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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

EXPL. DOC
ISPM 5

ENG

EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT

Explanatory document on ISPM 5 *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Produced by the Secretariat of the
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

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EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT ON ISPM 5 GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

Detailed notes on terms and definitions in the Glossary

Prepared in 2016-01, taking account of decisions until SC November 2015. Reviewed by the TPG 2015-12. Lead Ms Beatriz Melcho (from 2014-12), previous lead Mr Ian M. Smith (from 2006 to 2014-11)

All changes proposed modify the 2013 version (last published version). The next version should be published in 2019 and in the meantime intermediate updates are prepared each year and presented in the TPG meetings. Comments appear in square brackets.

Note: Explanatory documents for International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are produced as a result of a decision of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2004 (reported on paragraph 111 of the report of ICPM-6). They are written to provide supporting information to the standard they refer to and cannot be taken as an official legal interpretation of the IPPC or its related documents, and are produced for public information purposes only. Each document is written by an expert, reviewed by at least two peers (in this case the Technical Panel for the Glossary), then reviewed by the Standards Committee and the IPPC Secretariat. However, the material presented in explanatory documents remains the opinion of the writer and cannot be interpreted as a decision of the ICPM/CPM. It is hoped that most standards will have one or more explanatory documents associated with them.

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BACKGROUND

This annotated version of ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) is presented as follows:

- A complete version of the English text of the Glossary is presented (up-to-date with ink amendments noted at CPM-10 in 2015), with terms and definitions in the two columns on the left, and an additional column containing notes.
- The supplements are not included or annotated, but the Scope, purpose and outline of reference are.
- The notes in the third column may be self-explanatory, or may refer to more detailed notes 1-18, presented at the end of the table of terms and definitions.
- [Appendix 1](#) lists terms which were included in earlier versions of the Glossary but were deleted for various reasons.

- [Appendix 2](#) lists terms which have been considered by the Technical panel for the Glossary¹, but not accepted for inclusion, as well as terms currently under consideration for new definitions.
- [Appendix 3](#) presents the history of the Glossary.

The current version of the Glossary is available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP - <https://www.IPPC.int>).

All Glossary terms appear throughout in **bold**.

The introduction to the Glossary stresses that, as a general rule, the definition of a term extends to its various parts of speech and closely related words, unless these are separately defined with a special meaning (thus the definition of **inspection** extends to inspect or inspected, but not to **inspector**. The basic Glossary term is, by preference, a singular noun.

Until 2010, the Glossary has included all terms presented and defined in the Definitions section of each **ISPM**. It is henceforth proposed that some terms, which are only relevant to a particular **ISPM**, should be presented and defined only in the Definitions section of that **ISPM** and not in the Glossary.

For details on the terms that are on the TPG work programme or the List of topics for IPPC standards for revision or deletion (including pending terms) refer to the List of topics for IPPC standards available publicly in languages on the IPP². For background information on the rationale for the proposed revision or deletion, refer to the TPG work programme available in the TPG reports³.

Scope, Purpose and Outline of Reference of ISPM 5

Scope

This reference standard is a listing of terms and definitions with specific meaning for phytosanitary systems worldwide. It has been developed to provide a harmonized internationally agreed vocabulary associated with the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

Within the context of the IPPC and its ISPMs, all references to plants should be understood to continue to include algae and fungi, consistent with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants.

Purpose

The purpose of this reference standard is to increase clarity and consistency in the use and understanding of terms and definitions which are used by contracting parties for official phytosanitary purposes, in phytosanitary legislation and regulations, as well as for official information exchange.

Outline of Reference

The purpose of this standard is to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) and others in information exchange and the harmonization of vocabulary used in official communications and legislation pertaining to phytosanitary measures. The present version incorporates revisions agreed as a result of the approval of the International Plant Protection Convention (1997) and terms added through the adoption of additional International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

¹ Until 2006, the drafting and revision of **ISPM 5** was done by a body known as the Glossary working group (see Appendix 3 for details). In 2006, this body was reconstituted as the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG). For simplicity, this latter name is used in this explanatory document in relation to all ongoing activities, whenever they started. Reference is made to the Glossary working group only for historical purposes.

² *List of topics for IPPC standards* is available at <https://www.ippc.int/publications/list-topics-ippc-standards>

³ TPG reports are available at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-glossary-phytosanitary-terms-isp-5>

The Glossary contains all terms and definitions approved until the Tenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM, 2015). References in square brackets refer to the approval of the term and definition, and not to subsequent adjustments in translation.

As in previous editions of the Glossary, terms in definitions are printed in bold to indicate their relation to other Glossary terms and to avoid unnecessary repetition of elements described elsewhere in the Glossary. Derived forms of words that appear in the Glossary, e.g. inspected from inspection, are also considered Glossary terms.

ANNOTATED GLOSSARY

[Note: changes in the “definition” column relate to the ink amendments agreed at CPM-10 (2015) and to alignments with the current version of ISPM 5 (2015). Discrepancies in the use of capital letters were not addressed]

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
absorbed dose	Quantity of radiating energy absorbed per unit of mass of a specified target [ISPM 18, 2003; revised CPM, 2012]	
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]	
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 (WTO, 1994)]	See note 1 .
area endangered	See endangered area .	This alternative entry for the term endangered area corresponds to the order of words in the definition of quarantine pest .
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 is present at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance or control measures [IPPC, 1997; revised CPM, 2015]	See note 1 and note 2 . This term uses the word “prevalence”, which ultimately derives from the SPS Agreement. However, the Glossary does not include or define this term, which only applies in this specific context. See incidence . Note that the word “measures” in the definition is redundant.
bark	The layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium [CPM, 2008]	See note 3 .
bark-free wood	Wood from which all bark , except ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, has been removed [ISPM 15, 2002; revised CPM, 2008]	See note 3 . This term is no longer used in ISPM 15, but it remains in the definition of debarked wood .
biological control agent	A natural enemy , antagonist or competitor, or other organism, used for pest control [ISPM 3, 1995; revised ISPM 3, 2005]	See note 4 .

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
buffer zone	An area surrounding or adjacent to an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes in order to minimize the probability of spread of the target pest into or out of the delimited area , and subject to phytosanitary or other control measures, if appropriate [ISPM 10, 1999; revised ISPM 22, 2005; CPM, 2007]	See note 1 .
bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)	Dormant underground parts of plants intended for planting (includes corms and rhizomes) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 6 . <i>[Ink amendment at CPM 2015]</i>
chemical pressure impregnation	Treatment of wood with a chemical preservative through a process of pressure in accordance with an official technical specification [ISPM 15, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005]	See note 3 .
clearance (of a consignment)	Verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1995]	Clearance is followed by release and entry .
Commission	The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures established under Article XI [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 .
commodity	A type of plant , plant product , or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 6 .
commodity class	A category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990]	See note 6 . <i>[Added to the List of Topics by SC November 2015]</i>
commodity pest list	A list of pests present in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity [CEPM, 1996; revised CPM, 2015]	See note 7 .
compliance procedure (for a consignment)	Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements or phytosanitary measures related to transit [CEPM, 1999; revised CPM, 2009]	Modified by CPM-4 in 2009, to refer to phytosanitary import requirements .
confinement (of a regulated article)	Application of phytosanitary measures to a regulated article to prevent the escape of pests [CPM, 2012]	This term is to be distinguished from containment , which should not be used with this meaning. <i>[The TPG 2015-12 proposed the SC to add this term to the TPG Work Plan]</i>

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
consignment	A quantity of plants , plant products or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See consignment in transit and re-exported consignment (see note 5b).
consignment in transit	A consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and that may be subject to phytosanitary measures [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM 1999; ICPM, 2002; ISPM 25, 2006: formerly “country of transit”]	See note 5a .
containment	Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995]	See control (of a pest) and confinement (see note 5b).
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]	This term is related to contaminating pest and infestation (see note 5b).
control (of a pest)	Suppression , containment or eradication of a pest population [FAO, 1995]	See note 18 . While containment and eradication are mainly used as phytosanitary measures , suppression corresponds to pest control as normally used by growers for protection of their crops. Alone, this is not usually considered sufficient as a phytosanitary measure , but it may be integrated with other measures in a systems approach . See Supplement 1 on official control .
corrective action plan (in an area)	Documented plan of phytosanitary actions to be implemented in an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes if a pest is detected or a tolerance level is exceeded or in the case of faulty implementation of officially established procedures [CPM, 2009]	<i>[Ink amendment at CPM 2013]</i>
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]	See country of origin (below).

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
country of origin (of a consignment of plants)	Country where the plants were grown [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999]	See country of origin (below).
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]	The phytosanitary certificate only refers to a “place of origin”, but the relationship between place of origin and country of origin has not yet been properly explained. In practice, the ISPMs do not currently use country of origin in a consistent way or in accordance with the definitions for country of origin .
cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)	Fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and not for planting [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 6 . [Ink amendment at CPM 2015]
debarked wood	Wood that has been subjected to any process that results in the removal of bark . (debarked wood is not necessarily bark-free wood .) [CPM, 2008; replacing “debarking”]	Formerly “debarking”. See note 3 .
delimiting survey	Survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest [FAO, 1990]	See note 8 .
detection survey	Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	See note 8 .
detention	Keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement , as a phytosanitary measure (see quarantine) [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2005]	See quarantine (see note 5b).
devitalization	A procedure rendering plants or plant products incapable of germination, growth or further reproduction [ICPM, 2001]	This term is related to inactivation (see notes 9 and 5b)
dose mapping	Measurement of the absorbed dose distribution within a process load through the use of dosimeters placed at specific locations within the process load [ISPM 18, 2003]	This term and definition only relates to ISPM 18 .
dunnage	Wood packaging material used to secure or support a commodity but which does not remain associated with the commodity [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 15 , 2002]	See note 3 .

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant , animal and micro-organism communities and their abiotic environment interacting as a functional unit [ISPM 3, 1995; revised ICPM, 2005]	This term and definition was originally (1996) related only to biological control (ISPM 3). In 2005, the ICPM decided that the term should be made generally applicable, in relation to the extension of ISPM 11 to pests primarily harmful to plants in the environment, and to Supplement 2 of ISPM 5, which explains the environmental scope of the IPPC.
efficacy (of a treatment)	A defined, measurable, and reproducible effect by a prescribed treatment [ISPM 18, 2003]	Although this term only appears in ISPM 18, it has relevance for all kinds of treatment , not only irradiation . It would belong with several other terms in the proposed ISPM on the evaluation of efficacy . The present definition may not be suitable for the more general case. See also required response . See also note 9 .
emergency action	A prompt phytosanitary action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation [ICPM, 2001]	See note 10 .
emergency measure	A phytosanitary measure established as a matter of urgency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005]	See note 10 .
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]	See note 1 and note 2 . [Ink amendment at CPM 2013]
entry (of a consignment)	Movement through a point of entry into an area [FAO, 1995]	The consignment is held at the point of entry until it is cleared and released for entry . Before clearance and release , it is not considered to have entered the area .
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]	See note 11 . A pest which has entered is not necessarily established . It may be transient , e.g. an incursion .
equivalence (of phytosanitary measures)	The situation where, for a specified pest risk , different phytosanitary measures achieve a contracting party's appropriate level of protection [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999, based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994); ISPM 24, 2005]	The wording “not identical but having the same effect” was used until 2005. It was taken from ISPM 1 and was related to the language of the WTO SPS Agreement. However, the definition has now been aligned on the language used in the final SPS text.

