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**DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO ISPM 5 (2014):  
GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS (1994-001)**

[2]

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<b>Document category</b>	<i>Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) 2014 (1994-001)</i>
<b>Current document stage</b>	2014-05 approved for member consultation
<b>Major stages</b>	CEPM (1994) added topic: 1994-001, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms 2006-05 SC approved specification TP5  2012-10 TPG revised specification 2012-11 SC revised and approved revised specification, revoking Specification 1 2014-02 TPG reviewed draft amendments to ISPM 5 (2014) 2014-05 SC reviewed and approved for member consultation
<b>Notes</b>	2014-05 SC withdrew: identity (of a consignment) (2011-001), kiln-drying (2013-006) phytosanitary security (of a consignment) (2013-008) and integrity (of a consignment) 2014-05-19 edited by Secretariat

[3]

Members are asked to consider the following proposals for additions and revisions to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*). A brief explanation is given for each proposal. For revision of terms and definitions, only the proposed changes are open for comment. For full details on the discussions related to the specific terms, please refer to the meeting reports on the IPP.

[4]

**1. ADDITIONS**

[5]

**1.1 BARK (AS A COMMODITY)**

[6]

The discussions on the revision of the definitions for *bark* (2013-005) and *wood* (2013-011) (see section 2.5) in the TPG in February 2014 led to the proposal that *bark* (2013-005) did not need to be revised, but that it would be useful to define bark as a commodity. The TPG proposed a definition for *isolated bark (as a commodity)*). However, the SC in May 2014, when reviewing the term and definition, did not agree with this proposal because it was not found that *isolated* provided any additional clarification to the term. The SC agreed instead to define *bark (as a commodity)*. The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the definition (cf. also *wood*, section 2.5).

- *Bark* is currently defined in the Glossary in its biological sense, specifying how the term should be understood in the IPPC context. Such a definition is needed, in particular, with regards to ISPM 15:2009 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) in relation to debarking; definitions in ISPM 5 that mention bark; and the draft ISPM on *Management of pest risks associated with international movement*

of wood (2006-029), which uses this term extensively.

- Also, a definition for *bark* as a commodity would be useful. Bark is dealt with as a commodity in the draft ISPM on *Management of pest risks associated with international movement of wood* (2006-029) (in its sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.8). It was proposed to describe the commodity in a sufficiently broad manner (i.e. avoiding *bark chips*, used only once in that draft ISPM, because it may not be appropriate for all bark commodities).

[7] **Proposed addition**

[8]

<b>bark (as a commodity)</b>	<b>Bark</b> separated from wood
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[9] **2. REVISIONS**

[10] **2.1 additional declaration (2010-006)**

[11] The term *additional declaration* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in November 2010, as there was an inconsistency between the definition in ISPM 5 and ISPM 12:2011 (*Phytosanitary certificates*), which provides that soil may be the subject of additional declarations. The issue was discussed by the TPG in February 2013 and the SC November 2013 to consider whether *soil* only or *regulated articles* should be added to the definition. The SC requested the definition be modified to cover *regulated articles*. A definition was proposed by the TPG in February 2014 and reviewed by the SC in May 2014. The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the definition.

- ISPM 12:2011 provides that soil may also be the subject of additional declarations. Freedom from soil is a common requirement for additional declarations.

- Other items may be subject to additional declarations, such as growing media or the packaging in which the commodity is held. In order to cover such cases, the definition was broadened to regulated articles.

[12] *Original definition*

[13]

<b>additional declaration</b>	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a <b>phytosanitary certificate</b> and which provides specific additional information on a <b>consignment</b> in relation to <b>regulated pests</b> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005]
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[14] *Proposed revision*

[15]

<b>additional declaration</b>	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a <b>phytosanitary certificate</b> and which provides specific additional information on a <b>consignment</b> in relation to <b>regulated pests</b> <u>or</u> <b>regulated articles</b>
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[16] **2.2 grain (2013-018), seeds**

**[17] Background**

The term *grain* was added to the *List of Topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in November 2013 when reviewing the draft specification on *International movement of grain* (2008-007). A revised definition was proposed by the TPG in February 2014, taking account of the views expressed by three strategic experts at the SC meeting. The revised definition was reviewed by the SC in May 2014. A consequential revision to the definition of *seeds* was also proposed. The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the definition.

Grain is currently described using the word “seeds”, which is confusing as *seeds* are defined in ISPM 5 to be for planting.

When defining grain as a commodity class, the word seed (in the botanical sense) cannot be avoided. However, in the definitions for *grain* and *seed*, it is indicated, for clarity, that the word seed is used in its botanical sense.

The three strategic experts had proposed to focus the definition of *grain* on “cereals, oilseeds and pulses”. One reason was to address the scope of the future ISPM on international movement of grain. Another was because, in English, grain is commonly understood to cover “cereals, oilseeds and pulses” but not, for example, coffee beans, coconuts, cloves, nuts, poppy seed. (which are nevertheless all covered by the current definition). However, that understanding of grain is not valid in other languages. For example, in Spanish, grain is commonly understood to cover also coffee beans. In French, grain would mostly be understood in relation to cereals only. In Chinese, it may be understood to cover potato tubers. Because of these differences in understanding and because definitions are not developed for a single standard, it was felt that the definition of grain should be kept more general rather than only relating to “cereals, oilseeds and pulses”

“but” is added to clarify the intended uses that are excluded from the definition, thus emphasizing the contrast to *seeds*.

It was considered whether the commodity class should become *seed* (in singular) to be consistent with *grain*. However, it is suggested to remain as *seeds* (in plural), which is the term used in the definitions of “plant” in the IPPC itself.

