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Food
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Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

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Adoption of International Standards

Agenda Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda

1. Two draft standards, given in Annexes I and II are submitted to the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) for consideration. It is noted that one of these documents, *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*, represents a newly developed ISPM which would constitute ISPM No. 10 if adopted by the ICPM at the present session. The second document represents the revision of an existing ISPM, the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* (ISPM No. 5). This reference standard has been widely used but has not been previously submitted to contracting parties for approval.

I. Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Places of Production and Pest Free Production Sites

2. This standard has been developed by international experts, considered by governments through consultation, and approved by the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures (CEPM) for submission to the ICPM. It is noted that this standard has a strong relationship with ISPM No. 4, *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*, but considers pest free places of production and pest free sites within places of production as a distinct phytosanitary measure applied on a smaller scale. The ICPM is invited to consider the draft standard and, if found suitable, to adopt it.

II. Revised Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms

3. The Glossary of phytosanitary terms had its origin with the FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms last published in 1990. The FAO Glossary became ISPM No. 5 when it was adopted as a reference standard in 1995. It is indicated in the Glossary that it is scheduled for review in May 1998 or as necessary based on the recommendation of the CEPM.

4. The ICPM will recall that the existing procedure allows for the approval of modifications to the Glossary based on decisions taken by the CEPM. At the third meeting of the CEPM in 1996, modifications and new terms were approved for inclusion in the Glossary based on the

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recommendations of an earlier working group. However, the Glossary was not republished by the Secretariat at that time due to financial limitations and because it was anticipated that the New Revised Text of the IPPC under negotiation at that time would result in important modifications and additions.

5. Since the approval of the New Revised Text in 1997, and the adoption of several new ISPMs with additional terms since 1995, the Secretariat has undertaken to update the Glossary. A working group was formed early in 1999 to review all Glossary terms and definitions with a view to producing an updated Glossary. This included alignment of the Glossary with the New Revised Text, deleting terms deemed unnecessary and including new terms from recent standards. The working group also discussed a few additional terms based on the identified need for these to be addressed by the IPPC. In particular, the Secretariat was notified by the SPS Secretariat of WTO members expressed concern that a definition needed to be developed for the term “official control” as used in the definition of a quarantine pest.

6. The results of the working group were provided to the fifth meeting of the CEPM in May 1999. The CEPM closely reviewed the modifications and recommendations of the working group in developing a revised version of the Glossary which it approved at the same meeting. The CEPM recommended that the Secretariat also submit the revised Glossary to the ICPM indicating that:

- a) the core Glossary has been updated and approved by the CEPM according to the existing procedures;
- b) the ICPM is invited to recommend terms it wants added, deleted, or reviewed and recommend priorities for the further review of the Glossary;
- c) future published versions of the Glossary should include all new terms from ISPMs and the IPPC, except that any such terms which are considered to be restricted in their use only to the document concerned should be listed in a separate Annex;
- d) terms now in draft ISPMs but not yet approved by the ICPM be added to the Glossary if they have a wider application. However, in other cases, they should not be included until approval of the whole ISPM (including the terms and definitions);
- e) in preparing new ISPMs, the authors and bodies concerned should bear in mind that all defined terms will appear in the Glossary. They should consider the reasons why it is necessary to include a definition of a term, and avoid as far as possible using definitions to prescribe limits to how terms are to be used (when this is properly done by the standard itself). In some cases, an explanation of how a term should be used may be preferable to a definition;
- f) all elements of the Glossary which arise from the IPPC should be written on the basis that the New Revised Text is approved;
- g) in the published Glossary, each term and definition should be followed by an indication of the body which included them or, as appropriate, made the last amendment, with the year. Up to 1993, this should be specified as FAO, from 1994 to 1999 as CEPM, and after 1999 as the ICPM, in accordance with the responsible authority at the time;
- h) the IPPC Secretariat explore the possibility of preparing a set of annotations to the Glossary, explaining various aspects of the terms and definitions. This should be prepared on paper in the first instance, but could usefully be incorporated into an electronic version of the Glossary, on diskette or in a website;

- i) the ICPM consider in particular the procedures for review and updating of the Glossary in developing new standard setting procedures.