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
eradication	Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly “eradicate”]	See control . See note 5a and note 5b .
establishment (of a pest)	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly “established”]	See note 2 , note 5a and note 11 , and also Appendix 1 of ISPM 5, in relation to CBD terminology.
field	A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown [FAO, 1990]	See note 1 .
find free	To inspect a consignment , field or place of production and consider it to be free from a specific pest [FAO, 1990]	See note 12 .
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]	. This term is related to practically free (see notes 12 and 5b)
fresh	Living; not dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved [FAO, 1990]	See note 6 .
fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class)	Fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing and not for planting [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 6 . <i>[Ink amendment at CPM 2015]</i>
fumigation	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	See note 9 .
germplasm	Plants intended for use in breeding or conservation programmes [FAO, 1990]	See note 6 . Germplasm is completely included within the definition of plants for planting . The two terms entered the Glossary independently, and the distinction between them in practice has not been closely considered. The definition should be changed to “ Plants for planting intended....”. <i>[TPG noted that there may be a need to discuss other categories of commodities in the Glossary and their relation to individual commodity classes, for example stored products, plants for planting and germplasm]</i>

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
grain (as a commodity class)	Seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for planting (see seeds) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 5b and note 6 . Because the IPPC definition of plant product specifies “(including grain)”, grain is considered to be a plant product . Grain is also specifically mentioned in the definition of a stored product . Grain is normally shipped in bulk, with the assumption that it will be directly consumed or processed, possibly after a period of storage, under conditions which represent a relatively low pest risk . Nevertheless, grain is, strictly speaking, also covered by the definition of plants [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2015</i>] <i>[If the revision of the definition is adopted the following note will be added: “Seeds in a botanical sense means a propagating organ formed in the sexual reproductive cycle of plants”].</i>
growing medium	Any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose [FAO, 1990]	Growing medium may be, or contain, soil. There was long discussion on the possibility of defining “soil” for Glossary purposes, but it was concluded that the word simply had its everyday meaning. A definition of “soil” is proposed in the draft ISPM “International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting ” which would apply for this standard only.
growing period (of a plant species)	Time period of active growth during a growing season [ICPM, 2003]	See note 11 . [<i>TPG 2015-12 recommended the SC to include this term in the List of Topics</i>]
growing season	Period or periods of the year when plants actively grow in an area, place of production or production site [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2003]	See note 11 . [<i>TPG 2015-12 recommended the SC to include this term in the List of Topics</i>]
habitat	Part of an ecosystem with conditions in which an organism is naturally present or can establish [ICPM, 2005]	This word is included in the Glossary partly because habitats may be harmed by pests [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2015</i>]
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 (WTO, 1994)]	

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
harmonized phytosanitary measures	Phytosanitary measures established by contracting parties to the IPPC , based on international standards [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 .
heat treatment	The process in which a commodity is heated until it reaches a minimum temperature for a minimum period of time according to an official technical specification [ISPM 15, 2002; revised ICPM, 2005]	See note 3 . See kiln drying . A heat treatment is designed to attain temporarily a certain temperature, while kiln drying is designed to give a product with a certain moisture content. Kiln drying is a commercial practice with other objectives, while heat treatment only has a phytosanitary aim. In practice, kiln drying may be conducted so as also to satisfy the criteria for heat treatment .
host pest list	A list of pests that infest a plant species, globally or in an area [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]	See note 7 .
host range	Species capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest or other organism [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 3, 2005]	See note 7 . This definition originally referred only to the plant species which are hosts of a pest (and was thus complementary to host pest list). It was generalized in 2005 to allow it to apply also to biological control agents .
import permit	Official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary import requirements [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ICPM, 2005]	This term is broadly defined, to allow for example for import permits given for single consignments , for a period of time, or for particular exporters.
inactivation	Rendering micro-organisms incapable of development [ISPM 18, 2003]	This term is related to devitalization (see notes 9 and 5b).
incidence (of a pest)	Proportion or number of units in which a pest is present in a sample, consignment , field or other defined population [CPM, 2009]	The term prevalence is sometimes wrongly used in draft ISPMs to mean “ incidence ”. The use of the defined term “ incidence ” is preferred.
incursion	An isolated population of a pest recently detected in an area , not known to be established , but expected to survive for the immediate future [ICPM, 2003]	See note 11 .
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]	A pest of a plant or plant product is understood to be an organism which is known to be injurious to the plant or plant product . The concept that “ infestation includes infection” is fundamentally linked to the IPPC definition of a pest , which does not restrict it (as some current usage does) to pest animals.

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly “inspect”]	See note 12 and note 5a . [Added to the List of Topics by SC November 2015 to be reviewed together with “visual examination” and “testing”. TPG 2015-12 suggested not to revise the term]
inspector	Person authorized by a national plant protection organization to discharge its functions [FAO, 1990]	See note 12 .
integrity (of a consignment)	Composition of a consignment , as described by its phytosanitary certificate or other officially acceptable document, maintained without loss, addition or substitution [CPM, 2007]	This definition carries no implication of the phytosanitary action which may be appropriate in the case of loss of consignment integrity . In relation to “loss, addition or substitution”, addition or substitution of plants implies that the consignment now contains plants not covered by the phytosanitary certificate .
intended use	Declared purpose for which plants, plant products or other articles are imported, produced or used [ISPM 16, 2002; revised CPM, 2009]	This term should be used in preference to “end-use”.
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]	See interception (of a pest).
interception (of a pest)	The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]	This usage is well established in plant quarantine . However, use of the word “ interception ” implies that entry of the pest is prevented. This is misleading in so far as the detection is normally based on sampling. If the pest is detected in one consignment , then there is a definite probability that it is entering undetected in other consignments . For this reason, some prefer to speak only of “detection”, not “ interception ”.
intermediate quarantine	Quarantine in a country other than the country of origin or destination [CEPM, 1996]	See quarantine . This term is not in fact used in any ISPM , but it is considered to remain a useful concept.
International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990]	See note 2 .
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]	

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
international standards	International standards established in accordance with Article X paragraphs 1 and 2 of the IPPC [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 . For practical purposes, this term is replaced by ISPM .
introduction (of a pest)	The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC , 1997]	See note 2 and note 11 , and also Appendix 1 of ISPM 5 , in relation to CBD terminology.
inundative release	The release of large numbers of mass-produced biological control agents or beneficial organisms with the expectation of achieving a rapid effect [ISPM 3, 1995; revised ISPM 3 , 2005]	See note 4 . This term and definition only relate to ISPM 3 . In future, such cases will be described in the text of the ISPM concerned and not be added to the Glossary.
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention , as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
irradiation	Treatment with any type of ionizing radiation [ISPM 18, 2003]	See note 9 .
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures [CEPM, 1996; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
kiln-drying	A process in which wood is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content [ISPM 15, 2002]	See note 3 . See heat treatment (see note 5b).
living modified organism	Any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2000)]	.
LMO	living modified organism [ISPM 11, 2004]	See note 13 .
lot	A number of units of a single commodity , identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment [FAO, 1990]	
mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status [ISPM 15, 2002]	At the present time, this only concerns wood packaging . [SC 2015-11 asked TPG to review the term and consider deletion]
minimum absorbed dose (Dmin)	The localized minimum absorbed dose within the process load [ISPM 18, 2003]	This term and definition relate to ISPM 18 and ISPM 28 .

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
modern biotechnology	The application of: a. in vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles; or b. fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2000)]	It is doubtful whether the Glossary needs to include such complicated definitions in full. It would be sufficient to provide them within the text of the relevant ISPMs .
monitoring	An official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations [CEPM, 1996]	See note 8 .
monitoring survey	Ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population [FAO, 1995]	See note 8 .
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)”)]	See note 2 and note 5a . Some of the functions specified by the IPPC concern the “contracting party” and may be carried out by an agency other than the NPPO , within the contracting party. It is important to make this distinction. See also Supplement 1 on official control .
natural enemy	An organism which lives at the expense of another organism in its area of origin and which may help to limit the population of that organism. This includes parasitoids , parasites , predators , phytophagous organisms and pathogens [ISPM 3, 1995; revised ISPM 3, 2005]	See note 4 . This term and definition only relate to ISPM 3. In future, such cases will be described in the text of the ISPM concerned and not be added to the Glossary.
non-quarantine pest	Pest that is not a quarantine pest for an area [FAO, 1995]	See note 15 .
NPPO	national plant protection organization [FAO, 1990; ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
official	Established, authorized or performed by a national plant protection organization [FAO, 1990]	Actions performed by government services other than the NPPO are official only if the NPPO establishes or authorizes them. In the Glossary, many measures and actions are defined as official and it is not then necessary to specify this in each case.

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
official control	The active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests [ICPM, 2001]	The definition does not make it clear, though Glossary Supplement 1 does, that official control is applied by an NPPO on its own territory. <i>[Ink amendment at CPM 2013]</i>
outbreak	A recently detected pest population, including an incursion , or a sudden significant increase of an established pest population in an area [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2003]	See note 11 .
packaging	Material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity [ISPM 20, 2004]	See note 6 . This term has been preferred to “packing”, which it is considered to include. “Packing” concerns the material which is (temporarily) used in a particular means of transport, while packaging may remain with and accompany a consignment through all its transport.
parasite	An organism which lives on or in a larger organism, feeding upon it [ISPM 3, 1995]	This term and definition came from ISPM 3 , but is used in some other ISPMs . It is a perfectly standard biological concept which should not require specific definition in the Glossary. The case is the same as for predator and pathogen .
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 3, 1995]	This term and definition only relate to ISPM 3 . In future, such cases will be described in the text of the ISPM concerned and not be added to the Glossary.
pathogen	Micro-organism causing disease [ISPM 3, 1995]	This term and definition came from ISPM 3 , but is used in some other ISPMs . It is a perfectly standard biological concept which should not require specific definition in the Glossary. The case is the same as for parasite and predator .
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 . Note: In the IPPC , plant pest is sometimes used for the term pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC , 1997; CPM, 2012]	See note 7 and note 14 . It is stressed that the IPPC definition treats animals, plants and micro-organisms equally as pests , unlike some current usage. The concept of “disease”, as in “ pests and diseases”, is thus inappropriate, because it is the organism which has to be regulated.

