Reconciliation report for 2020-001_Draft ISPM_PRA_en.docx (2020-001_Draft ISPM_PRA_en.docx)

Summary

Title	2023 First consultation: Reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards (2020-001) (Id 1452)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
Review Status	Completed (2 10 2023 10:10 午前)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Japan	Completed	Reviewer		5	28 9 2023 11:10 午前

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
4.1.4 Assessment of non-commercial and environmental consequences					
548	Some of the direct and indirect effects of the introduction of a pest determined in section 4.1.2 and section 4.1.3 will be of an economic nature, or affect some type of value, but not have an existing market which can be easily identified. As a result, the effects may not be adequately measured in terms of prices in established product or service markets. Examples include, in particular, environmental effects (such as ecosystem stability, biodiversity) and social effects (such as mental well-being or spiritual, religious and cultural connections) arising from a pest introduction. These impacts may be approximated with an appropriate non-market valuation method. More details on environmental effects are ~~given below~~in section 4.2.4.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1668) Japan (28 9 2023 4:04 午前)**	O	
4.5.6 Other options relevant for all steps					
683	Some pests such as pathogens may infest a plant without producing symptoms, or symptoms may be masked, and therefore ~~testing based on sampling~~ test may be required.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1072) Japan (25 9 2023 4:28 午前)** The definition of 'Test' includes sampling.	O	
694	***4.5.6.4 3 Inspection***	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1073) Japan (25 9 2023 4:30 午前)**	O	
5.4 Uncertainty					
758	Provisional measures may be implemented when there is uncertainty, but their application should be reviewed ~~in a timely manner~~ as soon as possible to provide technical justification for their continuance or removal.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1038) Japan (22 9 2023 6:29 午前)** For consistency with the definition of "provisional measure" in ISPM5.	O	
4. Initiation (PRA Stage 1)					

894	**43. Initiation (PRA Stage 1)**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1074) Japan (25 9 2023 4:32 午前)**	O	

Reconciliation report for 2015-004_Draft_Annex_ISPM39_en.DOCX (2015-004_Draft_Annex_ISPM39_en.DOCX)

Summary

Title	2023 First consultation: Draft annex to ISPM 39 (International movement of wood) 2015-004 (Id 1448)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
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Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Japan	Completed	Reviewer		16	28 9 2023 11:14 午前

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S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
BACKGROUND					
30	Countries predominantly rely on treatments and processing to manage the pest risks associated with the movement of wood commodities across their borders. In particular, heat treatment or methyl bromide fumigation are used widely to manage pest risks of wood commodities. The availability of methyl bromide is diminishing in response to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer and heat treatment is not always a practical means of managing pest risk of wood commodities.A systems approach may provide, where appropriate, an equivalent (according to ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*)) alternative to a single phytosanitary measure, such as a treatment, or replace more restrictive phytosanitary measures, such as prohibition. A systems approach may also provide countries with additional opportunities to facilitate or expand trade while effectively managing pest risk.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(535) Japan (22 9 2023 6:32 午前)** It could be useful to have the background information which is specific to phytosanitary measures related to wood commodities when countries use this annex.	O	
1. Developing a wood-commodities systems approach					
35	Development of a wood-commodities ~~system~~ systems approach requires knowledge of the biology of the pest or pests associated with the wood commodity or commodities, the production chain of the commodity or commodities and the associated pest risk. Specific pest risk management options to be included as measures in the systems approach should be effective and feasible. The selection of the measures should be negotiated between the NPPO of the importing country and the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(568) Japan (25 9 2023 4:43 午前)**	O	
35	Development of a wood-commodities system approach requires knowledge of the	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(536) Japan (22 9 2023 6:35 午前)**	O	