7. Section A of Annex II is the revised Glossary approved by the CEPM at its sixth meeting. Section B is a listing of terms with restricted usage which the CEPM has proposed to annex to the Glossary. These two sections comprise the revised Glossary to be published by the Secretariat.

8. Section C of Annex II is a summary of terms deleted from the Glossary. Section D lists terms recommended for future consideration. The ICPM will note that the term “exclusion” is included among these terms as it has been identified by the ICPM at its first session as a term for which a definition is desired.

9. The ICPM is invited to accept the updated Glossary and format provided by the CEPM and recommend terms for future addition, modification or review. The ICPM may also consider and endorse points (c) – (g) above and may refer point (h) to the Secretariat as a recommendation. Point (i) has been considered in the deliberations of the Informal Working Group on Standard Setting Procedures and is included in the report of that meeting.

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST
FREE PLACES OF PRODUCTION AND PEST FREE
PRODUCTION SITES**



**Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, 1999**

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INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard describes the requirements for the establishment and use of pest free places of production and pest free production sites as risk management options for meeting phytosanitary requirements for the import of plants, plant products and other regulated articles.

REFERENCES

- Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 1999. ISPM Pub. No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for pest risk analysis, 1996. ISPM Pub. No. 2, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for surveillance, 1998. ISPM Pub. No. 6, FAO, Rome.
International Plant Protection Convention, 1992. FAO, Rome.
New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.
Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade, 1995. ISPM Pub. 1, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas, 1996. ISPM Pub. No. 4, FAO, Rome.
Determination of Pest Status in an Area, 1998. ISPM Pub. No. 8, FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Buffer zone	An area in which a specific pest does not occur or occurs at a low level and is officially controlled, that either encloses or is adjacent to an infested area, an infested place of production, a pest free area, a pest free place of production or a pest free production site, and in which phytosanitary measures are taken to prevent spread of the pest.
Delimiting survey	A survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest.
Detection survey	A survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present.
Field	A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown.
Free from (of a consignment, field or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures.
Growing season	Period of the year when plants will actively grow in an area.
Introduction	Entry of a pest resulting in its establishment.
Monitoring survey	An ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.
National Plant Protection	Official service established by a government to discharge

Organization (NPPO)	the functions specified by the International Plant Protection Convention.
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products.
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.
Pest free place of production	Place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period.
Pest free production site	A defined portion of a place of production that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production.
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate.
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests.
Place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites, which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes.
Regulated article	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved.
Survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area.

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

This standard uses the concept of “pest freedom” to allow exporting countries to provide assurance to importing countries that plants, plant products and other regulated articles are free from a specific pest or pests and meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country when imported from a pest free place of production. In circumstances where a defined portion of a place of production

is managed as a separate unit and can be maintained pest free, it may be regarded as a pest free production site. The use of pest free places of production or pest free production sites is dependent on the use of criteria concerning the biology of the pest, the characteristics of the place of production, the operational capabilities of the producer, and the requirements and responsibilities of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO).

Requirements for the establishment and maintenance of a pest free place of production or a pest free production site as a phytosanitary measure by the NPPO, include:

- systems to establish pest freedom
- systems to maintain pest freedom
- verification that pest freedom has been attained or maintained
- product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security.

Where necessary, a pest free place of production or a pest free production site also includes the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone.

Administrative activities required to support a pest free place of production or pest free production site involve documentation of the system and the maintenance of adequate records concerning the measures taken. Review and audit procedures undertaken by the NPPO are essential to support assurance of pest freedom and for system appraisal. Bilateral agreements or arrangements may also be needed.

1. CONCEPT OF A PEST FREE PLACE OF PRODUCTION OR PEST FREE PRODUCTION SITE

1.1 Application of a Pest Free Place of Production and Pest Free Production Site

A “pest free place of production” is a: “p lace of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period”. It provides a means for an exporting country, if so required by an importing country, to ensure that consignments of plants, plant products or other regulated articles produced on, and/or moved from, the place of production are free from the pest concerned, because it has been shown to be absent from that place over a relevant period of time. Pest freedom is established by surveys and/or growing season inspections and maintained as necessary by other systems to prevent the entry of the pest into the place of production. The operations are supported by appropriate documentation.

