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[1] DRAFT 2022 AMENDMENTS TO ISPM 5: GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS (1994-001)

[2] Publication history

[3] *(This is not an official part of the standard)*

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[17] Notes	[18] Note to Secretariat formatting this paper: formatting in definitions and explanations (strikethrough, bold, italics) needs to remain.

[19] Introduction

[20] The IPPC Official Contact Points are asked to consider the following proposals for revising terms and definitions 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 comments. For full details on the discussions related to the specific terms, please refer to [the TPG meeting reports on the IPP](#).

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1. [22]REVISION

[23]The following introduction refers to both proposals for the revision of the terms “phytosanitary action” (2020-006) and “phytosanitary procedure” (2020-007):

- [24]In the context of discussing the term and definition of “emergency action” (2018-044), the TPG in November 2019 discussed the current definitions of “phytosanitary action” and “phytosanitary procedure” and concluded that these definitions might need a major overhaul through analyzing their inter-relations and current use in ISPMs. The Standards Committee (SC) in November 2020 agreed to the TPG conclusion and added the terms “phytosanitary action” (2020-006) and “phytosanitary procedure” (2020-007) to the TPG work programme in the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.
- [25]The TPG in December 2021 recalled that a phytosanitary action is an official *operation*, and a phytosanitary procedure is an official *method* (i.e., a documented process or a methodology) for implementing phytosanitary measures (or taking phytosanitary action). The relationship between the three concepts may be illustrated as: a phytosanitary measure is *what to do*, a *phytosanitary procedure* is *how to do it*, and a phytosanitary action is actually *doing it*.
- [26]The terms “phytosanitary action” and “phytosanitary procedure” both refer to “phytosanitary measures” in their respective definitions and are strongly interconnected. TPG discussions on the two definitions were therefore also intertwined and followed similar lines of argumentation.
- [27]Phytosanitary measures have the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of quarantine pests or limiting the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests (RNQPs). Thus, phytosanitary measures are established exclusively in relation to regulated pests, i.e., quarantine pests and RNQPs.
- [28]A national plant protection organization (NPPO) can apply phytosanitary actions and phytosanitary procedures against pests regulated in the country itself. Furthermore, to fulfill all prerequisites for performing phytosanitary certification in export situations, the NPPO may similarly apply *phytosanitary actions* and *phytosanitary procedures* against pests regulated in other (importing) countries in order to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of those countries. Thus, the qualifier “phytosanitary” can be used, and has been widely used, in ISPMs in relation to scenarios where the NPPO of an exporting country is *applying* procedures or actions to meet phytosanitary import requirements of an importing country as established to prevent the spread of pests regulated in that importing country, but not necessarily regulated in the country of export where such application is taking place.
- [29]Examples of such inclusive use of the concepts and terms ‘phytosanitary procedure’ and ‘phytosanitary action’ are provided below:
 - [30]Inspection, testing, surveillance, treatment, etc., may also be conducted to support phytosanitary certification prior to export, and in such cases, the pests of concern may not be regulated pests of the country where these activities are carried out.
 - [31]Phytosanitary actions may be applied in relation to changes in the status of an Area of Low Pest Prevalence (ALPP), and phytosanitary procedures may be followed in relation to the establishment and maintenance of a pest free area (PFA) or an ALPP. PFA and ALPP may be used in a country to exclude or control pests regulated in that country, or to exclude or control pests regulated in another country in order to enable phytosanitary certification and thereby facilitate exports to that country.
 - [32]In ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*), the application of various phytosanitary actions may be determined by the outcome of sampling, and sampling of consignments may be performed prior to phytosanitary certification or at import.
 - [33]According to ISPM 45 (*Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions*), NPPOs may authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions on their behalf, and these phytosanitary actions can be undertaken in support of import or domestic activities (against pests regulated in the actual country) or export activities (against pests regulated in another, importing country).

- [34]Phytosanitary procedures are followed in relation to export certification as described in ISPMs 7 (*Phytosanitary certification system*) and 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*).
- [35]To explicitly express the full scope of ‘phytosanitary action’ and phytosanitary procedure’, including the aspect of pests regulated in another, importing country, the proposed additional wording is “...*or to enable phytosanitary certification*”, and “...*or for enabling phytosanitary certification*” (in the definitions of “phytosanitary action” and “phytosanitary procedure”, respectively). This additional wording provides conceptual focus on the scenario as seen from the perspective of the NPPO *applying* the procedures and actions.

a. [36] “phytosanitary action” (2020-006)

[37]The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal:

- [38]An NPPO may apply phytosanitary actions against pests regulated in the country itself. Furthermore, to fulfill all prerequisites for performing phytosanitary certification in export situations, the NPPO may similarly apply *phytosanitary actions* against pests regulated in other (importing) countries in order to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of those countries.
- [39]The proposed additional wording is “...*or to enable phytosanitary certification*” which describes the scenario from the perspective of the NPPO carrying out the operations. Implicitly, this wording refers to the objective of ‘meeting another country’s phytosanitary import requirements’, because phytosanitary certification (as per definition) can only be carried out once the exporting country is able to declare that phytosanitary import requirements have been met.
- [40]The proposed revised definition reflects the actual use of the term ‘phytosanitary action’ in ISPMs. It does not conflict with and therefore does not necessitate amendments to ISPM texts.

[41]Current definition

[42]phytosanitary action	[43]An official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment , undertaken to implement phytosanitary measures [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005]
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[44]Proposed revision

[45]phytosanitary action	[46]An official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment , undertaken to implement phytosanitary measures <u>or to enable phytosanitary certification</u>
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b. [47]“phytosanitary procedure” (2020-007)

[48]The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal:

- [49]An NPPO may apply phytosanitary procedures against pests regulated in the country itself. Furthermore, to fulfill all prerequisites for performing phytosanitary certification in export situations, the NPPO may similarly apply *phytosanitary procedures* against pests regulated in other (importing) countries in order to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of those countries.
- [50]The proposed additional wording is “...*or for enabling phytosanitary certification*” which describes the scenario from the perspective of the NPPO carrying out the operations. Implicitly, this wording refers to the objective of ‘meeting another country’s phytosanitary import requirements’, because phytosanitary certification (as per definition) can only be carried out once the exporting country is able to declare that phytosanitary import requirements have been met.
- [51]Given the inclusion of ‘phytosanitary’ in the term itself and within both elements of the definition as ‘phytosanitary measures’ and ‘phytosanitary certification’, the current phrasing ‘in connection with regulated pests’ is redundant and potentially confusing, as it does not provide the immediate understanding that, with the export scenario, although the pest in question is regulated

in the importing country, it may not be regulated in the exporting country where the procedure is being followed. The phrasing therefore should be deleted from the definition.

- [52]‘An’ as the introductory article of the definition is consistent with far the most Glossary definitions and is more precise than the original ‘Any’.
- [53]‘including’ is changed to ‘such as’, consistent with wording used in the definition of “phytosanitary action” and to clarify that the examples mentioned are not exhaustive.
- [54]The proposed revised definition reflects the actual use of the term ‘phytosanitary procedure’ in ISPMs. It does not conflict with and therefore does not necessitate amendments to ISPM texts.

[55]Current definition

[56]phytosanitary procedure	[57]Any official method for implementing phytosanitary measures including the performance of inspections, tests, surveillance or treatments in connection with regulated pests [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPF, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ICPM, 2005]
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[58]Proposed revision

[59]phytosanitary procedure	[60]Any official method for implementing phytosanitary measures <u>or for enabling phytosanitary certification</u> , such as the performance of inspections, tests, surveillance or treatments in connection with regulated pests
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