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

[2]

Date of this document	2015-05-26
Document category	<i>Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) 2014 (1994-001)</i>
Current document stage	to SCCP
Major stages	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 2014-7/11 member consultation 2014-12 TPG revised amendments and responded to member comments 2015-5 SC-7 approved for SCCP
Notes	2014-05 SC withdrew: identity (of a consignment) (2011-001), phytosanitary security (of a consignment) (2013-008), integrity (of a consignment), kiln-drying (2013-006), 2014-05-19 edited by Secretariat 2015-05 SC-7 withdrew: bark(2013-005) and visual examination (2013-010) 2015-05-25 Steward reviewed.

[3] Members are asked to consider the following proposals for 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. REVISIONS**

[5] **1.1 additional declaration (2010-006)**

- [6] 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 (*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.
- [7]
- ISPM 12 provides that soil may also be the subject of additional declarations. Freedom from soil is a common requirement for additional declarations. The proposed revision aligns the definition with the use of the term in ISPM 12.
- [8]
- 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.
- [9]
- As a result of the consideration of member comments, the proposal was left unchanged. It was recognized that including “in relation to regulated pests and regulated articles” may be redundant because phytosanitary certificates apply only to these. However, this is the part of the definition for which revision was originally requested, and it was felt useful to maintain this wording. It was also felt that the wording clarified what was covered by “additional declaration”.

[10] *Original definition*

[11]

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

[13]

additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests <u>or regulated articles</u> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005]
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[14] **1.2 grain (2013-018), seeds**

- [15] 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.
- [16]
- Grain is currently described using the word “seeds”, which is confusing as *seeds* are defined in ISPM 5 to be for planting.
- [17]
- When defining *grain* as a commodity class, the word *seed* (in the botanical sense) cannot be avoided. However, in the proposed revised definitions for *grain* and *seed*, it is indicated, for clarity, that the word *seed* is used in its botanical sense.

- [18] • 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* (2008-007). 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, this 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”.
- [19] • “but” is added to clarify the intended uses that are excluded from the definition, thus emphasizing the contrast to seeds.
- [20] • 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.
- [21] • Cross-references between the two definitions are unnecessary and confusing and were therefore deleted.
- [22] • Based on a member consultation proposal, “processing or consumption” was deleted in the definition of *seeds* because it was recognized that “processing” may be misunderstood.
- [23] • Several comments related to the words “(in the botanical sense)”. Discussions concluded that this expression is necessary in the definitions to convey the intended meaning.

[24] *Original definitions*

[25]

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

[26] *Proposed revision*

[27]

grain (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, <u>but</u> and not for planting (see seeds) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
seeds (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for seeds Seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting or intended for planting, <u>and</u> not for consumption or processing (see grain) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]

[28] **1.3 mark (2013-007)**

- [29] 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.

- [30] • 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.
- [31] • *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; and because according to ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*), marking is a phytosanitary procedure).
- [32] • At the moment, the term is used only in ISPM 15. However, it is kept broad as *mark* could be used in the future for other purposes.
- [33] • *Stamp or brand* indicate the process by which the mark has been applied (one by ink, the other by burning). Some member comments proposed alternative wordings, such as “symbol”. However, because “symbol” is used in describing the mark (see ISPM 15, Annex 2) it is suggested that this term not be used in this definition.

[34] *Original definition*

[35]

mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status [ISPM 15, 2002]
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[36] *Proposed revision*

[37]

mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status <u>that certain phytosanitary procedures have been applied</u> [ISPM 15, 2002]
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[38] **1.4 wood (2013-011)**

[39] 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.

- [40] • The current definition for *wood* as a commodity class is too restrictive considering the wide varieties of wood commodities that need to be covered.
- [41] • 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 (e.g. *round wood*, *sawn wood*), which represent only a few types of commodities. The examples of *wood chips* and *wood waste* were added.
- [42] • The inclusion of the term *wood waste* had originally been proposed, and understood to cover residues from the processing of wood (such as wood shavings, sawdust). Based on a member comment, it was changed to *wood residue*, which is more straightforward. *Wood chips*, which was in the original definition, is a widely used term for a widely traded commodity. It is listed separately

from wood residue 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.

- [43] • 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) and *processed wood material* (defined separately and not capable of being infested with quarantine pests according to ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)). As a result of member consultation, “bamboo products” was added as another exclusion.
- [44] • *Dunnage* was deleted from the original definition because it is a type of wood packaging material.
- [45] • It is not considered useful that *wood* be defined in the biological sense as it has no specific IPPC meaning.

[46] **Original definition**

[47]

wood (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for round wood, sawn wood , wood chips or dunnage , with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
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[48] *Proposed revision*

[49]

wood (as a commodity class)	A commodity class for Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood , wood chips or dunnage and wood residue , with or without bark , <u>excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products</u> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
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