Depending on the pest concerned, local circumstances and the acceptable level of risk for the importing country, an adequate level of security may be achieved by different intensities of measures, ranging from a simple growing-season inspection in the year of export to a complex system of surveys and supporting procedures maintained over several years.

The concept of a pest free place of production can be applied to any pre mises or collection of fields operated as a single production unit. The producer applies the required measures to the entire place of production.

Where a defined portion of a place of production can be managed as a separate unit within a place of production, it may be possible to maintain that site pest free. In such circumstances, the place of production is considered to contain a pest free production site.

Where the biology of the pest is such that it is likely to enter the place of production or production site from adjacent areas, it is necessary to define a buffer zone around the place of production or production site within which appropriate phytosanitary measures are applied. The extent of the buffer zone and the nature of the phytosanitary measures will depend on the biology of the pest and the intrinsic characteristics of the place of production or production site.

1.2 Distinction between a Pest Free Place of Production or a Pest Free Production Site and a Pest Free Area

The concept of the pest free place of production is distinct from that of the pest free area (see ISPM: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*). The pest free area has the same objective as the pest free place of production but is implemented in a different way. Every distinction between a pest free place of production and a pest free area applies equally to a pest free production site.

A pest free area is much larger than a place of production, includes many places of production and may extend to a whole country or parts of several countries. A pest free area may be isolated by a natural barrier or an appropriate usually large buffer zone. A pest free place of production may be situated in an area where the pest concerned is prevalent and is isolated, if at all, by creating a buffer zone in its immediate vicinity. A pest free area is generally maintained over many years without interruption, whereas the status of a pest free place of production may be maintained for only one or a few growing seasons. A pest free area is managed as a whole, by the NPPO of the exporting country. A pest free place of production is managed individually by the producer, under the supervision and responsibility of the NPPO. If the pest is found in a pest free area, the status of the whole area is called into question. If it is found in a pest free place of production, that place loses its status but other places of production in the area operating the same system are not directly affected. These distinctions may not always apply in particular cases. A place of production lying in a pest free area may satisfy, by that fact, the requirements for a pest free place of production, although the importing country may require verification.

The choice of a pest free place of production or pest free area as a management option will depend on the actual distribution of the pest concerned in the exporting country, on the characteristics of the pest and on administrative considerations. Both systems can offer adequate phytosanitary security: the main security of the pest free area lies in the common application of measures to an area covering many places of production; the main security of the pest free place of production arises from the fact that management procedures, surveys and inspections are applied specifically and intensively to it.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Critical Factors for Pest Free Places of Production or Pest Free Production Sites

The possibility of ensuring that a place of production or a production site is pest free depends on:

- characteristics of the pest
- characteristics of the place of production and production site
- operational capabilities of the producer
- requirements and responsibilities of the NPPO.

2.1.1 Characteristics of the pest

A place of production or a production site can be declared free from a given pest to an adequate degree of security if the characteristics of the pest are suitable for this. Suitable characteristics may include the following:

- the natural spread of the pest (or its vectors, if appropriate) is slow and over short distances
- the possibilities for artificial spread of the pest are limited
- the pest has a limited host range
- the pest has a relatively low probability of survival from previous seasons

- the pest has a moderate or low rate of reproduction
- sufficiently sensitive methods for detection of the pest are available, either by visual inspection or by tests applied in the field or in the laboratory, at the appropriate season
- as far as possible, factors in the biology of the pest (e.g. latency) and in the management of the place of production do not interfere with detection.

The availability of effective and practical measures for control and management of the pest is also an advantage in establishing and maintaining a pest free place of production or pest free production site.

2.1.2 Characteristics of the place of production or production site

The basic definition of a “place of production” should be satisfied (i.e. operated as a single production or farming unit). Depending on the pest concerned and local circumstances, a place of production and production site as well as the buffer zone, as appropriate, may also require some of the following additional characteristics:

- location at a sufficient distance from possible sources of pest infestation, with appropriate isolation (advantage being taken of physical features that can act as barriers to pest movement)
- clear delimitation, with officially recognized boundaries
- access to the buffer zone (if appropriate)
- absence, in the place of production or production site of hosts of the pest other than those meeting the conditions for export
- absence in the buffer zone (if appropriate) of hosts of the pest or adequate control of the pest on these hosts.