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
pest categorization	The process for determining whether a pest has or has not the characteristics of a quarantine pest or those of a regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM 11, 2001]	This term is defined for the purposes of PRA . It is independent of the words “categorization of pests ”, as they appear in the text of IPPC Article VII/2j, whose meaning has never been clarified.
pest diagnosis	The process of detection and identification of a pest [ISPM 27, 2006]	
pest free area	An area in which a specific pest is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [FAO, 1995]	See note 1 . [Ink amendment at CPM 2015]
pest free place of production	Place of production in which a specific pest is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM 10, 1999]	See note 1 . [Ink amendment at CPM 2015]
pest free production site	A production site in which a specific pest is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM 10, 1999, revised CPM, 2015]	See note 1 .
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]	See note 16 .
pest risk (for quarantine pests)	The probability of introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences [ISPM 2, 2007]	See pest risk analysis (see note 5b) [Ink amendment at CPM 2013]
pest risk (for regulated non-quarantine pests)	The probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact [ISPM 2, 2007]	See pest risk analysis (see note 5b) [Ink amendment at CPM 2013]

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
pest risk analysis (agreed interpretation)	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest , whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC , 1997; ISPM 2, 2007]	See note 2 , and also Appendix 1 of ISPM 5, in relation to CBD terminology. Originally defined just as pest risk assessment and pest risk management . This was considered insufficient, but the new definitions no longer make this simple relationship clear. The interactions of the PRA terms are complex and it is difficult to devise definitions that are both accurate and sufficiently explanatory. This document does not explore the subject further. An explanatory document on the “ PRA ” ISPMs would be very useful.
pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests)	Evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences [FAO, 1995; revised ISPM 11, 2001; ISPM 2: 2007]	See pest risk analysis (see note 5b) [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2013</i>]
pest risk assessment (for regulated non-quarantine pests)	Evaluation of the probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact [ICPM, 2005]	See pest risk analysis (see note 5b) [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2013</i>]
pest risk management (for quarantine pests)	Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a pest [FAO, 1995; revised ISPM 11, 2001]	See pest risk analysis . It is stressed that pest risk management forms part of the process of pest risk analysis , and is not the actual implementation of phytosanitary measures . “ Pest management ” may, in this case, be the appropriate term.
pest risk management (for regulated non-quarantine pests)	Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk that a pest in plants for planting causes an economically unacceptable impact on the intended use of those plants [ICPM, 2005;]	See pest risk analysis and pest risk management (for quarantine pests) (see note 5b). [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2013</i>]
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 ICPM, 1998]	See note 16 . This term is explained in full in the corresponding ISPM (8). It is independent of the words “ pest status ” as they appear in the text of IPPC Article VII/2j, whose exact meaning has never been clarified. The meaning probably includes pest status as defined here, but may also extend to the degree to which an organism is a pest (in other words its potential to cause injury).
PFA	pest free area [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
phytosanitary action	An official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment , undertaken to implement phytosanitary measures [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005]	See note 10 . This term is related to phytosanitary procedure (see notes 10 and 5b).
phytosanitary certificate	An official paper document or its official electronic equivalent, consistent with the model certificates of the IPPC , attesting that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements [FAO, 1990; revised CPM, 2012]	
phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990]	
phytosanitary import requirements	Specific phytosanitary measures established by an importing country concerning consignments moving into that country [ICPM, 2005]	See note 5b . This more explicit term was preferred to “phytosanitary requirements”.
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]	Like legislation , this term may not need definition, except perhaps to make a clear distinction from phytosanitary regulations .
phytosanitary measure (agreed interpretation)	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ICPM, 2002]	The agreed interpretation of the term phytosanitary measure was developed to account for the relationship of phytosanitary measures to regulated non-quarantine pests . This relationship is not adequately reflected in the definition found in Article II of the IPPC (1997). See also note 15 and note 17 . [Ink amendment at CPM 2013]
phytosanitary procedure	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; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ICPM, 2005]	See notes 10 and 17 . Originally quarantine procedure .
phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests , including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]	See note 17 . [Ink amendment at CPM 2013]

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
phytosanitary security (of a consignment)	Maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests , through the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures [CPM, 2009]	This term is defined in relation to a consignment . To avoid confusion, it is preferable to use it only in this context.
place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999; CPM, 2015]	See note 1 .
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”]	See note 2 , note 5a and note 6 .
plant protection organization (national)	See national plant protection organization	
plant quarantine	All activities designed to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	See note 17 . [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2013</i>]
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]	
plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 and note 6 .
plants for planting	Plants intended to remain planted , to be planted or replanted [FAO, 1990]	See note 6 . It may be noted that, currently, defined commodity classes that belong to “ plants for planting are: seeds, bulbs and tubers, and plants in vitro ”
plants in vitro (as a commodity class)	Plants growing in an aseptic medium in a closed container [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2002; formerly “plants in tissue culture”]	See note 5a and note 6 . [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2015</i>]
point of entry	Airport, seaport, land border point or any other location officially designated for the importation of consignments , or the entrance of persons [FAO, 1995; revised CPM, 2015]	
post-entry quarantine	Quarantine applied to a consignment after entry [FAO, 1995]	See quarantine (see note 5b).

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
PRA	Pest risk analysis [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
PRA area	Area in relation to which a pest risk analysis is conducted [FAO, 1995]	See pest risk analysis (see note 5b).
practically free	Of a consignment, field, or place of production , without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities in excess of those that can be expected to result from, and be consistent with good cultural and handling practices employed in the production and marketing of the commodity [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	. This term is related to “ free from (of a consignment, field, or place of production)” (see notes 12 and 5b). [TPG 2014-12 agreed to add a qualifier “of a consignment, field or place of production ” to the term, and consequently remove this text from the definition, which would also align with the term free from (of a consignment, field or place of production) considering it an ink amendment]
pre-clearance	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]	This old definition, not recently reviewed, has the anomaly that it seems to allow the NPPO of the country of destination to issue phytosanitary certificates . . [TPG 2015-12 suggested the SC a stepwise approach to deal with a possible revision of the definition of “pre-clearance” In the meantime TPG suggested its deletion from the Glossary]
predator	A natural enemy that preys and feeds on other animal organisms, more than one of which are killed during its lifetime [ISPM 3, 1995]	This term and definition came from ISPM 3 , but is used in some other ISPMs . It is a perfectly standard biological concept which should not require specific definition in the Glossary. The case is the same as for parasite and pathogen .
process load	A volume of material with a specified loading configuration and treated as a single entity [ISPM 18, 2003]	This term and definition only relate to ISPM 18 . In future, such cases will be described in the text of the ISPM concerned and not be added to the Glossary.
processed wood material	Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof [ISPM 15, 2002]	See note 3 .
production site	A defined part of a place of production , that is managed as a separate unit for phytosanitary purposes [CPM, 2015]	See note 1
prohibition	A phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
provisional measure	A phytosanitary regulation or procedure established without full technical justification owing to current lack of adequate information. A provisional measure is subjected to periodic review and full technical justification as soon as possible [ICPM, 2001]	See note 10 .
quarantine	Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing or treatment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]	See note 17 . In practice, there is post-entry quarantine and intermediate quarantine .
quarantine area	An area within which a quarantine pest is present and is being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	See note 1 .
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]	See note 2 and note 15 .
quarantine station	Official station for holding plants, plant products or other regulated articles , including beneficial organisms in quarantine [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CPM, 2015; formerly “quarantine station or facility”]	See quarantine . See note 5a and note 5b .
raw wood	Wood which has not undergone processing or treatment [ISPM 15, 2002]	See note 3 .
re-exported consignment	Consignment that has been imported into a country from which it is then exported. The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001; ICPM, 2002; formerly “country of re-export”]	See note 5a .
reference specimen	Specimen, from a population of a specific organism, conserved and accessible for the purpose of identification, verification or comparison [ISPM 3, 2005; revised CPM, 2009]	See note 4 .
refusal	Forbidding entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	Alternative actions are treatment , destruction or reconfiguration.

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
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)”]	See note 2 and note 5a .
regional standards	Standards established by a regional plant protection organization for the guidance of the members of that organization [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 . In practice, such standards are more commonly referred to as “ regional standards for phytosanitary measures ”, on the model of ISPMs.
regulated area	An area into which, within which or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary measures [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]	See note 1 . [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2013</i>]
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]	See note 2 .
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]	See note 2 and note 15 . [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2013</i>]
regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 and note 15 .
release (into the environment)	Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment [ISPM 3, 1995]	See note 4 . Although this term first entered the Glossary from ISPM 3 , it has a wider application (e.g. to LMOs). [<i>Ink amendment at CPM 2013</i>]
release (of a consignment)	Authorization for entry after clearance [FAO, 1995]	
replanting	See planting .	
required response	A specified level of effect for a treatment [ISPM 18, 2003]	Although this term only appears in ISPM 18 , it has relevance for all kinds of treatment , not only irradiation . It would belong with several other terms in the proposed ISPM on the evaluation of efficacy . The present definition may not be suitable for the more general case. See also efficacy (of a treatment). See also note 9 .

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
RNPQ	Regulated non-quarantine pest [ISPM 16, 2002]	See note 13 .
round wood	Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark [FAO, 1990]	See note 3 .
RPPO	regional plant protection organization [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 13 .
sawn wood	Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark [FAO, 1990]	See note 3 .
Secretary	Secretary of the Commission appointed pursuant to Article XII [IPPC, 1997]	See note 2 . Common usage refers to the “ IPPC Secretariat ”
seeds (as a commodity class)	Seeds for planting or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing (see grain) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 6 and note 5b . <i>[Ink amendment at CPM 2015] [If the revision of the definition is adopted the following note will be added: “Seeds in a botanical sense means a propagating organ formed in the sexual reproductive cycle of plants”].</i>
SIT	sterile insect technique [ISPM 3, 2005]	See note 13 . This is an example of an abbreviation which is not needed in the Glossary, though it may be useful in the ISPM in which it appears.
spread (of a pest)	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area [FAO, 1995]	See note 11 .
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]	
sterile insect	An insect that, as a result of a specific treatment , is unable to reproduce [ISPM 3, 2005]	See note 4 . This and the following term sterile insect technique go together. They were added in 2005 when the scope of ISPM 3 was extended beyond biological control agents . In future, such cases will be described in the text of the ISPM concerned and not be added to the Glossary.
sterile insect technique	Method of pest control using area-wide inundative release of sterile insects to reduce reproduction in a field population of the same species [ISPM 3, 2005]	See note 4 . This and the preceding term sterile insect go together. In future, such cases should be described in the text of the ISPM concerned and not be added to the Glossary.

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
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]	See note 6 . The question has been raised whether this term corresponds to a commodity class . If so, changes under consideration for other commodity classes would also apply.
suppression	The application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999]	See control (of a pest).
surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest presence or absence by survey , monitoring or other procedures [CEPM, 1996; revised CPM, 2015]	See note 8 .
survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present in an area [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CPM, 2015]	See note 8 . This definition is likely to be modified when ISPM 6 is revised.
systems approach	A pest risk management option that integrates different measures, at least two of which act independently, with cumulatively effect [ISPM 14 , 2002; revised ICPM, 2005; CPM 2015]	This term was only introduced into the Glossary relatively late, when ISPM 14 was approved. In fact, it may be relevant to several earlier ISPMs e.g. ISPM 10 , and may be introduced into them when they are revised.
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]	See note 2 . See pest risk analysis (see note 5b).
test	Official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests [FAO, 1990]	See note 12 .
tolerance level (of a pest)	Incidence of a pest specified as a threshold for action to control that pest or to prevent its spread or introduction [CPM, 2009]	
transience	Presence of a pest that is not expected to lead to establishment [ISPM 8 , 1998]	See note 11 .
transit	See consignment in transit	

TERM	DEFINITION	NOTE
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 (WTO, 1994)]	
treatment	Official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests , or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalization [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM 15, 2002; ISPM 18, 2003; ICPM, 2005]	See note 9 .
treatment schedule	The critical parameters of a treatment which need to be met to achieve the intended outcome (i.e. the killing, inactivation or removal of pests , or rendering pests infertile, or devitalization) at a stated efficacy [ISPM 28, 2007]	See note 9 .
visual examination	The physical examination of plants , plant products , or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect pests or contaminants without testing or processing [ISPM 23, 2005]	
wood (as a commodity class)	Round wood , sawn wood , wood chips or dunnage , with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]	See note 3 . [Ink amendment at CPM 2015]
wood packaging material	Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage) [ISPM 15, 2002]	See note 3 . See packaging . Wood packaging material includes both material that can be made into wood packaging and wood packaging as such.

