellite imagery). • Targeted training programs (technical, technological, or scientific) to equip authorized personnel with the latest tools and procedures. <p>The goal is to improve performance, expertise, monitoring accuracy, diagnostics, and subsequent phytosanitary control effectiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interinstitutional or international training agreements to multiply knowledge transfer. <p>Resistance from producers due to fears of farm quarantines or crop destruction leading to refusal or lack of cooperation during field inspections.</p> <p>In this case, potential solutions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting awareness campaigns about the benefits of phytosanitary control, emphasizing how field inspections facilitate access to international markets by demonstrating compliance with importer requirements. This ensures safe, pest-free trade. • Implementing economic compensation for eradicated crops—though uncommon in developing countries, this approach could be considered. <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
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