

# **2018 Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS (1994-001)**

**IPPC first consultation**

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**IPPC Secretariat  
2018 IPPC Regional Workshop**



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



International Plant  
Protection Convention

# Background

**The Glossary is constantly being updated.**  
**This can involve:**  
additions, revisions, deletions

Because of this, make sure  
you only use the **latest  
version** of the Glossary  
(available on [www.ippc.int](http://www.ippc.int))!

This year, the proposal is:

- 0 addition
- 5 deletions and
- 4 revisions

# List of amendments

## Additions

- [none]

## Deletions

- “commodity class”
- “bulbs and tubers”,  
“cut flowers and branches”,  
“fruits and vegetables”,  
“plants *in vitro*”  
(as commodity classes)

## Revisions

- “seeds”, “grain”, “wood”  
(as commodity classes)
- “treatment”

# Deletions

**“commodity class”:**

**“A category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations”**

- This definition can be misinterpreted and has caused confusion when developing commodity standards.
- Harmonization of product descriptions is needed for the ePhyto project, but the current Glossary terms related to commodity classes are not helpful for that work. The term “commodity class” is not used in Appendix 1 to ISPM 12.
- Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs could be easily applied, deleting “commodity class” or replacing it with “commodity”.

# Deletions (cont)

**“bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)”:**

**“Dormant underground parts of plants intended for planting (includes corms and rhizomes)”**

- This term is used inconsistently in adopted ISPMs and not always according to its Glossary definition.
- “Bulb and tubers” are defined as ‘for planting’ but some bulb and tubers (in the botanical sense) can be used for consumption and not for planting. The definition is too artificial to be useful.
- The use of the words “bulbs” and “tubers” in their broad, common sense is appropriate and well understood.
- The deletion of the term would not require any ink amendments.



## Deletions (cont)

**“cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)”:**  
**“Fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and not for planting”**

- The current Glossary term is not consistent with the scope of the draft ISPM on *International movement of cut flowers and foliage* which currently excludes woody foliage.
- This term does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context. The use of the words “cut flowers” or “cut flowers and branches” in their common sense is appropriate and well understood in all ISPMs contexts.
- This deletion would not require any ink amendments.

## Deletions (cont)

**“fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class)”:**

**“Fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing and not for planting”**

- This Glossary term does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context.
- The use of the words “fruits” and “vegetables” in their common sense is appropriate and well understood in all ISPMs contexts.
- The deletion of this term from the Glossary would not require any ink amendments.

## Deletions (cont)

“plants *in vitro* (as a commodity class)”:

“Plants growing in an aseptic medium in a closed container”

- This Glossary term does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context.
- “Plants *in vitro*” is only used in ISPM 32 and ISPM 33, and the common understanding of “plants *in vitro*” is appropriate in those contexts.
- The deletion of this term from the Glossary would not require any ink amendments.



# Revisions

“**seeds** (as a **commodity class**)”:

“Seeds (in the botanical sense) for **planting**”

“**grain** (as a **commodity class**)”:

“Seeds (in the botanical sense) for processing or consumption, but not for **planting**”

- The Glossary terms “seeds” and “grain” are essential to explain the difference between these commodities in a phytosanitary context. Both are seeds (in the botanical sense), but their intended use differs.
- These terms are used consistently in ISPMs. The scopes of ISPM 38 and of the draft ISPM on grain are consistent with these definitions.
- The qualifier is needed to distinguish seeds (as a commodity) from seeds (in the botanical sense). The word “class” should be deleted.

# Revisions (cont)

**“wood (as a commodity class)”:**

**“Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products”**

- The Glossary definition of “wood” is useful because it clearly excludes wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products which would normally be considered as wood in its broad sense.
- The scope of ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*) is consistent with the Glossary definition of “wood” .
- The same qualifier should be used as for “seeds” and “grain”.

# Revisions (cont)

**“treatment (as a phytosanitary measure)”:**

**“Official procedure for the killing, inactivating, or removing of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalizing regulated pests”**

- The Glossary term “treatment” refers to treatments as official procedures, as opposed to non-official treatments applied by farmers to their crops.
- When used according to its Glossary definition, a treatment is a phytosanitary measure. The addition of the qualifier “as a phytosanitary measure” allows the word “treatment” still to be used in its non-official sense in other contexts.
- Phytosanitary measures only apply to regulated pests.

For more information on the 2018 Draft Amendments to ISPM 5, please also refer to:

- The report for the 2017 December meeting of the **Technical Panel for the Glossary**
- The report for the 2018 May **Standards Committee** meeting



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