NOTES REFERRED TO IN THE ANNOTATED GLOSSARY

Note 1 *Areas, places of production, production sites and buffer zones*

An **area**, following the SPS agreement of the WTO, is very broadly defined. It can be several countries, a single country, parts of several countries, part of a single country. There is some division of opinion on how small an **area** can be. On the one hand, it is argued that the definition sets no lower limit, so an **area** could be as small as, for example, a single glasshouse compartment. On the other hand, it is argued that an **area** has, in the context of **phytosanitary regulations**, historically been regarded as much larger than this, often a whole province or department, a detached part (e.g. island), possibly down to the size of a commune. **ISPM** 10 provides a detailed comparison, for the purposes of **pest** freedom, between what is typically considered as an **area** (in the second understanding above) and the more closely defined concept of a **place of production**. Since **ISPM** 10 is adopted, it must be presumed that this interpretation is the valid one. This **ISPM** should also be consulted for the main points of difference between a **pest-free area** and a **pest-free place of production**. An additional

point has arisen since **ISPM 10** was approved. The producer, in a **pest-free place of production**, very often relies on a **systems approach** (**ISPM 14**) to ensure and guarantee **pest** freedom. In a **pest-free area**, the **NPPO** generally relies on overall **surveillance** of the **area**, without special measures for the **plants** intended for export (which are unnecessary if the **area** is **pest-free**).

Smaller than **places of production**, there are **production sites** and **fields**. Both of these, like **places of production**, have phytosanitary significance when they are required to be **pest-free**. The distinction between a **place of production** and a **production site** is largely an administrative one. Some producers use part of their **place of production** for export, and other parts not. These are then distinguished as **production sites**. It would also have been possible (and perhaps preferable) to label them as separate **places of production** belonging to one owner, as is done for example for the purposes of organic farming.

The Glossary also distinguishes **areas** by their **pest status**. In addition to **pest-free areas** (**ISPM 4**), there are **areas of low pest prevalence** (**ISPM 22**). An **endangered area** is identified by **PRA** (**ISPM 11**); it may be smaller than the original **PRA area**, if the **pest** concerned can only **establish** or cause damage in part of that **area**. However, in order to protect the **endangered area** by **official** measures, it is usually necessary, for practical reasons⁴, to apply these to a larger **area**, the **regulated area**. This may in practice be the whole country, but if the **endangered area** is small by comparison with the whole country, the contracting party will have to justify this practical decision. This terminology was established at a relatively early stage in the development of the Glossary, but has remained rather theoretical. There are no recommended criteria for an **NPPO** to “determine the minimum **area** necessary for effective protection” of an **endangered area**.

An **area** may also be distinguished by the presence of a **pest**. If it is a **quarantine pest**, the decision may be taken to make it a **quarantine area**, i.e. apply **official control** within the **area**. Again, for practical reasons, this may be done over a larger **area** extending beyond the actual **pest** presence, then known as the **regulated area**, geographically including the **quarantine area**.

A **buffer zone** is an **area** surrounding a **pest-free area** or a **quarantine area** in which further **official** measures are applied to reduce the probability of **pest** movement (into a **pest free area** or out of a **quarantine area**). A **buffer zone** may also surround a **pest-free place of production**, or an **area of low pest prevalence**. Most often, **buffer zones** are established within a stated distance of the specified **area**, and may range from a few tens of metres to several kilometres. A **buffer zone** is an element in the practical management of a phytosanitary situation, while the **regulated area** relates to the freedom of movement of imported **commodities** within the country. A **buffer zone** may in itself also be an **area of low pest prevalence**.

Finally, the term **regulated area** can be used of any of the above **areas** which are subject to **official** measures.

Note 2 Terms arising directly from the IPPC

Phytosanitary measure

There is a group of Glossary terms which are taken directly from the **IPPC**. It is clear that, if the **IPPC** has used, and defined, a term, the Glossary cannot use it for another purpose, or modify its definition. This restriction has caused a few problems, since there are inconsistencies in the **IPPC** terminology. The case which has attracted most attention is the **IPPC** definition of **phytosanitary measure**. This relates to the **introduction** and/or **spread** of any **pest**, whereas Article VI of the **IPPC** allows **phytosanitary measures** to be required only for **regulated pests**. As a result, the definition also conflicts with the use of the term in the SPS Agreement. For some years, the term **phytosanitary**

⁴ The practical reasons mentioned here and in the following paragraph typically include delimitation by administrative borders (e.g. the limits of counties or communes), or by physical limits (e.g. the whole of an island).

measure was simply not used in Glossary definitions. However, this term occupies a very central place, and it was finally decided in 2002 to solve the problem by an “agreed interpretation” of the **IPPC** definition, which makes it apply only to **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs**. The term was then (in 2005) reinstated in a number of definitions. In principle, the expedient of an “agreed interpretation” could be used more widely, and the Technical Panel for the Glossary has envisaged some other possible cases (none accepted so far).

IPPC-limited terms

A few terms from the **IPPC** only apply within the **IPPC** text, and are not used outside it. The **IPPC** defines the **Commission**, but the body calls itself the “Commission on Phytosanitary Measures”. The **IPPC** defines the **Secretary**, but common usage refers to the “**IPPC Secretariat**”. Another **IPPC** term (**harmonized phytosanitary measures**) has found very little use in practice.

Key IPPC terms

Other **IPPC** terms are of key importance in the terminology supported by the Glossary. Many of them (**establishment, introduction, pest, plant products, plants, quarantine pest, regulated article**) have been in the Glossary since its very first version, and in some cases were then aligned with the 1979 version of the **IPPC**. The definitions of all these terms were revised in the 1990s, and are now in line with those of the New Revised Text.

Other key terms came into the Glossary as a result of their inclusion in the **IPPC** in 1997 (**area of low pest prevalence, endangered area, pest risk analysis, regional standards, regulated non-quarantine pest, regulated pest, technically justified**). Only a few of the key **IPPC** terms have remained unchanged since the beginning, and these are the ones which are not so much defined by the **IPPC** as specified by it (**International Plant Protection Convention, national plant protection organization, regional plant protection organization**).

Plants under the IPPC

When the **IPPC** was developed living organisms were divided into only two kingdoms –plants and animals- and other organisms such as algae, bryophytes and fungi have been covered under the term **plants**. There has never been a clear definition of what is to be understood by **plants** in the **IPPC**. Originally the emphasis was on **plants** that are exploited for economic reasons by humans and that need to be protected from **pests**. In practice this meant angiosperms, gymnosperms and pteridophytes (broadly “higher” or “vascular **plants**”). Yet the concept of **plants** for the botanical community at that time extended to bryophytes, algae, fungi and even bacteria, indeed everything that was not animal. This was reflected in the fact that the same code of botanical nomenclature applied to all these organisms. The direct economic importance of these various other “**plants**” was not actually very great, and they did not need to be protected against the **introduction** and **spread** of **pests**. However at that time certain algae and fungi were exploited for economic reasons, and would presumably have qualified to be considered by the **IPPC**. Article IV. 2. b. of the revised **IPPC** makes it clear that the **IPPC** is also concerned with **pests** affecting uncultivated/unmanaged **plants** (wild flora) and with environmental effects and their consequences on **plants**.

In the 21st century, the classification of organisms into kingdoms has greatly changed. There are not just two kingdoms, Animalia and Plantae, but at least seven (Archaea, Bacteria, Animalia, Protozoa, Chromista, Fungi, Plantae). In modern terms, fungi and many algae are not **plants**. This lead to an apparent restriction in the scope of the **IPPC**. It is clear that certain algae and certain fungi are open to protection under the **IPPC** because of their economic exploitation, while others are important components of biodiversity.

Recently the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature was renamed to the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants. The **IPPC** should state that its scope extends to algae and fungi as well as **plants**. This is reflected in the scope of the Glossary by stating that within the context

of the **IPPC** and its **ISPMs** all references to **plants** should be understood to extend to algae and fungi, consistent with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and **plants**.

Note 3 *Wood and bark*

The terms related to **wood** in the Glossary emphasize attributes which are of phytosanitary importance. In general, they do not coincide with distinctions made by the **wood** industry and trade. **Wood**, as broadly defined, can cover many **commodities** or articles: trunks, planks, railway sleepers, firewood, veneers, **dunnage** ... (as distinguished in particular by their Customs Codes). What is important is whether the **wood** retains its natural rounded surface (**round wood**) or not, and whether it retains **bark** (which presents the greatest **pest risk**).

Commercial "debarking" is a necessary stage for most of the practical uses of **wood**, and can be applied before export or after import. Its immediate product (**debarked wood**) very often retains some **bark**. **Debarked wood** presents a reduced **pest risk** for many **pests**, so that debarking may be an adequate **phytosanitary measure** (according to the acceptable level of risk). For many phytosanitary purposes, however, **wood** should be subjected to a more thorough process of removal of **bark**, by which all accessible **bark** is removed, giving **bark-free wood**. Even in this case, however, the **wood** may retain some material which would usually be referred to as "**bark**" (ingrown **bark** and **bark** pockets), and which lies relatively deeply in the body of the **wood** so that it is impossible to remove it.

It may be noted that, in earlier versions of the Glossary, "**bark**" was not defined, being considered as having its common language meaning. The terms and definitions have now been rearranged to refer, not to processes, but to materials: **bark**, **bark-free wood** and **debarked wood**. In 2009, CPM-4 removed reference to **bark-free wood** from **ISPM 15**, which now only makes a requirement for **debarked wood**. However, the concept of **bark-free wood** remains, and appears negatively in the definition of **debarked wood**: **debarked wood** is not necessarily **bark-free wood**. This implies that **debarked wood** which retains "vascular cambium, ingrown **bark** around knots, or **bark** pockets between rings of annual growth" can be accepted. Conversely, it is not recommended to require **bark-free wood** (which is a quite impractical requirement).

A distinction is also made, on account of **pest risk**, between **raw wood**, **processed wood material**, and **wood** treated in various ways (**heat treatment**, **kiln drying**, **chemical pressure impregnation**).

Note 4 *Terms relating to biological control*

In 1995, when **ISPM 3** (then entitled the *Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents*) was first approved, the Glossary incorporated a substantial number of terms and definitions (nearly 30) relating to biological control. This first version of **ISPM 3** was developed by transformation of a code developed by an FAO Expert Group of biological control experts, whose original initiative was quite independent of the Secretariat's programme for development of **standards**. It focussed as much on the consequences of **release** as on the process of import, and thus on activities which would not necessarily be the responsibility of the **NPPO**. In addition, this first version was prepared without any critical consideration of the application of the SPS agreement (at that time, still quite new), or of the New Revised Text of the **IPPC** (not yet in existence), to international movement of **biological control agents**.

Thus it happened that a set of biological control terms and definitions entered the Glossary. Several of them (for example, **introduction**, **establishment**, **import permit**, authority, **quarantine**) differed from, or were based on different meanings from, those used for **pests** elsewhere in the Glossary. So it was necessary to **mark** them as terms having a "limited application". This was not a very satisfactory situation, especially as other **standards** developed in the succeeding years were kept well in harmony with the Glossary. In the early 2000s, a revision of **ISPM 3** was undertaken, with more emphasis on the process of export, shipping and import, with scope extended to other beneficial organisms, and with wording carefully related to the New Revised Text of the **IPPC** and to the SPS Agreement. The revised version added some new terms related to beneficial organisms (especially **sterile insects**) and

omitted some of the specific biological control terminology. In 2007-2010, all the remaining redundant terms from ISPM 3 were finally deleted or proposed for deletion.