2.1.3 Operational capabilities of the producer

The producer should have defined management, technical and operational capabilities which are considered by the NPPO to be adequate to prevent the pest from entering the place of production or production site, and to maintain pest freedom by the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures. The producer or NPPO should also have the ability to apply appropriate phytosanitary measures in the buffer zone if necessary.

2.1.4 Requirements and responsibilities of the NPPO

The NPPO should define the particular requirements which a producer must meet in order that its declaration of a pest free place of production or pest free production site gives the required level of phytosanitary security. The NPPO is responsible for the surveys, inspections and other systems that verify pest freedom. For any given pest and host, the management systems required are generally widely known and can be used in any country. Where appropriate, the NPPO may provide training in these management systems. The NPPO should check the regulations of the importing country and/or bilaterally establish conditions to ensure that compliance can be achieved.

2.2 Establishment and Maintenance of Pest Free Places of Production or Pest Free Production Sites

There are four main components the NPPO should consider in establishing and maintaining pest free places of production or pest free production sites. These are:

- systems to establish pest freedom
- systems to maintain pest freedom
- verification that pest freedom has been attained or maintained
- product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security.

2.2.1 Systems to establish pest freedom

The NPPO should normally specify a set of conditions to be met by the producer, enabling the place of production or production site to be subsequently declared pest free. These requirements will concern the characteristics of the place of production (and the buffer zone, if appropriate) and the operational capabilities of the producer. Formal agreements may be required between the producers (or their organizations) and the NPPO to ensure that specific measures are taken.

In some cases, the NPPO may require that pest freedom should be verified by official surveys for one or more years before the year in which consignments are certified for export. The methods used to verify freedom in this way may be the same as, or different from, those used for verifying freedom in the year of export (see section 2.2.3). In other cases, the NPPO may only require that pest freedom be verified in the year of production. In any case, the objective of the NPPO and the producers will generally be to maintain the pest free status of a place of production or production site continuously over a period of years. Specific provisions should be made for the withdrawal of pest free status if the pest is detected in the pest free place of production or pest free production site or a buffer zone meant to be pest free, and for the eventual re-establishment and verification of pest free status, including investigation into the cause and consideration of the measures to prevent future failure.

In the case where pest free production sites are established, delimiting surveys may be used to determine their extent.

2.2.2 Systems to maintain pest freedom

The NPPO should generally require that specific measures be applied to the place of production or production site (and buffer zone, if appropriate) before and/or during the growing season, and is responsible for general supervision of the place of production or production site to ensure that these requirements are met. Their aim is to prevent the introduction of the pest into the place of production or production site, or to destroy previously undetected infestations. These measures may include:

- preventive measures (e.g. pest free propagating material, elimination of other hosts)
- exclusion measures (e.g. physical barriers, screens, controls on equipment, machinery, soil and growing media)

- pest control measures (e.g. cultural methods, treatments, and resistant cultivars).

The producer should be required to:

- notify the NPPO of any suspected or actual occurrences of the pest
- maintain relevant records of cultural and pest control procedures for the time period designated by the NPPO.

2.2.3 Verification that pest freedom has been attained or maintained

The verification of pest free status is done by NPPO personnel or by persons duly authorized by the NPPO. Specific surveys are undertaken to assess the pest free status of the place of production or production site (and the buffer zone, if required). These most often take the form of field inspections (also known as growing-season inspections), but may also include other detection methods (sampling followed by laboratory testing, trapping, soil tests, etc.).

Pest free status may be verified by a stated number or frequency of inspections or tests (e.g. three inspections at monthly intervals). The inspections or other procedures may concern a single growing season, or may be required over several seasons. Inspection or testing of the harvested commodity may be required at the place of production or production site. Pest freedom over a number of years may also be required and the growing of host plants on the site in previous years may be prohibited.