	biology of the pest or pests associated with the wood commodity or commodities, the production chain of the commodity or commodities and the associated pest risk. Specific pest risk management options to be included as measures in the systems approach should be effective and feasible. The selection of the measures within the systems approach should be negotiated between the NPPO of the importing country and the NPPO of the exporting country.		To clarify that the targets of negotiation are the components of a systems approach.		
2. Practices employed along a wood-commodities production chain for consideration when developing a systems approach					
36	**Practices and measures employed along a wood-commodities production chain for consideration when developing a systems approach**	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(537) Japan (22 9 2023 6:37 午前)**	O	
37	Examples of practices and measures relating to activities in an exporting country, from pre-planting to transport, that may reduce pest risk are described in Table 1.~~Practices relating to activities in an exporting country, from pre-planting to transport, that may reduce pest risk are described in Table 1.~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(538) Japan (22 9 2023 6:39 午前)** Table 1 contains examples of not only practices but also measures such as field inspection, chemical/biological controls and pest free areas.	O	
38	The NPPO of an importing country may decide to approve, when applicable and feasible, the use of some of the practices or measures described in Table 1 as post-import measures. In addition, practices or measures that are specific to the post-import part of the production chain may be employed (Table 2).	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(539) Japan (22 9 2023 6:41 午前)** Table 2 contains 'inspection' as a measure.	O	
39	**Table 1.** Examples of practices and measures that may be used from pre-planting to transport	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(731) Japan (27 9 2023 10:12 午前)**	O	
94	Pest risk can be reduced by processing wood commodities in pest free areas or areas of low pest prevalence. To confirm the maintenance of a pest free area or area of low pest prevalence, the pest status in the area should be verified in accordance with ISPM 4 (for pest free areas) or ISPM 22 (for areas of low pest prevalence).	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(541) Japan (22 9 2023 7:05 午前)** To explain how pest free areas or areas of low pest prevalence can be used in processing wood commodities.	O	
108	Kiln-drying can prevent some pests from completing their life cycle in wood commodities, because of the heat exposure and reduction in moisture content~~. Kiln-drying is described in Appendix 2 of this standard~~.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(569) Japan (25 9 2023 4:46 午前)** For consistency within this Annex as other measures (e.g., heat treatment) are also described in Appendix 2.	O	
112	~~Fumigants~~ Fumigation may be used as a pest risk reduction measure to treat wood commodities. Some phytosanitary treatments using fumigants are described in ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*). Fumigation used as a phytosanitary measure should be applied in accordance with ISPM 43 (*Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(570) Japan (25 9 2023 4:47 午前)**	O	
113	~~**Anti-fungal sap-stain chemical dips**~~Chemical treatment	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(735) Japan (27 9 2023 12:06 午後)**	O	

			Chemical treatment could include insecticidal spray.		
114	Wood commodities may be treated with anti-fungal sap-stain chemical spray or dips ~~may be used~~ to prevent the growth of stain fungi on logs or sawn wood (see Appendix 2 of this standard).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(737) Japan (27 9 2023 12:10 午後)**	O	
114	Wood commodities may be treated with anti-fungal sap-stain chemical spray or insecticidal spray dips may be used to prevent the growth of stain fungi on logs or sawn wood or to disinfest wood commodities (see Appendix 2 of this standard).	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(736) Japan (27 9 2023 12:09 午後)**	O	
153	**Table 2.** Post-import ~~practices~~practices and measures	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(732) Japan (27 9 2023 10:13 午前)**	O	
161	~~If agreed by~~ Only if the ~~importing country~~wood-commodities are required to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates or to be submitted to inspection or treatment, specific points of entry or restrictions on the distribution of wood commodities after import (e.g. permitting initial movement only to a treatment facility) may be stipulated in a systems approach~~.~~. The importing country should publish a list of such points of entry. (Article Ⅶ of the IPPC)	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(542) Japan (22 9 2023 7:08 午前)** For consistency with Article Ⅶ of the IPPC.	O	
4.1 Responsibilities of NPPOs					
174	ensuring that entities participating in the systems approach are authorized in accordance with ISPM 45 (Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary ~~actions)~~actions) if the NPPO authorizes these entities; and	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(540) Japan (22 9 2023 7:02 午前)** NPPOs do not necessarily authorizes all participants of a systems approach, a systems approach may include participants that are not authorized, in particular, entities who conduct practices only.	O	