Note 5 Annotations within the Glossary and the annotated Glossary

Note 5a. Substitution of new terms and definitions. In some cases, a term or its definition was substituted by a related term which could more easily be defined. This is indicated by "formerly" in the definition.

Note 5b. Cross-references between terms in the annotated Glossary. Certain Glossary terms can more readily be understood in relation to each other (e.g. **infestation** and **contamination**; **suppression**, **containment** and **eradication**). Cross-references between these terms are therefore indicated in this annotated version of the Glossary.

Note 6 Commodities [*This whole note is open to revision*]

From its very earliest versions, the Glossary has included terms for commodities of **plants** and **plant products** grouped by **pest risk** rather than by commercial criteria. These are called **commodity classes**. Most importantly, these classes distinguish between the high-risk categories **plants for planting** and **seeds** and various lower-risk categories (**cut flowers and branches**, **fruits and vegetables**). They also distinguish between the IPPC terms **plants** and **plant products** (including the specific cases of **grain**, **wood** and **stored products**). More detailed terms within these classes are not included, since these would make unnecessary distinctions between **commodities** which present a very similar **pest risk**. Of course, terminology may be needed to make such distinctions for other purposes (e.g. between woody **plants** and herbaceous **plants**, or between grafted **plants** and cuttings), but the Glossary does not have to provide it. Besides, certain commercial terms (like “Nursery stock”) are not used consistently around the world, e.g. for woody **plants** only, for **plants** with roots only.

The term **plants for planting** depends on the definition of **planting**, which may ensure “subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation”. It has two subsidiary terms: **bulbs and tubers** and **seeds**. It is very important to stress that **seeds** are considered to be **plants for planting**. This has formed part of FAO terminology for many years, even before the Glossary was devised. There is, unfortunately, no good term for **plants for planting** other than **bulbs and tubers** or **seeds**. This leads to the kinds of formulae which are now found in **phytosanitary regulations**, e.g. **plants for planting** except **seeds**. One particular category has more recently been distinguished – **plants in vitro**. It should be noted that **plants for planting** includes not only **plants** “intended to be **planted**” but also **plants** “intended to remain **planted**” and **plants** “intended to be **replanted**”. Thus, any rooted **plant** in a container (pot **plant**) is covered, even if its commercial purpose is only to be discarded after use. In practice, it is difficult to distinguish the **pest risk** of these **plants** and devise different requirements for them.

At one time, the Glossary did not include the term **germplasm**, which was considered to be completely covered by the term **plants for planting**. However, in 1996, this term was added to the New Revised Text of the IPPC, and accordingly to the Glossary. Strictly, to fit into its correct place in the Glossary, the definition should read “**plants for planting** intended for use in breeding or conservation programmes”, not just “**plants** intended ...” This **commodity class** can be considered to present a higher **pest risk** than other “**plants for planting**”, since it may originate relatively recently from wild plants, and information on its phytosanitary status may be limited in quantity, and based on a relatively short period of observation.

Descriptive or delimiting elements, such as “as a **commodity class**” belong to the term and not to the definition, because this allows to better express what the defined terms cover, and makes it possible to use the terms in other contexts without delimiting elements, e.g. in their botanical sense.

Note 7 Pests and hosts

The Glossary does not define “host”, which is considered to be a commonplace biological word. It is important for phytosanitary purposes to know which **pests** infest a given host **plant**, or which host

plants a **pest** can infest. The corresponding terms are, respectively, **host pest list** and **host range**. The definition of **host range** was extended, on account of **ISPM 3**, to cover the hosts of **biological control agents**. This is not wholly satisfactory, since the two terms no longer match (the truly equivalent term would be a **pest host list**) and the word “host” does not correspond to all the relationships that **biological control agents** have with their targets (many are “prey” rather than hosts; **antagonists** do not have hosts). These terms could usefully be reviewed. The term **host pest list** is also matched by another term, **commodity pest list**. This distinction has been made because all **commodities** derived from a given host, and entering international trade, are not necessarily likely to carry a given **pest**. **Phytosanitary import requirements** should be applied to **commodities**, not to hosts.

Note 8 Surveillance

Surveillance is the most general term for the collection of **pest**-related information by **NPPOs**. It is necessarily **official**. **Monitoring** is general in aim and sustained in time, while **surveys** are directed at specific targets for a limited time. Several different kinds of **surveys** are distinguished: **detection survey**, **delimiting survey**, **monitoring survey**. **ISPM 6** also makes a distinction between “general **surveillance**” and “specific **surveys**”, but these terms are not taken up in the Glossary. There is some overlapping in this terminology (e.g. **monitoring survey** and **monitoring**), which could be sorted out in future.

Note 9 Treatment

The Glossary contains terms which refer to the effect of **treatment** (**inactivation**, **devitalization**), and others which refer to the active agent of the **treatment** (**irradiation**, **fumigation**, **heat treatment**, **chemical pressure impregnation**). The scope is fairly limited at present, but could be extended as **ISPMs** are developed for other types of **treatment**.

At present only **treatment schedule**, **efficacy** (of a **treatment**) and **required response** are included. **Efficacy** is a special concept linked to **treatments**, and the terms “**efficacy**” and “**efficacious**” should be used only in this context. . In this sense, the term “**efficacy** (of a **treatment**)” is correctly defined in the Glossary. In other cases, the term “**effectiveness**” and its derived form “**effective**” may be used e.g. for instance an “**effective measure**”, “**effectiveness of measures**”. The general accepted understanding is that **efficacy** refers to results under controlled conditions, whereas **effectiveness** refers to results in practice under natural conditions.

Note 10 Actions and measures

A **phytosanitary measure** is defined as “any **legislation**, regulation or **official procedure** ...”, and a **phytosanitary procedure** is defined as a “...method for implementing **phytosanitary measures** ...”. Thus, a **phytosanitary measure** is something which is set out (“**established**”), and not an action as such. Unfortunately, in everyday language, a measure can be an action as such. The Technical Panel for the Glossary decided that there was a need to make a distinction between measures and actions, and so created the term **phytosanitary action**, defined as “...an operation ...to be undertaken ...”. Thus, the **treatment** or **refusal** of a particular **consignment** are “**actions**”, while the regulation or procedure which lays down that certain non-complying **consignments** should be **treated** or **refused** is a measure.

The point is significant in particular because the SPS Agreement is concerned only with measures, in the above sense. It is measures, not actions, which have to be notified, commented or modified.

The problem arises particularly in emergency situations. The **NPPOs** of importing countries have the authority to take **emergency action** if they encounter a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation (if the situation is already covered by existing measures, immediate action may be needed, but it is not **emergency action**). They have to notify this to the exporting country as in **ISPM 13**, but not to the WTO Secretariat under Annex 2 of the SPS Agreement. The latter only applies to changes in **phytosanitary measures**, or new **regulations**. If, however, **emergency actions** are followed by **emergency measures**, then these have to be notified to WTO.

There is a further complication, owing to the term **provisional measure**. This is also derived from the SPS Agreement. What characterizes a **provisional measure** is not so much that it is applied in an emergency situation, but that it is applied on account of a risk which has not been **technically justified**. An **emergency measure** may or not be a **provisional measure**. If it is applied in relation to a risk which can be **technically justified** immediately (for example, the discovery that a new **commodity** can serve as a **pathway** for a **quarantine pest**), it is not a **provisional measure**. If it is applied to a newly detected **pest** of unknown importance, then it is a **provisional measure**. **Provisional measures** are of course “subject to full **technical justification** as soon as possible” (and it is the importing country which has to provide this).

Note 11 *Presence and movement of pests*

The Glossary contains a family of terms concerning where **pests** are present, and how long they remain there.

Plant quarantine is principally concerned with **pests** which present a risk of **entering** an **area** and of **establishing** there. The Glossary defines **introduction** as the process of **entry** followed by **establishment**. It is important to have a clear understanding of this definition, because it conflicts with another use of the term “**introduction**”, that is “deliberate movement by human agency”. This is not necessarily associated with **establishment**. **Introduction** in the sense of the Glossary can be by any agency, not necessarily human. Certain activities closely related to **plant quarantine** use the other meaning of “**introduction**”, especially biological **control** (by **introduction** of exotic **biological control agents**) and the protection of biodiversity. Also, the CBD terminology (Appendix 1 of **ISPM 5**) is based on these alternative meanings. It is unfortunate that this discrepancy exists, but it is imposed by the **IPPC**, which regularly refers to preventing the “**introduction and spread**” of **pests**, and uses the same definition of **introduction** as the Glossary.

The most important question concerning the presence of a **pest** in an **area** (for phytosanitary purposes) is whether it is considered permanent or temporary.. In principle, a **pest** which is present in an **area** can possibly be **eradicated** (though this is unusual, **eradication** normally being attempted only for **transient pests**). The term **transience** is used for the presence of a **pest** which is not expected to **establish**, either because conditions are not suitable for it or because measures can readily be applied to destroy it (**eradication**). These distinctions are set out in more detail in **ISPM 8**. The **transient** presence of a **pest** often takes the form of an **incursion**, i.e. presence of the **pest** is localized and recent. An **incursion** can only be described as such for a limited period; it either disappears (spontaneously or as a result of **eradication**) or remains beyond the “immediate future” of the definition, in which case it becomes a presence.

The possibility of **transience** depends on the biology of the **pest**, and particularly its interaction with host **plants** and climate. If there is a period when growing host **plants** are not available or the climate is very unsuitable for **pest** survival, **establishment** becomes much less probable. In temperate regions, it is possible to define a **growing season**, to be distinguished from the winter which the **pest** has somehow to survive. In tropical or semitropical regions, or for **pests** of glasshouse crops, it is only possible to define the **growing period** on a crop-by-crop basis.

The term **spread** (much used in the **IPPC**; cf. above) is understood in relation to an **area**. It can be used, according to context, at any geographical scale, from **areas** within a country to intercontinental **spread**. **Introduction** is not **spread**, insofar as a given **area** is concerned.

Finally, this family of terms also includes **outbreak**. The necessity for this term arises from its use in **IPPC** Article VIII/1a, which concerns **pest** reporting. In that article, it is distinguished from occurrence and **spread**. These words go right back to the 1951 text of the **IPPC**, and do not fit very well with the Glossary terminology. It has been interpreted that **outbreak** can refer either to **incursion** or to an unusual increase in the population of an **established pest**.

Note 12 *Inspection and pest freedom*

The Glossary distinguishes between **inspection**, defined as **visual examination**, and **testing**. **Inspection** is by definition **official**, and done by an **inspector**. **Visual examination** is defined to include the use of a lens or microscope, as well as the unaided eye. **Inspection** and **testing** are defined in a very general context, and are not restricted to imported **consignments** at the **point of entry**. They also apply to work undertaken during **surveillance**, etc.

The words **find free** constitute a Glossary term in relation to **inspection**, so it is not necessary to specify “**inspected** and **found free**”. If **testing** is needed, then it will be necessary to specify “**tested** and **found free**”. **Free from** is defined in relation to the application of **phytosanitary procedures**, so its meaning in any particular case will depend on what the procedures specify. There is no universal quantified concept of what is meant by **free from**. In any case, “**free from**” has always to be followed by the indication of the **pests** concerned.