Cross-references between the two definitions are unnecessary and confusing and were therefore deleted. Finally “processing or consumption” is used consistently in both definitions.

**[18] Original definitions****[19]**

<b>grain</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for <b>seeds</b> intended for processing or consumption and not for <b>planting</b> (see <b>seeds</b> ) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
<b>seeds</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for seeds for <b>planting</b> or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing (see <b>grain</b> ) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]

**[20] Proposed revision****[21]**

<b>grain (as a commodity class)</b>	A <del>commodity class</del> for <del>seeds</del> <b>Seeds</b> (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, <del>but</del> <del>and</del> not for <b>planting</b> ( <del>see seeds</del> )
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<b>seeds (as a commodity class)</b>	A <del>commodity class</del> for <del>seeds</del> Seeds (in the botanical sense) for <b>planting</b> or intended for planting, <del>but</del> and not for <del>processing or</del> consumption or <del>processing</del> (see <del>grain</del> )
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[22] **2.3 mark (2013-007)**

[23] The term *mark* was added to the *List of Topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in May 2013, based on a TPG proposal. A revised definition was proposed by the TPG in February 2014 and reviewed by the SC in May 2014. The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the definition.

As agreed in the *General recommendations on consistency*, the use of *phytosanitary status* needs to be avoided as it is ambiguous and creates problems for the understanding of ISPMs.

*Phytosanitary status* in the definition of *mark* is understood to relate to the fact that phytosanitary procedures were applied. The changes proposed make the definition explicit and precise. *Phytosanitary procedures* was preferred to *phytosanitary measures* (as procedures are applied, and measures complied with).

At the moment, the term is used only in ISPM 15:2009. However, it is kept broad as *mark* could be used in the future for other purposes.

[24] *Original definition*

[25]

<b>mark</b>	An <b>official</b> stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a <b>regulated article</b> to attest its phytosanitary status [ISPM 15:2002]
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[26] *Proposed revision*

[27]

<b>mark</b>	An <b>official</b> stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a <b>regulated article</b> to attest <del>its phytosanitary status</del> <u>that certain phytosanitary procedures</u> have been applied.
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[28] **2.4 visual examination (2013-010)**

[29] The term was added by the SC May 2013 to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, based on a TPG proposal. A revised definition was proposed by the TPG in February 2014 and reviewed by the SC in May 2014. The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the definition.

The definition should describe the process of visual examination, but not its purpose ( as in the original definition - to detect pests and contaminants). The purpose is covered in the definition of *inspection*. Both definitions are needed with *Visual examination* simply describing the process, whilst *inspection* describes its application in the phytosanitary context (i.e. it is *official* and *to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations*). The original wording in the definition of visual examination was also not correct (as *contamination* covers both “pests” and “other regulated articles”).

In general, processing is part of testing, and it does not need to be mentioned separately.

[30] *Original definition*

[31]

<b>visual examination</b>	The physical examination of <b>plants, plant products</b> , or other <b>regulated articles</b> using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect <b>pests</b> or <b>contaminants</b> without <b>testing</b> or processing [ISPM 23:2005]
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[32]

*Revised definition*

[33]

<b>visual examination</b>	The physical examination of <b>plants, plant products</b> , or other <b>regulated articles</b> using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope, <del>to detect pests or contaminants</del> , without <b>testing</b> or <b>processing</b>
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**2.5 wood (2013-011)**

[35]

The SC May 2013 added *wood* to *List of topics for IPPC standards*, based on a TPG proposal. A revised definition for *wood* was proposed by the TPG in February 2014 and reviewed by the SC in May 2014. The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposed definition.

- The current definition for *wood* as a commodity class is too restrictive considering the wide varieties of wood commodities that need to be covered.

- The commodity class proposed here does not provide an exhaustive list of commodities in the definition, partly because it would be difficult to find terms for broad categories, which would be agreed internationally. It was therefore considered appropriate to list examples that reflect the main broad categories of wood commodities. The examples could not be limited to the wood commodities defined in ISPM 5 (*round wood*, *sawn wood*, now *bark (as a commodity)* see section 1.1), which represent only a few types of commodities. The examples of *wood chips* and *wood waste* were added.

- The term *wood waste* is straightforward and can be understood to cover commodities that are residues from the processing of wood (such as wood shavings, sawdust). *Wood chips*, which was in the original definition, is a widely used term for a widely traded commodity. It is listed separately from wood waste as it may be produced for itself (and is not necessarily a by-product of wood processing). Other commodities that would fall under this commodity class according to this definition would be, for example, furniture made of non-processed wood.

- Definitions do not normally mention what they exclude. However, because the proposed definition only gives examples, it is clearer to indicate which commodities are excluded (because they otherwise may be thought to be covered by the definition). Items excluded are: *wood packaging material* (defined separately and subject to the requirements of ISPM 15:2009) and *processed wood material* (defined separately and not capable of being infested with quarantine pests according to ISPM 32:2009).

- *Dunnage* was deleted from the original definition because it is a type of wood packaging material.

- It is not considered useful that *wood* be defined in the biological sense as it has no specific IPPC meaning (unlike *bark* – see section 1.1).

[36]

**Original definition**

[37]

<b>wood</b>	A <b>commodity class</b> for <b>round wood</b> , <b>sawn wood</b> , wood chips or <b>dunnage</b> , with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
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[38] *Proposed revision*

[39]

<b>wood (as a commodity class)</b>	A commodity class for <b>Commodities</b> such as <b>round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood waste</b> , with or without <b>bark</b> , excluding <b>wood packaging material</b> and <b>processed wood material</b> .
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