Reconciliation report for 2021-011_Draft_ISPM_Annex_ISPM46_Mango_en.docx (2021-011_Draft_ISPM_Annex_ISPM46_Mango_en.docx)

Summary

Title	2023 First consultation: Draft annex to ISPM 46: International movement of Mangifera indica fruit (2021-011) (Id 1447)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
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Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Japan	Completed	Reviewer		3	28 9 2023 11:15 午前

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S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
4. Options for phytosanitary measures					
336	IRDN 8; pre-export inspection	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(552) Japan (27 9 2023 11:02 午前)** Japan considers export inspection is effective to detect these three species.	O	
338	IRDN 8; pre-export inspection	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(553) Japan (27 9 2023 11:03 午前)** Japan considers export inspection is effective to detect these three species.	O	
340	~~Official laboratory analysis~~†Official laboratory analysis†; pre-export inspection	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(554) Japan (27 9 2023 11:07 午前)** Japan considers export inspection is effective to detect these three species.	O	

Reconciliation report for 2021-002_Revision_DP9_Anastrepha_2023-06-29_For_Consultation.docx (2021-002_Revision_DP9_Anastrepha_2023-06-29_For_Consultation.docx)

Summary

Title	2023 First consultation: Draft annex to ISPM 27: Revision of DP 09 - Genus Anastrepha Schiner (2021-002) (Id 1437)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
Review Status	Completed (2 10 2023 10:08 午前)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Japan	Completed	Reviewer		1	28 9 2023 11:11 午前

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
4.5.3	PCR amplification of ITS2 for flies in the genus Anastrepha				
646	A method for amplifying ITS2 in *Anastrepha* DNA was reported in Barr *et al*. (2017). The primer set used in ~~the study~~ Author (year) results in PCR products of variable length (230–290 bp). The fragment size of the amplicons is not used to diagnose the species. Fixed differences between species caused by nucleotide substitutions and insertions were used to diagnose three species in the study: *A. ludens*, *A. obliqua* and *A. suspensa*. Table 6 provides a version of the Barr *et al*. (2017) PCR master mix composition and the primers used, with cycling parameters modified for PCR amplification.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(64) Japan (20 9 2023 7:45 午前)** The length of PCR products (230-290bp) is not indicated in Barr et al. 2017. Reference on the primer set should be indicated.	O	

Reconciliation report for 2021-003_Revision_DP25_Xylella_2023-06-06_For_Consultation.docx (2021-003_Revision_DP25_Xylella_2023-06-06_For_Consultation.docx)

Summary

Title	2023 First consultation: Draft annex to ISPM 27: Revision of DP 25 - Xylella fastidiosa (2021-003) (Id 1439)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
Review Status	Completed (2 10 2023 10:08 午前)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Japan	Completed	Reviewer		10	28 9 2023 11:09 午前

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
3.4.7	Real-time PCR using the primers and probes of Li et al. (2013)				
491	XF16Sr (reverse primer): 5′-CCG ATG TAT TCC TCA CCC ~~GT-3~~GTC-3′	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(75) Japan (20 9 2023 7:58 午前)** Primer sequence should be consistent with the reference (Li et al. 2013).	O	
3.4.8	Real-time PCR using the primers and probes of Dupas et al. (2019b)				
543	Set 3: ~~XF–XFF–XFM–XMO~~XF–XFF–XFM–XFMO	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(76) Japan (20 9 2023 8:00 午前)**	O	
600	~~HEX-CGCGTACCCACTCACGCCGC-BHQ1~~HEX-CGC GTA CCC ACT CAC GCC GC-BHQ1	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(77) Japan (20 9 2023 8:02 午前)**	O	
648	~~FAM-ACGGAAGGGCACCACCAGGAGT-BHQ1~~FAM-ACG GAA GGG CAC CAC CAG GAG T-BHQ1	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(78) Japan (20 9 2023 8:05 午前)**	O	
3.4.9	Real-time PCR using the primers and probes of Hodgetts et al. (2021)				
697	~~FAM-ACC-TGA-GAA-~~FAM-TCG AAA ACA CCG GAC TTG ~~CCC-TTA-ATC-G-BHQ1~~CCA ACA-BHQ1	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(79) Japan (20 9 2023 8:10 午前)** Probe sequence should be consistent with the reference (Hodgetts et al. 2021).	O	
712	~~CAA TCG CTT TTG AGG TCA TCC~~GCG ATT GTT TCT TCT CTA CAC CAA G	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(82) Japan (20 9 2023 8:18 午前)** Primer sequence should be consistent with the reference (Hodgetts et al. 2021).	O	
721	~~GCA TCC TCA CCA CCG AAG G~~TCC ACA TCC AGC AAG GTG AC	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(83) Japan (20 9 2023 8:26 午前)** Primer sequence should be consistent with	O	