The term “**pest-free**”, as in “to make a **consignment pest-free**”, does not appear in the Glossary. Its use is discouraged, since it may be used without reference to the **pests** concerned; it is not clear whether it means **free from** one stated **pest**, **free from** several **pests**, or **free from** all **pests**. The term “**pest freedom**” faces the same problem but is used in **ISPMs**. It should relate to an **area**, **place of production**, or **production site**, since these are the objects which the Glossary allows to be **pest free**.

Practically free is a term which had more importance in relation to the pre-1997 text of the **IPPC**, in which the declaration of the model **phytosanitary certificate** included the words “**practically free from other pests**”. This is now reduced to an optional statement on the **phytosanitary certificate** (**ISPM 12**). The “good cultural and handling practices employed in the production and marketing” of a **commodity** to which the definition refers are presumably those required for the same or an equivalent **commodity** produced and marketed within the exporting country. The use of this statement has been justified as a general “good practice” **phytosanitary measure**, reducing the risk of **introduction** of **pests** presenting an unspecified risk. At the time when it was a required part of the **phytosanitary certificate**, many countries had not established lists of **regulated pests**. A further justification was that **commodities** produced without good cultural and handling practices are considered more likely to be infested by **quarantine pests**, and more difficult to **inspect** for **quarantine pests**. However, it is now generally understood that most exporting countries find it difficult to provide this statement and are not, indeed, obliged to do so by the New Revised Text of the **IPPC**.

Note 13 *Abbreviations*

A few Glossary terms are so widely used in **ISPMs** or in other documents relating to the work of the **Commission** that it is useful to include their well-known abbreviations in the Glossary (e.g. **IPPC**, **NPPO**, **PRA**). However, the present set of abbreviations is considered sufficient and it is not intended to add further abbreviations of this kind to the Glossary. In general, the use of other abbreviations is not considered to add clarity to **ISPMs**, and their introduction is discouraged. Exceptionally, if a complex term is repeatedly used within an **ISPM**, it may be appropriate to use an abbreviation within the text of the **ISPM** concerned.

It should also be noted that abbreviations may pose problems when transposed into other **FAO** languages. Abbreviations that are convenient in one language do not necessarily transpose easily into other languages.

Note 14 *Organisms and pests.*

The Glossary does not define “organism”, allowing the word to have the flexibility of common language. The definition of **pest** (which goes back to the 1980s) does not refer to organisms, but rather to “**plants**, animals and **pathogenic agents**”. Presumably, fungi, bacteria, viruses and other virus-like agents can simply be covered by “**pathogenic agents**”. Besides, many biologists consider that viruses and other virus-like agents are not organisms.

In any case, there is an underlying confusion, insofar as an organism may be a single individual of a species (hence the problem with **sterile insects**), or a whole taxon (without reference to whether given individuals are alive or dead, sterile or not). The definition of a **pest** avoids this by specifically referring to taxa (species, strains or biotypes). Organisms (including **biological control agents**, **LMOs**) may enter the **PRA** process in **ISPM 2**, which then has to determine whether the organism is a **pest**.

Note 15 Terminology relating to pests and their categorization

IPPC Article II contains three essential terms for the categorization of **pests**: **quarantine pest**, **regulated non-quarantine pest** and **regulated pest**. The first is inherited from the previous text of the **IPPC**, adjusted by the Glossary group. The second (**RNQP**) is a concept invented during the revision of the **IPPC**. Originally (before 1997), neither of these terms was understood to mean that the **pests** concerned were necessarily regulated with respect to international trade in **plants** and **plant products**. A **quarantine pest** was considered to satisfy the conditions for being so regulated, but still remained actually to be regulated. As was said at the time, a **quarantine pest** was a “regulatable” **pest**. Similarly, an **RNQP** satisfied the conditions for being regulated internationally, one of which is to be “regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party”.

In any case, the New Revised Text of the **IPPC** pre-empted all these ideas by creating in its Article VI the concept of a **regulated pest**, and defining it as being only **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs**. This implies, but does not explicitly make clear, that **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs** are regulated (in contrast to the previous understanding, cf. above). However, the **IPPC** does not clarify what is meant by regulation. Article VI specifies that “contracting parties may require **phytosanitary measures** for **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs**”, but may not do so for “non-regulated **pests**” (not defined).

It is stressed that the definitions of **phytosanitary regulations** and **phytosanitary measures** are restricted by the Glossary to **quarantine pests** and **RNQPs**. Countries may also take measures against **pests** that are present but not categorized as **quarantine pests** or **RNQPs**, for example in the case of “plague” **pests** like locusts. These can also be referred to as **official measures**, but are not **phytosanitary measures**. A suggestion was made that all such national measures could be called “domestic measures”, but finally the description “**official measures**” was considered sufficient.”

Note 16 Pest recording and reporting

It is important for information about presence of **pests** to be validated and communicated. **ISPMs 8** (on **pest status**) and **17** (on **pest reporting**) cover this topic. The two should be clearly distinguished. A **pest record** concerns a particular place at a particular time. It has to be properly and accurately documented. **Pest records** are essential components of the information used to establish the status of a **pest** in an **area**, and should thus be preserved in a permanent archive (i.e. be retained for an unlimited period). **Pest status** form the basis of regulations or requirements and concerns, not a single place, but an **area** of concern (usually a country), and is based on the compilation of information from different places and times. This information generally includes **pest records**, but could also include biological information (e.g. experimental evidence that a **pest** cannot survive the conditions in a given **area**). One or a few **pest records** in an **area** do not justify the conclusion that the **pest** is present in the **area**; this has to be based on a properly conducted evaluation of **pest status**.

Note 17 Plant quarantine

It is important to distinguish **quarantine** from **plant quarantine**. **Quarantine**, which is usually applied in a **quarantine station**, has the classical meaning of “holding back in isolation until found to be safe”, used in earlier centuries for international travellers. **Plant quarantine** is a comprehensive term covering most activities under the **IPPC**. The word “**quarantine**” has also been used in some countries to mean a **phytosanitary regulation**; this usage is not accepted in the Glossary.

The Technical Panel for the Glossary has explored the possibility of making a clear distinction between **plant quarantine**, **plant health** and **plant protection**. Since the **IPPC** is eponymously

concerned with **plant** protection, there really should be a clear understanding of what that is, and how it relates to **plant quarantine**. In international relations, it would also be easier if the national bodies known as “**plant** protection services”, “**plant** health authorities”, “**plant quarantine inspectorates**” and the like, had well understood common functions. However, no agreement has been reached. It is not even agreed whether these terms overlap in meaning, or fall in a hierarchy, or in the latter case what is the order of the hierarchy. The situation is further complicated by the need for the distinctions to be valid in different languages, when in fact the use of the terms differs by country. The word “phytosanitary” presents the same problem. At one time, the Glossary gave it the meaning “pertaining to **plant quarantine**”, but this could not be upheld in different languages. For example, the word “phytosanitaire” in French is broader than “**plant quarantine**”, and French does not have a word equivalent to the Spanish “cuarentenario”. So “phytosanitary” remains in compound terms such as **phytosanitary measures**, **phytosanitary regulations** and **phytosanitary procedures**, but is not defined as such.

Note 18 Control

The Glossary subdivides **control** into **suppression**, **containment** and **eradication**, which thus form a family of related terms. It is now suggested that the term “exclusion” is missing from this family, and a definition is currently under consideration.

Appendix 1 - List of old terms, no longer included in the Glossary

The Technical Panel for the Glossary has sought to maintain trace-back throughout its operations. This should ensure that new proposals for addition or modification of terms or definitions are made and considered in the light of previous work.

Old term	Reason for deletion
antagonist	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012: Term no longer used in ISPMs .
authority	Deleted by CPM-3, since the text of ISPM 3 already referred to “the NPPO or responsible authority”, so that there was no need to provide a special definition in the Glossary.
beneficial organism	Deleted by CPM-5. The term is considered to have its normal meaning and not to require definition in the Glossary.
biocontrol	Included (until 2004) as a synonym of biological control .
biological control	Deleted by CPM-3, since it is adequately defined within the term biological control agent .
biological pesticide (biopesticide)	Deleted by CPM-3, since the term and definition in ISPM 3 were outdated and unnecessary.
certificate	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. The former inclusion of this term, alongside phytosanitary certificate , allowed for the possibility that NPPOs may bilaterally agree to accept certificates other than phytosanitary certificates . This possibility is not referred to in ISPMs , and its inclusion was considered to cause confusion.
classical biological control	Deleted by CPM-3 after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
competitor	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012: Term no longer used in ISPMs .
controlled area	Deleted by CPM-10, 2015. <i>Controlled area</i> and <i>protected area</i> are redundant, making the collection of area-related definitions overly complicated. Both were defined as particular cases of regulated area . In addition this term is not used in ISPMs .
control point	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. Adequately explained within the text of ISPM 14 .
country of re-export	Until 1999, it was the <i>country of re-export</i> which was defined rather than re-exported consignment .
country of transit	Until 1999 , it was the <i>country of transit</i> which was defined rather than the consignment in transit .
debarking	Replaced by debarked wood - CPM-3.
dosimeter	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. Standard technical term relevant only to ISPM 18 .
dosimetry	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. Standard technical term relevant only to ISPM 18 .

ecoarea	Deleted in 2005, after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
establishment (of a biological control agent)	Deleted by CPM-3 after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
exotic	Deleted by CPM-3 after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 . It was not considered appropriate to extend its application to organisms other than beneficial organisms, since its equivalent is used in at least French and Spanish as the translation of “alien”, which is a CBD term with a special meaning. Current English words such as “not indigenous”, “not native” or “not naturally present” are available to express the concept, without the implications of “alien”.
field inspection	This term, together with its synonym <i>growing season inspection</i> , was removed from the Glossary in 1999 when ISPM 10 came to provide more detail on pest-free places of production .
Gray	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. Standard technical term relevant only to ISPM 18 .
growing season inspection	See <i>field inspection</i> .
hitch-hiker pest	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. Formerly included as a synonym (in English only) of contaminating pest . Deleted by CPM-5, as part of a general policy not to mention synonymous terms within the Glossary.
immediate vicinity	This term was removed from the Glossary in 1999 when ISPM 10 came to provide more detail on pest-free places of production and buffer zones .
Import Permit (of a biological control agent)	Deleted by CPM-3 since the general definition of an import permit was considered adequate.
introduction (of a biological control agent)	Deleted in 1996 after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
ionizing radiation	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. Standard technical term relevant only to ISPM 18 .
legislation	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. Derived from the original version of ISPM 3 . Deleted by CPM, 2012, as being inconsistent with the terms phytosanitary legislation , phytosanitary regulation and phytosanitary measure , and their definitions.
micro-organism	Deleted by CPM-3 after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 . In any case, it is a current scientific term which does not require definition in the Glossary.
naturally occurring	Deleted by CPM-10, 2015. Term used only in the Glossary definition of <i>organism</i> . See <i>organism</i> .

occurrence	Deleted by CPM-10, 2015. Occurrence was defined in terms of presence that implies a status more specific and restricted than presence. The actual use in ISPMs does not seem to intend or require a distinction between occurrence and presence. Moreover, the Convention text (written before occurrence was defined) uses the two terms synonymously. Therefore the terms presence and occurrence should be accepted as synonyms in current ISPMs , and only presence and present (or absent for “does not occur”) should be used in future ISPMs .
organism	Deleted by CPM-10, 2015. Organism is a common term, and it is not used in ISPMs with any specific meaning for IPPC purposes. It was originally defined as an individual term for the purpose of ISPM 3 , but is also used in other contexts.
phytosanitary	See note 17. Originally defined as “pertaining to plant quarantine ”, but deleted in 1999.
plant pest	Deleted by CPM-7, 2012. Formerly included as a synonym (in English only) of pest . Deleted by CPM-5, as part of a general policy not to mention synonymous terms within the Glossary.
pot plant	Originally distinguished from plants for planting in general by the fact that a pot plant is not intended to be replanted . However, it is impossible to control this, so the term was excluded (in the early 1990s).
propagative material/propagating material	Originally given as a synonym of plants for planting , but excluded in 1999 because it is often used to mean only vegetatively propagated material and this causes confusion.
protected area	Deleted by CPM-10, 2015. <i>Protected area</i> is used in ISPMs to a very limited extent. Where referring in ISPMs to a regulated area , that term could be used instead for consistency. The term <i>protected area</i> was meant to apply to endangered area , i.e. in the context of PRA . However the revised ISPM 2 already uses the term regulated area .
quarantine (of a biological control agent)	Deleted in 2005, after it disappeared from revised ISPM 3 .
quarantine procedure	Changed to phytosanitary procedure , in the early 1990s.
region	Originally defined in relation to RPPOs , but this was seen to be unnecessarily restrictive on the use of the word.
restriction	Deleted by CPM-10, 2015. It will always be possible and more correct to refer to phytosanitary import requirements . Most ISPMs already refer to the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements rather than to <i>restrictions</i> .
specificity	Deleted by CPM-3 from ISPM 3 , since this term has a much wider application than to biological control agents and is only used incidentally in that standard .
tissue culture	This term was never defined, but a cross-reference to plants in tissue culture given until 2002.
transit	This term was never defined, but a cross-reference to country of transit is still given.