Verification procedures should be based on a design, which should relate to the division of the place of production into individual plots, and may, according to the pest and its symptoms, be conducted by overall estimation or by taking samples. The prevalence of the pest in the area surrounding the pest free place of production or pest free production site may influence the intensity of the survey required.

2.2.4 Product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security

Verification measures may be needed to maintain the identity of the product (labelling to ensure traceability to the pest free place of production) and the integrity of the consignment. The phytosanitary security of the product should be maintained after harvest.

2.3 Buffer Zone Requirements

In appropriate cases, the establishment and maintenance of a pest free place of production or pest free production site include procedures related to the buffer zone associated with the place of production or production site.

The extent of the buffer zone should be determined by the NPPO, on the basis of the distance over which the pest is likely to spread naturally during the course of the growing season. Monitoring surveys should be conducted at adequate frequency over one or more growing seasons. The action to be taken, if the pest is detected in the buffer zone, will depend on the requirements of the NPPO. The pest free status of the place of production or production site may be withdrawn or appropriate control

measures may be required in the buffer zone. In any case, access for surveys or control measures should be verified in advance. If appropriate, adequate procedures may be established to support the assurance that pest freedom is maintained (local reporting/notification and publicity, local regulation, control/elimination of detected pests).

3. DOCUMENTATION AND REVIEW

The measures taken in establishing and maintaining a pest free place of production or pest free production site, including those taken in the buffer zone, if appropriate, should be adequately documented and periodically reviewed. The NPPO should institute procedures for on-site audit, review and systems' appraisal.

3.1 General Records

Documentation should be available, as appropriate, on the administrative system applied by the NPPO for the establishment of pest free places of production or pest free production sites in general, and in relation to the particular pest(s) concerned. This includes details of the surveillance systems used (including inspection, survey and monitoring), of the procedures for reaction to pest presence, and of the procedures to ensure product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security.

Documentation should also be available, as appropriate, on the specific actions taken at a place of production or a production site and any associated buffer zone in relation to the approval of pest free status for a particular growing season, including the results of surveys and the pest management records (e.g. types and dates of phytosanitary treatments, use of resistant cultivars).

The procedures for withdrawal and reinstatement of pest free status should be documented.

When complex measures are needed to establish and maintain a pest free place of production or pest free production site, because the pest concerned requires a high degree of phytosanitary security, an operational plan may be needed. Where appropriate, such a plan would be based on bilateral agreements or arrangements listing specific details required in the operation of the system including the role and responsibilities of the producer and trader(s) involved.

3.2 Additional Declaration on Phytosanitary Certificates

The issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for a consignment by the NPPO confirms that the requirements for a pest free place of production or a pest free production site have been fulfilled. The importing country may require an appropriate additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate to this effect.

3.3 Provision of Information

The NPPO of the exporting country should, on request, make available to the NPPO of the importing country the rationale for establishment and maintenance of pest free places of production or pest free production sites. Where bilateral arrangements or agreements so provide, the NPPO of the exporting country should expeditiously

provide information concerning establishment or withdrawal of pest free places of production or pest free production sites to the NPPO of the importing country.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

(Revised) GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS



**Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, 1999**

- A) Terms and definitions which remain as in the published Glossary or as decided by the CEPM in 1996 or 1997, or as added to the IPPC in 1997, or as amended by the CEPM in 1999. These constitute the core of the Glossary approved by the CEPM in 1999.

GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

Additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment [FAO, 1990]
Area	An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
Area endangered	See Endangered area
Bulbs and tubers	Dormant underground organs of plants intended for planting [FAO, 1990]
Certificate	An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990]
Clearance (of a consignment)	Verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1995]
Commodity	A type of plant , plant product or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990]
Commodity class	A category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990]
Commodity pest list	A list of pests occurring in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity [CEPM, 1996]
Compliance procedure (for a consignment)	Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with stated phytosanitary requirements [CEPM, 1999]
Consignment	A quantity of plants , plant products and/or other regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots) [FAO, 1990]
Consignment in transit	Consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and without being exposed in that country to contamination or infestation by pests . The consignment may not be split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM 1999; formerly country of transit]
Containment	Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995]

Contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products , does not infest those plants or plant products [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
Contamination	Presence in a commodity , storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles , not constituting an infestation (See Infestation) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
Control (of a pest)	Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population [FAO, 1995]
Controlled area	A regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary to prevent spread of a pest from a quarantine area [CEPM, 1996]
Country of origin (of a consignment of plant products)	Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
Country of origin (of a consignment of plants)	Country where the plants were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
Country of origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products)	Country where the regulated articles were first exposed to contamination by pests [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]
Cut flowers and branches	Fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and not for planting [FAO, 1990]
Debarking	Removal of bark from round wood (debarking does not necessarily make the wood bark-free) [FAO, 1990]
Delimiting survey	Survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest [FAO, 1990]
Detection survey	Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995]
Detention	Keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement for phytosanitary reasons (See Quarantine) [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
Dunnage	Wood used to wedge or support cargo [FAO, 1990]
Endangered area	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss [FAO, 1995]
Entry (of a consignment)	Movement through a point of entry into an area [FAO, 1995]
Entry (of a pest)	Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present , or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1995]
Equivalence	The situation of phytosanitary measures which are not identical but have the same effect [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]

Eradication	Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Eradicate]
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly Established]
Field	A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown [FAO, 1990]
Find free	To inspect a consignment, field or place of production and consider it to be free from a specific pest [FAO, 1990]
Free from (of a consignment, field or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
Fresh	Living; not dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved [FAO, 1990]
Fruits and vegetables	Fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing [FAO, 1990]
Fumigation	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Germplasm	Plants intended for use in breeding or conservation programmes [FAO, 1990]
Grain	Seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for planting (See Seeds) [FAO, 1990]
Growing medium	Any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose [FAO, 1990]
Growing season	Period of the year when plants will actively grow in an area [FAO, 1990]
Harmonization	The establishment, recognition and application by different countries of phytosanitary measures based on common standards [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
Hitch-hiker pest	See Contaminating pest
Host pest list	A list of pests that infest a plant species, globally or in an area [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
Host range	Species of plants capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest [FAO, 1990]
Import permit	Official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

Infestation (of a commodity)	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants , plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Inspect]
Inspector	Person authorized by a National Plant Protection Organization to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990]
Interception (of a consignment)	The refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment due to failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Interception (of a pest)	The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
Intermediate quarantine	Quarantine in a country other than the country of origin or destination [CEPM, 1996]
International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the IPPC [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
Introduction	The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
IPPC	Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention , as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]
ISPM	Abbreviation for International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures [CEPM, 1996]
Lot	A number of units of a single commodity , identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment [FAO, 1990]
Monitoring	An official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations [CEPM, 1996]
Monitoring survey	Ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population [FAO, 1995]
National Plant Protection Organization	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC [FAO, 1990; formerly Plant Protection Organization (National)]
Non-quarantine pest	Pest that is not a quarantine pest for an area [FAO, 1995]
NPPO	Abbreviation for National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]

Occurrence	The presence in an area of a pest officially reported to be indigenous or introduced and/or not officially reported to have been eradicated [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Occur]
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]
Outbreak	An isolated pest population, recently detected and expected to survive for the immediate future [FAO, 1995]
Pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [FAO, 1995]
Pest record	A document providing information concerning the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location at a certain time, within an area (usually a country) under described circumstances [CEPM, 1997]
Pest risk analysis	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]
Pest status (in an area)	Presence or absence, at the present time, of a pest in an area , including where appropriate its distribution, as officially determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical pest records and other information [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
PFA	Abbreviation for pest-free area [FAO, 1995]
Phytosanitary certificate	Certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO, 1990]
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990]
Phytosanitary legislation	Basic laws granting legal authority to a National Plant Protection Organization from which phytosanitary regulations may be drafted [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]
Phytosanitary procedure	Any officially prescribed method for performing inspections, tests, surveys or treatments in connection with regulated pests [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; formerly Quarantine procedure]

Phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests , by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing procedures for phytosanitary certification [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
Place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
Planting (including replanting)	Any operation for the placing of plants in a growing medium , or by grafting or similar operations, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
Plant pest	See Pest
Plant products	Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997; formerly Plant product]
Plant protection organization (national)	See National Plant Protection Organization
Plant quarantine	All activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]
Plants for planting	Plants intended to remain planted , to be planted or replanted [FAO, 1990]
Plants in tissue culture	Plants in an aseptic medium in a closed container [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
Point of entry	Airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments , and/or entrance of passengers [FAO, 1995]
Post-entry quarantine	Quarantine applied to a consignment after entry [FAO, 1995]
PRA	Abbreviation for pest risk analysis [FAO, 1995]
PRA area	Area in relation to which a pest risk analysis is conducted [FAO, 1995]
Preclearance	Phytosanitary certification and/or clearance in the country of origin , performed by or under the regular supervision of the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of destination [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Prohibition	A phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

Protected area	A regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary for the effective protection of an endangered area [FAO, 1990; omitted from FAO, 1995; new concept from CEPM, 1996]
Quarantine	Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and/or treatment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]
Quarantine area	An area within which a quarantine pest is present and is being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]
Quarantine procedure	see Phytosanitary procedure
Quarantine station	Official station for holding plants or plant products in quarantine [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Quarantine station or facility]
Re-exported consignment	Consignment which has been imported into a country from which it is then exported without being exposed to infestation or contamination by pests . The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999; formerly Country of re-export]
Refusal	Forbidding entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
Region	The combined territories of the member countries of a Regional Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]
Regional Plant Protection Organization	An intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the IPPC [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; formerly Plant Protection Organization (Regional)]
Regional standards	Standards established by a regional plant protection organization for the guidance of the members of that organization [IPPC, 1997]
Regulated area	An area into which, within which and/or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary measures in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of regulated pests (See Controlled area and Protected area) [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
Regulated article	Any plant, plant product , storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism , object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests , deemed to require phytosanitary measures , particularly where international transportation is involved [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]

Regulated non-quarantine pest	A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997]
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997]
Release (of a consignment)	Authorization for entry after clearance [FAO, 1995]
Replanting	See Planting
Restriction	A phytosanitary regulation allowing the importation or movement of specified commodities subject to specific requirements [CEPM, 1996, revised CEPM, 1999]
Round wood	Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark [FAO, 1990]
RPPO	Abbreviation for Regional Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]
Sawn wood	Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark [FAO, 1990]
Seeds	Seeds for planting not for consumption or processing (see Grain) [FAO, 1990]
Spread	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area [FAO, 1995]
Standard	Document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context [FAO, 1995; ISO/IEC GUIDE 2:1991 definition]
Stored product	Unmanufactured plant product intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular grain and dried fruits and vegetables) [FAO, 1990]
Suppression	The application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999]
Surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey , monitoring or other procedures [CEPM, 1996]
Survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
Technically justified	Justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information [IPPC, 1997]

Test	Official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests [FAO, 1990]
Tissue culture	See Plants in tissue culture
Transit	See Consignment in transit
Transparency	The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]
Treatment	Officially authorized procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995]
Wood	Round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage , with or without bark [FAO, 1990]

B) Terms which have a use restricted to a specific document (the IPPC or ISPMs) in which they are defined. These are annexed to the Glossary.

Antagonist	An organism (usually pathogen) which does no significant damage to the host but its colonization of the host protects the host from significant subsequent damage by a pest [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Area of low pest prevalence	An area , whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance, control or eradication measures [IPPC, 1997]
Authority	The National Plant Protection Organization , or other entity or person officially designated by the government to deal with matters arising from the responsibilities set forth in the Code [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Biological control (Biocontrol)	Pest control strategy making use of living natural enemies, antagonists or competitors and other self-replicating biotic entities [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Biological control agent	A natural enemy, antagonist or competitor, and other self-replicating biotic entity used for pest control [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Biological pesticide (Biopesticide)	A generic term, not specifically definable, but generally applied to a biological control agent, usually a pathogen, formulated and applied in a manner similar to a chemical pesticide, and normally used for the rapid reduction of a pest population for short-term pest control [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Classical biological control	The intentional introduction and permanent establishment of an exotic biological agent for long-term pest control [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]