			the reference (Hodgetts et al. 2021).		
724	~~FAM-CCTTGGACGCGGATACCCGCA-BHQ1~~FAM-CCT TGG ACG CGG ATA CCC GCA-BHQ1	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(84) Japan (20 9 2023 8:27 午前)**	O	
729	~~Xfs_4_Fwb_112076~~Xfs_4_Rv_112076	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(85) Japan (20 9 2023 8:29 午前)** Primer name should be consistent with the reference (Hodgetts et al. 2021).	O	
732	~~Xfs_4_Fwb_112076~~Xfs_4_Pr_112076	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(86) Japan (20 9 2023 8:30 午前)** Probe name should be consistent with the reference (Hodgetts et al. 2021).	O	

Reconciliation report for 2021-004_Revision_of_DP27_Ips_spp_2023-06-01_For_Consultation.docx (2021-004_Revision_of_DP27_Ips_spp_2023-06-01_For_Consultation.docx)

Summary

Title	2023 First consultation: Draft annex to ISPM 27: Revision of DP 27 - Ips spp. (2021-004) (Id 1438)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
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Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Japan	Completed	Reviewer		1	28 9 2023 11:11 午前

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
1. Pest information					
195	Eurasia ~~(north and west)~~(widespread)	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(77) Japan (22 9 2023 7:14 午前)** Ips typographu is widely distributed in Eurasia (Crop Protection Compendium, EPPO Global database).	O	

Reconciliation report for 2021-028_Draft_PT_VHTPlanococcus_2023-05-08_en.docx (2021-028_Draft_PT_VHTPlanococcus_2023-05-08_en.docx)

Summary

Title	2023 First consultation: Draft annex to ISPM 28: Vapour heat treatment for Planococcus lilacinus (2021-028) (Id 1441)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
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Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Japan	Completed	Reviewer		2	28 9 2023 11:13 午前

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
Treatment schedule					
37	for 70 minutes once the ~~fruit~~ commodity surface temperature has reached 49 °C.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(22) Japan (22 9 2023 4:30 午前)** As 'Target regulated articles' indicates 'commodities f Planococcus lilacinus', commodity is more accurate than fruit.	O	
38	Once the treatment is complete, commodities~~fruits~~ may be air-cooled using ambient air.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(23) Japan (22 9 2023 4:31 午前)** As 'Target regulated articles' indicates 'commodities f Planococcus lilacinus', commodity is more accurate than fruit.	O	

Reconciliation report for 2018-011_Draft_Annex_ISPM37_2023-06-14_ForSecondConsul.docx (2018-011_Draft_Annex_ISPM37_2023-06-14_ForSecondConsul.docx)

Summary

Title	2023 Second consultation: Draft Annex to to ISPM 37 (2018-011) (Id 1442)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
Review Status	Completed (2 10 2023 10:16 午前)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Japan	Completed	Reviewer		7	28 9 2023 11:16 午前