Appendix 2 - List of terms considered or under consideration by the TPG

This Appendix is a further element of the TPG's trace-back (see Appendix 1).

Over the period of over 20 years during which the Glossary has been developed, many terms were proposed for inclusion and definition, but not accepted. A list of these terms has been accumulated, but generally without much detail, especially for the earlier years. Some of the early terms have simply been overtaken by events. Accordingly, it is difficult to determine exactly when and by whom the terms were first proposed, at which meeting or meetings they were considered, and how it was decided that they should not appear in the Glossary. In a number of cases, the TPG simply decided “not needed” and, in the absence of any feedback to this decision, the term simply disappeared from the agenda. Other terms have been repeatedly discussed, with definitions proposed and then abandoned. In yet other cases, several related terms were considered, and the TPG decided to give its preference to one particular term, leaving the others aside.

Accordingly, little detail can be provided for the pre-2009 terms, but it is possible to provide a general explanation of the reasons for which these terms were set aside, or are still waiting to be processed.

Term	Explanation
A-1 pest	The terms A-1 pest and A-2 pest are sometimes used, in pest lists, to specify pests that are not present in the area concerned, or present but not widely distributed, respectively. Historically, these terms were used by RPPOs in making recommendations to their members on which pests to regulate. Some countries use these terms, or similar ones, in their lists of regulated pests . However, there is no consensus that this terminology should be generally applied.
A-2 pest	See “A-1 pest ”.
Acceptable level of risk	This term relates to the SPS Agreement. Attempts have been made to define it for the Glossary, but without success. A note was added in the general recommendations on consistency
Acceptance level	Now that the term tolerance level has been adopted, this term is not needed.
Alien species	This term arises from the CBD terminology, which is explained in Appendix 1 of the Glossary.
Appropriate level of protection	This term relates to the SPS Agreement. Attempts have been made to define it for the Glossary, but without success. A note was added in the general recommendations on consistency
Area-wide management or area-wide control	Not considered useful by the TPG. Widely used term that does not need to be defined. The term is descriptive and does not have a specific meaning for the IPPC.
Authorize, accredit, certify	Although these terms had been considered for inclusion and definition in the Glossary, TPG 2014-12 added instead a note in the General recommendations on consistency
Background specification	Not considered useful by the TPG.

Bark (as a commodity)	Currently under consideration
Bioindicator plant	Not considered useful by the TPG.
Biotype	Considered to have its usual meaning.
Certification assurance	Not considered useful by the TPG.
Cold treatment	Proposed to the TPG in 2009, and by the TPG to the SC. Not accepted, presumably because it is supposed to have its usual technical meaning.
Conditional host	A definition of this term is proposed in the draft ISPM “Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)” which would apply for this standard only.]
Confidence interval	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics.
Confidence level	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics.
Confinement facility	Proposed by the TPG 2014 -12 to the SC, based on proposal to revise “ quarantine ” by deleting “observation and research” from the definition because these purposes would not normally be understood to be quarantine . Added to the List of topics by SC May 2015. TPG 2015 - 12 agreed not to define the term based on the revision proposed for the term “ quarantine ”
Damage threshold	Now that the term tolerance level has been adopted, this term is not deemed necessary, although the meaning of the two is different.
Direct economic impact	Explained in Supplement 2 of the Glossary.
Domestic regulation	A proposed definition was rejected by SC in 2012, principally because agreement could not be reached whether to prefer “domestic”, “national”, or “internal”. The point that “domestic regulations” are not phytosanitary regulations is still not made clear within the Glossary itself. <i>[This whole area is now open to revision]</i>
Donor organism	Not considered useful by the TPG.
Ecological distribution	The ecological distribution of a pest is the geographical area where conditions allow it to survive, while the economic distribution is the area where it has economic importance. These do not necessarily coincide. However, these are theoretical concepts, which are difficult to apply during PRA in practice.
Economic distribution	See “ecological distribution”.
Economic assessment	Explained in Supplement 2 of the Glossary.
Effective dose	A proposal has been made to define this term in relation to treatments (annexes to ISPM 28), as ED values for adopted

	treatments . However, these are levels of efficacy at a stated statistical confidence level, and not doses. <i>The TPG has made a proposal to the SC to be transmitted to the TPPT</i> , Finally=SC 2015-11 approved ink amendments to describe the level of efficacy achieved by a treatment schedule instead of using “effective dose” or “ED”, therefore the term will not be defined.
Effectiveness	Not considered useful by the TPG. A note was added in the General recommendations on consistency
Efficacy	Not considered useful by the TPG. Efficacy (of a treatment) is already defined. A note was added in the General recommendations on consistency
Electronic certification	The need for this new term disappeared when CPM-7 in 2012 modified the definition of phytosanitary certificate to include the concept.
Examination technique	Not considered useful by the TPG.
Exclusion	Currently under consideration, to join the existing collection of measure-related terms that includes containment , eradication and suppression .
Fixed risk inspection	Not considered useful by the TPG.
Gene	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
Genotype	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
Genotypic characteristic	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
Geographical distribution	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Hazard (phytosanitary)	Although use of the term “hazard” is now accepted in most kinds of pest risk analysis , it has in practice been avoided in the ISPMs on PRA . It is considered confusing and difficult to translate into other languages. Furthermore, the terms pest and pest risk seem sufficient.
Host susceptibility	Other terms for hosts related to fruit flies are being developed, so this term is not needed.
Import license	This concept is covered by the term import permit .
Identity	Definition now under consideration in relation to a consignment.
Identity preservation system	Not considered useful by the TPG.
Infection	The TPG recognized that, traditionally, pathogens infect, while pests infest , and that this usage is current in many contexts. However, the IPPC has from the beginning worked with a broad concept of a “ pest ”, including pathogens. For consistency, there should not be some pests which infest and others which infect.

	As specified in the definition of infestation : “ infestation includes infection”.
Inactivation	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Inspection programme	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Inspection technique	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Intentional introduction	This term arises from the CBD terminology, which is explained in Appendix I of the Glossary. The term could not be used in the Glossary, because it would mean “intentional entry and establishment ”.
Invasive	This term arises from the CBD terminology, which is explained in Appendix 1 of the Glossary.
Invasive alien species	This term arises from the CBD terminology, which is explained in Appendix 1 of the Glossary.
List of RNQPs	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
List of quarantine pests	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
List of regulated pests	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Managed risk	The term is adequately explained in ISPM 1 .
Maximum allowable prevalence	This term was used in early drafts of the ISPM on inspection (now divided into ISPMs 23 and 31). Its use implied that any inspection procedure entails a certain risk of infestation below the allowable incidence , i.e. what has now been defined as the tolerance level . This wording (especially the word “allowable”) created difficulties for many contracting parties, and its use was therefore abandoned. The concept was explained in more neutral terms.
Mitigation	This term is in current use in pest risk analysis . However, it has not been used in ISPMs , and it is considered to be technical jargon, limited to pest risk management . The aim of pest risk management may be to mitigate, or better “reduce” risk, but the aim of phytosanitary measures is to prevent introduction and spread of pests .
Non-actionable occurrence	This concept is adequately explained in ISPM 8 .
Non-squared wood	This term belongs to a group of terms concerning wood , used by EPPO but not considered necessary for the Glossary.
Not widely distributed	This concept is now explained in the Supplement 1 to ISPM 5 as revised in 2012.
Novel trait	A term concerning LMOs , with very limited application in the plant protection context.

Nursery stock	This term is used differently worldwide, and is not needed in view of the term plants for planting .
Packing wood	See “non-squared wood ”.
Particle wood	See “non-squared wood ”.
Pest freedom	Not considered useful by the TPG.
Pest list/Pest listing	Proposed for definition in 2013, but the TPG did not consider it useful, and left the related terms “ commodity pest list ” and “ host pest list ” as they were.
Pest risk management option	Not considered useful by the TPG. Instead a clarification on the use of the terms “ pest risk management ”, “risk management” and “pest management” in ISPMs has been prepared by TPG 08-2008 to clarify that “pest management” means the complex of methods used to control pests in practice in the field , and it is used correctly in ISPMs where it occurs. “Risk management” alone or in combination with “options” or other terms, is a condensed form of “ pest risk management ”. The later is a defined Glossary term, and should everywhere replace “risk management”.
Phenotype	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
Phenotypic characteristic	Considered to have its usual technical meaning.
Phytosanitary considerations	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Phytosanitary hazard	See “hazard”.
Phytosanitary requirement	Replaced by phytosanitary import requirements .
Phytosanitary risk analysis	At one point in the revision of ISPM 2, there was a suggestion to make a distinction between phytosanitary risk analysis and pest risk analysis . This was abandoned, partly because of difficulties with translation.
Phytosanitary security	The term is defined in the Glossary for a consignment , but it is not clear in what other contexts it might be used.
Phytosanitary status	This term is frequently used in ISPMs, but in most cases the text could be reworded using other Glossary terms. However, this is not the case for use in ISPM 12, section on “ country of origin ”, where “phytosanitary status” is a variable which can be followed in a consignment from its origin to its final destination.
Plant health	As explained in note 17 of the Annotated Glossary, there is no consensus on this term.
Plant protection	See “ plant health ”.
Precautionary measure	Considered to have its obvious meaning. It is not clear how it is

	relevant to plant protection.
Precautionary principle	A concept developed politically in relation to human health. In plant protection, it can be argued that PRA involves the reasoned application of the precautionary principle to plant pests , but subject to the principles of ISPM 1 .
Premise freedom	Premises are, presumably, either places of production or production sites (see ISPM 8), so the term is not needed.
Presence	Not considered useful by the TPG because it has its obvious meaning.
Prevalence	The term only arises as part of the term area of low pest prevalence (derived from the SPS Agreement) and is not used in its definition. There is no apparent need to use the term as such in plant protection.
Probability	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics.
Production area	An ambiguous concept, better expressed as an area, place of production, or production site , as appropriate (see ISPM 8).
Quality pest	A term which was in use decades ago, but has dropped out of use. It had several meanings, according to context: any pest which is not a quarantine pest ; a pest which directly affects the marketability of a consignment ; an RNQP . It has been replaced by more precise terms.
Risk-based inspection	See “maximum allowable prevalence”. This concept is based on the theoretical consideration that, once a risk has been quantified, it becomes possible to design an inspection procedure (or other phytosanitary measures) on a precise quantitative basis.
Risk management option	See “ pest risk management option ”.
Safeguard	This term is used in some parts of the world, but not at all in others, so its value not universally recognized. It needs to be clarified before a decision can be made to use and define it.
Sample design	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
Sample method	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
Sample unit	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
Sampling	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
Sampling (for detection)	Considered to have its usual meaning in statistics, and now covered by ISPM 31 .
Security (of a consignment)	Now expressed as phytosanitary security (of a consignment).