Commission	The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures established under Article XI, [IPPC, 1997]
Competitor	An organism which competes with pests for essential elements (e.g. food, shelter) in the environment [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Ecoarea	An area with similar fauna, flora and climate and hence similar concerns about the introduction of biological control agents [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Ecosystem	A complex of organisms and their environment, interacting as a defined ecological unit (natural or modified by human activity, e.g. agroecosystem), irrespective of political boundaries [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Establishment (of a biological control agent)	The perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a biological control agent within an area after entry [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Exotic	Not native to a particular country, ecosystem or ecoarea (applied to organisms intentionally or accidentally introduced as a result of human activities). As this Code is directed at the introduction of biological control agents from one country to another, the term " exotic " is used for organisms not native to a country [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Harmonized phytosanitary measures	Phytosanitary measures established by contracting parties to the IPPC, based on international standards [IPPC, 1997]
Import permit (of a biological control agent)	An official document authorizing importation (of a biological control agent) in accordance with specified requirements [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
International standards	International standards established in accordance with Article X paragraph 1 and 2 of the IPPC [IPPC, 1997]
Introduction (of a biological control agent)	The release of a biological control agent into an ecosystem where it did not exist previously (see also " establishment ") [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Inundative release	The release of overwhelming numbers of a mass-produced, invertebrate biological control agent in the expectation of achieving a rapid reduction of a pest population without necessarily achieving continuing impact [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Legislation	Any act, law, regulation, guideline or other administrative order promulgated by a government [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Micro-organism	A protozoan, fungus, bacterium, virus or other microscopic self-replicating biotic entity [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Natural enemy	An organism which lives at the expense of another organism and which may help to limit the population of its host. This includes parasitoids, parasites, predators and pathogens [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]

Naturally occurring	A component of an ecosystem or a selection from a wild population, not altered by artificial means [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Organism	Biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, plants and micro-organisms [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Parasite	An organism which lives on or in a larger organism , feeding upon it [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Parasitoid	An insect parasitic only in its immature stages, killing its host in the process of its development, and free living as an adult [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Pathogen	Micro-organism causing disease [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Predator	A natural enemy that preys and feeds on other animal organisms , more than one of which are killed during its lifetime [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Quarantine (of a biological control agent)	Official confinement of biological control agents subject to phytosanitary regulations for observation and research, or for further inspection and/or testing [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Release (into the environment)	Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment (see also " introduction " and " establishment ") [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
Secretary	Secretary of the Commission appointed pursuant to Article XII [IPPC, 1997]
Specificity	A measure of the host range of a biological control agent on a scale ranging from an extreme specialist only able to complete development on a single species or strain of its host (monophagous) to a generalist with many hosts ranging over several groups of organisms (polyphagous) [ISPM Pub. No. 3, 1996]
C) Terms deleted	
Field inspection	Inspection of plants during the growing season [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
Growing season inspection	See Field inspection
Note: The term "Growing season inspection" was proposed to entirely replace "Field inspection" to avoid certain ambiguities about the word "Field". The French and Spanish terms then had to be changed. The definition then added nothing to the term, which was self-explanatory (in English, French or Spanish).	
Immediate vicinity	Fields adjacent to a field , or places of production adjacent to a place of production [FAO, 1990]

Incursion

Note: This term was introduced to correspond to usage regarding pest status based on the draft of ISPM No. 8, Determination of pest status in an area. The term, was not ultimately used in the standard and is therefore deleted, recognizing that it may be reintroduced if it is deemed to be useful.

Non-actionable occurrence

Note. These two terms were originally used in the standard on pest status (in an area). At the time of the Interim Commission in 1998, new language was found to express these ideas. These two terms became unnecessary.

Practically free

Note: This term was deemed to require clarification in its application to the certifying statement on phytosanitary certificates which has now become the optional clause. Its use in this regard is to be addressed in the draft standard *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*, recognizing that other uses of the term may require definition at a later stage.

Propagative material

Note: This term was added to the list for future consideration due to its relevance to the concept of regulated non-quarantine pests.

D) Terms recommended for future consideration:

Exclusion

Pest risk assessment

Pest risk management

Phytosanitary

Propagative material

Not widely distributed

Official control