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
3.1 General criteria					
45	details of whether the fruit is damaged or not~~, the cause of any damage (e.g. mechanical or natural damage), and the extent of the damage~~;	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(148) Japan (22 9 2023 6:12 午前)** As Section 1 explains "The annex provides guidance on interpretation of available information only in relation to undamaged fruit", the information on the cause of any damage or the extent of the damage are no longer relevant.	O	
3.2 Natural host					
55	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of both infestation and development to viable adults under ~~clearly described~~ natural conditions and evidence of development to viable adults.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(177) Japan (27 9 2023 11:13 午前)** "clearly described" is not clear.	O	
55	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of both infestation and development to viable adults under clearly described natural ~~conditions and evidence of development to viable adults~~conditions.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(176) Japan (27 9 2023 11:11 午前)**	O	
3.4 Non-host					
67	details of the quality of the fruit fly colony used in the experiment (e.g. developmental ~~rates~~ and ~~survival~~survival rates, mating period, oviposition period, fecundity);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(173) Japan (27 9 2023 8:01 午前)**	O	
4. Assessing the uncertainty of the host status determination					
73	The available information related to the host status of plant species or cultivars to fruit flies has varying levels of quality (i.e. completeness, reliability and relevance) and this will, in turn, influence the level of uncertainty associated with the host status determination. ~~As a general rule, the reliability of a host record diminishes with the age of the publication.~~ Further guidance on the quality of information can	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(149) Japan (22 9 2023 6:14 午前)** The age of the publication itself does not directly affect the reliability of a host record.	O	

	be found in ISPM 6 (*Surveillance*), ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) and IPPC Secretariat (2021).				
81	There is a taxonomic change in a plant or fruit fly species. If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each valid species could potentially be different. Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are now synonymized, the singular new species is likely to have a broader host range. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(174) Japan (27 9 2023 8:04 午前)**	O	
82	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty. If there are uncertainties in the information used to determine host status~~If the level of uncertainty is too high,~~ and the NPPO cannot determine host status, appropriate field surveillance by fruit sampling or field trials should be used to determine host status (see step C in the section on General requirements in this standard).	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(150) Japan (22 9 2023 6:17 午前)** ”too high” may be subjective and its interpretation may vary.	O	

Reconciliation report for CPM_Recommendation_Sea_Containers_En.docx (CPM_Recommendation_Sea_Containers_En.docx)

Summary

Title	2023 First consultation: Draft CPM Recommendation: CPM Recommendation on sea containers (Id 1440)
Description	
End Date	30 9 2023 11:45 午後
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Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(244) Japan (21 9 2023 3:30 午前)** - Japan supports the development of the CPM recommendation without a new ISPM, so that each IPPC contracting party can take action according to its own realties in order to reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of sea containers while minimizing the negative impact on logistics. The CPM recommendation should also include a disclaimer that no obligation is created for contracting parties. - Japan proposes to add examples of possible impacts of pests that may enter and establish through sea containers so that the importance of this recommendation is clearly recognized by stakeholders. - It is suggested that the term 'plant health risk' be changed to 'pest risk'. The definition of 'pest' is described in ISPM 5 and it is clearer in scope than 'plant health'. - The term 'IPPC community' is unclear in its scope, so we suggest the term be changed to 'IPPC contracting parties' or 'National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)' depending on the respective context.	O	
INTENT OF THIS RECOMMENDATION					
21	Raise awareness of~~Communicate~~ the ~~plant health~~ pest risks related to the movement of sea containers and their cargoes	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(245) Japan (21 9 2023 3:42 午前)**	O	