Sentinel	Obscure.
Severity	Context not clear.
Special permit	Context not clear.
Soil	It is difficult, and not necessary, to provide a general definition of the term “soil”. Phytosanitary measures concerning soil have to specify exactly what they require <i>[However, a definition of the term “soil” is proposed in the draft ISPM “International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting” which would apply for this standard only]</i>
Solid wood packing material	See “non-squared wood ”.
Specified pest	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Squared wood	See “non-squared wood ”.
Strain	Considered to have its usual scientific meaning.
Target pest	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Threshold	Now that the term tolerance level has been adopted, this term is not needed.
Threshold level	Now that the term tolerance level has been adopted, this term is not needed.
Tolerance	Now that the term tolerance level has been adopted, this term is not needed.
Traceability	Considered to have its usual meaning.
Trading partners	It was originally supposed that “trading partners” were obviously countries, and on this basis no definition was thought to be necessary. However, some users applied the term to stakeholders and commercial companies. The TPG 2014-12 added a note to the General recommendations on consistency to avoid using the term.
Transgene vector	A term concerning LMOs , with very limited application in the plant protection context.
Unintentional introduction	See “intentional introduction ”.
Unlisted pest	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Unspecified pest	Considered to have its obvious meaning.
Waste wood	See “non-squared wood ”.
Widely distributed	See “not widely distributed”.

Appendix 3 - History of the Glossary

A presentation of the history of the Glossary group is considered useful:

- (1) as a further element of trace-back (see Appendix 1)
- (2) as an archival record
- (3) for transparency.

The Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms was developed in three phases, the principal events being summarized in Table 1. In the 1980s, there were separate initiatives in North America (through NAPPO) and Europe (through EPPO) to develop standardized terminology in **plant quarantine**. It was soon realized that these efforts should be combined, and directed towards global standardization. Messrs Hopper (NAPPO) and Smith (EPPO) took on the role of what would now be called ‘stewards’ for development of a “Core vocabulary of phytosanitary terminology”. Through the technical meetings of NAPPO and EPPO (particularly at a joint meeting in Tunis in 1987), and through the Informal Consultations of **RPPOs** which were organized by FAO in 1986 and 1988, a draft was prepared for consideration. In 1989, in view of the growing need for global cooperation in **plant quarantine**, FAO decided to formalize the consultations between **RPPOs**, so that the 1st Technical Consultation (TC) of **RPPOs** was convened. These and subsequent TCs in the early 1990s were attended by member governments of **RPPOs** as well as by members of their secretariats. Thus it was possible for the TC to organize consultation on the draft “Core vocabulary” in much the same way as was done at that time by FAO Expert Consultations. In 1990, the text was finalized and published in *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin* by the Secretariat of the **Plant** Protection Division of FAO, with the addition of French and Spanish translations.

In the second phase, by the time of the 5th TC in 1993, other harmonized texts were being developed (Principles of **plant quarantine**; guidelines for **PRA**). A specialist committee became necessary to sustain the increasing volume of work, hence the creation of the Committee of Experts on **Phytosanitary measures**, or CEPM. The new texts introduced new ideas, and it became clear that the Glossary needed to be revised and extended. Accordingly, an FAO Glossary Working Group was convened, with a membership largely drawn from the circle of experts who had taken part in the TCs of the previous years. After further meetings in 1994/1996, the Glossary was adopted as **ISPM 5**, by the approval procedures of the time, passing from the CEPM to the FAO Conference. Versions in the other FAO official languages (Arabic and Chinese) were incorporated. The 1996 Glossary took its present published form, with the texts in the five languages, a multilingual index, and indications in the text of the year of first appearance, or latest revision, of each term and definition.

In the third phase, the Glossary, as **ISPM 5**, was integrated into the regular standard-setting procedures which followed from the revision of the **IPPC** in 1997. Revisions thus passed through the Interim Standards Committee (or later Standards Committee) to the Interim **Commission** on Phytosanitary measures (ICPM, or later **Commission** on Phytosanitary measures, CPM), with appropriate consultation of member governments. **ISPM 5** nevertheless remained distinct from the other **ISPMs**: it is revised every year (but only with respect to changes put forward for consideration); it has always to take account of new terminology appearing in other **ISPMs**; the Glossary Working Group has retained its identity and membership through many meetings. This has finally led to the replacement of the working group by a Technical Panel.

This brief recapitulation of the history of the Glossary spans the whole period through which the present arrangements for global cooperation in **plant** protection were envisaged, planned and realized. The Glossary started before any “SPS Agreement” existed, and is now thoroughly integrated in the system of **ISPMs**. Its history exemplifies the successive stages by which global cooperation has been organized and effective international consultation has been achieved.

Table 1 Principal events in the development of the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, with details on all the meetings of the Glossary working group and Technical panel for the Glossary

1986	May	1st Informal Consultation of RPPOs recommends creation of a “Core vocabulary of phytosanitary terms”. Messrs Hopper (NAPPO) and Smith (EPPO) take on the role of stewards to combine and develop work already undertaken in North America and Europe	Rome	
1988	Feb	2 nd Informal Consultation of RPPOs reviews ongoing consultations within and between NAPPO and EPPO	Rome	
1989	Sep	1 st TC of RPPOs receives draft “Core vocabulary” and comments are invited from all RPPOs to be analysed by the FAO Secretariat. English, French and Spanish versions are prepared	Rome	
1990		Publication of the “FAO Glossary of phytosanitary terms” in <i>FAO Plant Protection Bulletin</i>		
1993	May	5 th TC of RPPOs notes that the development of the “Principles of plant quarantine” and “Guidelines for PRA” (later to become ISPMs 1 and 2) calls for revision and extension of the Glossary. It recommends constitution of a formal Glossary Working group (GWG) to make recommendations to the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary measures (CEPM), whose creation is recommended at the same meeting	Rome	
1994	Feb	1 st meeting of GWG. Numerous additions and modifications to the old text are put forward	Paris	Hedley (FAO), Hernandez (CU), Hopper (NAPPO), Ikin (FAO), Pemberton (GB), Smith (EPPO)
1994	May	1 st meeting of CEPM approves many of the proposals of the GWG but returns others for further consideration	Rome	
1995	May	2 nd meeting of CEPM decides publication of a revised Glossary	Rome	
1995	Sep	2 nd meeting of GWG makes proposals for further terms to appear in the revised Glossary	Paris	Hedley (FAO), Hopper (NAPPO), Klay (CH), Pemberton (GB), Smith (EPPO), Trujillo (MX)
1996	May	3 rd meeting of CEPM considers GWG proposals and finalizes new version. Arabic and Chinese versions are prepared	Rome	
1997		New version of the Glossary approved by the 29 th Session of FAO Conference and published as ISPM No. 5		

1997		New revised text of the IPPC approved by the 29 th Session of FAO Conference. Interim Commission on Phytosanitary measures (ICPM), created as a result of this decision, takes charge of the work programme.		
1999	Feb	3 rd meeting of GWG reviews ISPM No. 5 in the light of the new revised text of the IPPC and of terms used in recent ISPMs	Paris	Griffin (FAO), Guillén (AR), Hedley (NZ), McDonnell (NAPPO), Petter (FR), Smith (EPPO)
1999	Mar	6 th meeting of CEPM in Rome approves GWG proposals, and passes them to 2 nd ICPM. Henceforth, revision of the Glossary follows ICPM rules*. Preparation of an annotated Glossary is first suggested	Rome	
2000	Mar	4 th meeting of GWG, followed by special meeting in Bordeaux which prepares the first supplement to the Glossary (on “Official control”). CEPM replaced by Interim Standards Committee	Paris	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Griffin (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Petter (FR), Smith (EPPO)
2001	Mar	5 th meeting of GWG	Paris	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Griffin (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Petter (FR), Smith (EPPO)
2002	Feb	6 th meeting of GWG, followed by special meeting in Paris which prepares the second supplement to the Glossary (on “Potential economic importance”)	Paris	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Griffin (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Petter (FR), Smith (EPPO)
2003	Feb	7 th meeting of GWG	Ottawa	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Griffin (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Larson (FAO), McDonnell (NAPPO), Smith (EPPO)
2004	Feb	8 th meeting of GWG. Membership extended to cover Arabic and Chinese	Paris	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Smith (EPPO), Xu Yan (CN)
2004	Oct	9 th meeting of GWG	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Smith (EPPO), Xu Yan (CN)
2005	Oct	10 th meeting of GWG (last meeting, since the GWG is converted into a Technical panel in 2006)	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Canale (UY), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Smith (EPPO), Xu Yan (CN)
2006	Mar	CPM-1 creates Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	

2006	Oct	1st meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO), Wu Lifeng (CN)
2007	Oct	2 nd meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO), Wu Lifeng (CN)
2008	Oct	3rd meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Copenhagen	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Nordbo (DK), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO), Wu Lifeng (CN)
2009	Jun	4th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary, primarily to establish a programme for checking the consistent use of terminology in ISPMs, henceforth a major activity of the TPG	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO)
2009	Oct	5th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Nordbo (DK), Peralta (COSAVE), Smith (EPPO)
2010	Oct	6th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bast-Tjeerde (CA), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Katbeh-Bader (JO), Nordbo (DK), Smith (EPPO), Wang Yuxi (CN)
2011	Nov	7th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary. <i>Membership extended to cover Russian</i>	Rome	Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Nordbo (DK), Orlinski (EPPO), Smith (EPPO)
2012	Oct	8th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Ning (CN), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Smith (EPPO)
2013	Feb	9th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Ning (CN), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Smith (EPPO)
2014	Feb	10th meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bloem (US), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Ning (CN), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Smith (invited expert)

2014	Dec	11th meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bloem (US), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Grousset (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Moreira (FAO), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO)
2015	Dec	12nd meeting of Technical Panel for the Glossary	Rome	Bloem (US), Bouhot-Delduc (FR), Germain (FAO), Hedley (NZ), Melcho (UY), Moller (FAO), Nordbo (DK), Omar (EG), Orlinski (EPPO), Ning (CN)

*In consequence, no further details are given here on approval of Glossary revisions by the Standards Committee, ICPM or CPM.

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IPPC

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health agreement that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. International travel and trade are greater than ever before. As people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them.

Organization

- ◆ There are over 180 contracting parties to the IPPC.
- ◆ Each contracting party has a national plant protection organization (NPPO) and an Official IPPC contact point.
- ◆ Nine regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) work to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC in countries.
- ◆ IPPC liaises with relevant international organizations to help build regional and national capacities.
- ◆ The Secretariat is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).



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