			The intent would be to raise awareness rather than just communicate.		
23	Describe the types of contamination of concern to stakeholders and the IPPC ~~community~~ contracting parties and common methods for their removal	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(246) Japan (21 9 2023 3:43 午前)**	O	
25	Seek input from the IPPC ~~community~~ contracting parties and other stakeholders on effective measures to reduce contamination and risks presented by the sea container ~~pathway~~pathway and to avoid unacceptable damage to the sensitive sea container logistics, and related information	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(247) Japan (21 9 2023 3:44 午前)** To seek input from stakeholders on not only measures to reduce contamination and risks but also measures to avoid unacceptable damage to the sensitive sea container logistics.	O	
BACKGROUND: RISKS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SEA CONTAINER PATHWAY					
28	As this CPM Recommendation is expected to serve as interim guidance, and since the related work on developing longer-term guidance continues to evolve, it was felt important to include contextual information to accompany the key recommendations. Therefore, this CPM Recommendation includes contextual information regarding the background to ~~plant health~~ pest risks and the international sea container pathway, identification of shared responsibilities for stakeholders, a description of the types of risk presented by sea containers moving in international trade and related contamination of concern, the need for collaboration with the World Organization for Animal Health, and information on planned next steps for work on sea containers being conducted under the direction of the CPM.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(248) Japan (21 9 2023 3:46 午前)**	O	
33	~~Plant health~~ Pest risks presented by the sea container pathway currently represent a significant challenge for the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) ~~community~~contracting parties. At the same time, the performance of the global economy, and all national economies, depend on the efficient movement of containers to ensure the predictable and effective functioning of supply chains. In addition, the number and range of stakeholders involved is extremely diverse, and the pathway itself is mostly a non-plant pathway, thus involving other responsible authorities in addition to the NPPOs. In this context, the IPPC's CPM is working to develop guidance to reduce the plant health risks related to containers and their cargoes with associated decisions expected to be taken in 2023 and 2024.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(251) Japan (21 9 2023 3:48 午前)**	O	
35	Given this situation, the IPPC ~~community~~ contracting parties and stakeholders should support implementation of aligned science- and risk-based measures.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(252) Japan (21 9 2023 3:49 午前)**	O	
SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES					
39	The ~~IPPC community~~NPPOs, and other government and industry stakeholders, have a role to play in reducing the risks of pest contamination of sea containers and	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(253) Japan (21 9 2023 3:49 午前)**	O	

	their cargoes. However, it is noted that the legal basis for managing plant health risks through sea containers pathway will vary among different countries and NPPOs.				
40	All parties involved in international container supply chains ~~should employ practices~~ are encouraged to ~~reduce~~ minimize the risk of pest contamination while the container is in their control. This recommendation provides a set of practices, that, when implemented, may reduce the presence of contamination in containers and their cargoes. Any such practices should be conducted in accordance with the parties' roles and responsibilities in the supply chain and should take into consideration all relevant safety and operational constraints.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(254) Japan (21 9 2023 3:50 午前)** To avoid the misunderstanding that it is an obligation for stakeholders.	O	
RISKS RELATED TO EMPTY CONTAINERS					
42	Empty containers are frequently exported and can also be contaminated by pests. A main contributor to such contamination is incomplete unpacking and cleaning. Therefore, it is ~~necessary~~ important that consignees completely unpack and clean containers prior to next usage or vessel loading. Container depots also have a particularly important role as they often act as the start and end points for empty containers. Inspection and, when required, cleaning of any contamination of an empty container done at a container depot may cause the least interruption of container logistics.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(263) Japan (21 9 2023 8:48 午前)** To avoid the misunderstanding that it is an obligation for the stakeholders.	O	
RISKS INFLUENCED BY TYPE OF CARGO					
44	The nature of the cargo transported in sea containers can contribute to the pest risks. In addition, the handling and storage of commodities prior to and during packing can result in contamination of sea containers. Packing is the most likely stage for contamination of sea containers. Essentially, risks related to cargo should be considered up to and including the packing stage. This includes the time spent in the area where packing occurs. This is because all types of cargoes, irrespective of whether they are plant or non-plant products (e.g. car parts, pipes, tires~~,~~), electric devices), or their method of handling and storage, may be a source of potential pest contamination (e.g. weed seeds, plant parts, soil, insects, standing water) of containers.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(255) Japan (21 9 2023 6:15 午前)** To add an example of non-plant products.	O	
DESCRIPTION OF PEST CONTAMINATION					
46	Since this recommendation is intended for all parties involved in container supply chains, the recommendation makes reference to terms familiar both to the ~~IPPC community~~ NPPOs and all stakeholders.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(256) Japan (21 9 2023 6:17 午前)**	O	
RECOMMENDATION: REDUCING THE RISK OF CONTAMINATION OF SEA CONTAINERS AND THEIR CARGOES					
59	The ~~IPPC~~ CPM encourages all parties involved in the container supply chains to ensure that they exercise due diligence when executing their custodial responsibility to verify that containers are free of visible pest contamination before	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(257) Japan (21 9 2023 6:18 午前)** As this document is a CPM recommendation,	O	

	they are transferred into the custody of the next responsible party in the chain.		'CPM' would be more appropriate than 'IPPC' as a subejct.		
61	All parties involved in container supply chains ~~should ensure that~~ are encouraged to take appropriate steps ~~are taken~~ to prevent contamination of containers and their ~~cargoes~~cargoes as much as possible. This may involve actions such as handling, locating and storing containers and cargoes or using repellents in accordance with any available best practices to avoid contamination from pest habitats or pest populations (the distance will depend on the pest). Such best practices may include:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(258) Japan (21 9 2023 6:20 午前)** Japan proposes to use 'encourage' instead of 'should' to avoid the misunderstanding that it is an obligation for the stakeholders. The use of repellents may be effective to reduce the risk of pest contamination.	O	
63	storage in areas away from contaminated containers and cargoes. Other measures might be applied in specific situations to reduce the attraction of pests (such as when using artificial lights), or during seasonal periods of pest presence and in case of ongoing pest outbreaks[3]. - use of repellents (which prevents pests from entering containers)	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(259) Japan (21 9 2023 6:21 午前)** The use of repellents may be effective to reduce the risk of pest contamination.	O	
66	Where accessible, it is recommended that the interior and exterior of all six sides of sea containers, i.e. the roof, underside, side walls and end walls, including doors), and their cargoes should be visually examined by all relevant parties as described in the IPPC Sea Containers Surveys Guidelines for National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)[4]. for potential contamination. ~~The~~ Similarly, it is recommended that the exterior and interior of empty containers should also be inspected for contamination before dispatch, before packing and after unpacking, where accessible.(see also appendix 1 of this recommendation) In addition, for refrigerated containers, it is recommended that the ventilation inlet grilles and floor drain holes should be inspected.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(260) Japan (21 9 2023 6:23 午前)** To add "it is recommended" as it is not expected that all containers are inspected.	O	
RECOMMENDATION: METHODS TO REMOVE CONTAMINATION					
69	**RECOMMENDATION: METHODS TO PREVENT FURTHER DISTRIBUTION AND REMOVE CONTAMINATION**	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(261) Japan (21 9 2023 6:27 午前)** To describe that taking measures to prevent further distribution of the contaminants can be considered when removing contaminants.	O	
70	If contamination is found, methods to remove debris and contaminants such as soil, plant parts or organisms may include, depending on the surrounding environment and the type of contamination:	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(264) Japan (21 9 2023 9:01 午前)** The options to remove contaminants should be selected considering the environment and the type of contamination.	O	
76	Consideration should be given to the safe and secure disposal of contaminant material to prevent further distribution of the contaminants. For ~~example~~ example, after the detection of the contamination, measures such as sealing to prevent further distribution of the contaminants before the completion of the removal can be taken. Moreover, when using leaf blowers and pressure washers care should be taken in order not to distribute any contaminants throughout the area or distribute	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(265) Japan (21 9 2023 9:02 午前)** To describe that taking measures to prevent further distribution of the contaminants can be considered when removing contaminants.	O	

	environmental hazards in water supplies, etc.				
81	incineration - use of insecticide	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(262) Japan (21 9 2023 6:32 午前)** The use of insecticide such as baits, aerosols and fumigants may also be effective to exclude pests.	O	