

Revision history

Rev. 2: To correct formatting issues in some rows which meant that the proposed amendments were not all reflected as intended.

Rev. 1: To correct table numbering.

TABLE A. ISPM 9:1998 (Guidelines for pest eradication programmes)
Proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms

No.	Section	Existing text (ISPM 9)	Proposed new text (ISPM 9)	Rationale
A.1.	References	<p>-</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]</p> <p>ISPM 1. 1993. <i>Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1995] [revised; now ISPM 1: 2006]</p> <p>ISPM 4. 1995. <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996]</p> <p>WTO. 1994. <i>Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures</i>. Geneva, World Trade Organization.</p>	<p><u>ISPM 11.</u> 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007] <u>ISPM 2.</u> 2007. <i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 1. 1993. <i>Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1995] [revised; now ISPM 1: 2006]</p> <p>ISPM 4. 1995. <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996]</p> <p>WTO. 1994. <i>Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures</i>. Geneva, World Trade Organization.</p>	<p>-Add ISPM 11 to references. In line with addition of a reference to ISPM 11 in section 2.4.</p> <p>-To refer to the latest version, consistent with changes to the text.</p> <p>-Delete references to ISPM 1, ISPM 4 and WTO, as they are not mentioned in the text.</p>
A.2.	Definitions	<p>Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>). The term and definition below were adopted as part of the present ISPM, but were amended subsequent to adoption of the standard. The new definition of this term does not conform to the use of the term in the present ISPM, and this term and definition are retained for the purpose of the present standard only, until it has been revised.</p> <p>outbreak An isolated pest population, recently detected and expected to survive for the</p>	<p>Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>). The term and definition below were adopted as part of the present ISPM, but were amended subsequent to adoption of the standard. The new definition of this term does not conform to the use of the term in the present ISPM, and this term and definition are retained for the purpose of the present standard only, until it has been revised.</p> <p>outbreak <u>An isolated pest population, recently detected and expected to survive for the immediate future.</u></p>	<p>The definition of “outbreak” was mentioned here as the term was used in 2.3.2 (only). An ink amendment deleting “outbreak” is proposed in 2.3.2, and the definition can therefore be deleted. (Resulting definition section is consistent with that in other ISPMs).</p>

No.	Section	Existing text (ISPM 9)	Proposed new text (ISPM 9)	Rationale
		immediate future.		
A.3.	Outline of requirements, parag 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A programme for pest eradication may be developed by a national plant protection organization (NPPO) as: - an emergency measure to prevent establishment and/or spread of a pest following its recent entry (re-establish a pest free area), or ... 	A programme for pest eradication may be developed by a national plant protection organization (NPPO) as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an emergency measure to prevent establishment and/or spread of a pest following its recent entry (re-establish a pest free area), or 	To avoid the use of and/or.
A.4.	Outline of requirements, parag 2	After a preliminary investigation that includes the consideration of data collected at the site(s) of detection or occurrence, the extent of the infestation, information on the biology and potential economic impact of the pest, current technology and available resources for eradication, a cost-benefit analysis of the pest eradication programme should be undertaken. Whenever possible, it is also useful to gather information concerning the geographical origin of the pest, and pathways for its reintroduction. Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides a scientific basis for informed decision-making (see ISPM 2:1995). From these studies, one or more options should be made available to decision-makers. ...	After a preliminary investigation that includes the consideration of data collected at the site(s) of detection or occurrence, the extent of the <u>infested area infestation</u> , information on the biology and potential economic impact of the pest, current technology and available resources for eradication, a cost-benefit analysis of the pest eradication programme should be undertaken. Whenever possible, it is also useful to gather information concerning the geographical origin of the pest, and pathways for its reintroduction. Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides a scientific basis for informed decision-making (see <u>ISPM 2:19952007</u>). From these studies, one or more options should be made available to decision-makers. ...	General rule: avoid the use of (s). Infestation applies to plants. What is meant here is the extent of the area. Reference to the revised ISPM 2.
A.5.	Outline of requirements, 3 rd parag	The eradication process involves three main activities: surveillance, containment, and treatment and/or control measures.	The eradication programme <u>process</u> involves three main activities: surveillance, containment, and <u>eradication measures</u> treatment and/or control measures .	Programme is used elsewhere in the following paragraph and the text. Consistency with the content of section 3.2.3 (see under 3.2.3).
A.6.	general requirements	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST ERADICATION PROGRAMMES	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST ERADICATION PROGRAMMES	Consistency between ISPMs
A.7.	general requirements for pest eradication programmes	This standard provides guidance on the development of a pest eradication programme and for reviewing the procedures of an existing eradication programme. In most instances, the pests considered for these programmes have newly entered the area where eradication is undertaken, and emergency eradication measures may be needed. However, eradication programmes may also be directed toward established exotic pests or indigenous pests in defined areas.	This standard provides guidance on the development of a pest eradication programme and for reviewing the procedures of an existing eradication programme. In most instances, the pests considered for these programmes have newly entered the area where eradication is undertaken, and emergency eradication measures may be needed. However, eradication programmes may also be directed toward established exotic pests or indigenous pests in defined areas.	Exotic is redundant. Established pests are exotic. Wording now consistent with section 2.1, which also covers established pests.
A.8.	1.3, 1 st parag	Verification of the occurrence of a new pest of immediate or potential danger initiates the process that leads to reporting requirements for the NPPO under the International Plant Protection Convention (see Article	Verification of the occurrence of a new pest <u>new to an area, which may be</u> of immediate or potential danger initiates the process that leads to reporting requirements for the NPPO under the International Plant Protection Convention (see	Consistency with IPPC articles referenced in the paragraph. The term “new pest” is not appropriate. What is meant here is

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		VII.2(j) and Article VIII.1(a) and VIII.1(c)) and is described in ISPM 8:1998.	Article VII.2(j) and Article VIII.1(a) and VIII.1(c)) and is described in ISPM 8:1998.	a pest newly discovered in that area, i.e. “new to an area”.
A.9.	2 Particularly in cases where emergency eradication measures seem necessary (e.g. recent entry of a pest capable of rapid dispersal), the need to take action rapidly should be carefully balanced and may outweigh the benefits of more detailed analyses and planning. Particularly in cases where emergency eradication measures seem necessary (e.g. recent entry of a pest capable of rapid spread dispersal), the need to take action rapidly should be carefully balanced and may outweigh the benefits of more detailed analyses and planning.	To use glossary term.
A.10.	2.1	The eradication programme may be initiated by detection of a new pest arising from general surveillance or specific surveys (see ISPM 6:1997). In the case of established pests, the eradication programme will be initiated by policy considerations (e.g. a decision taken to establish a pest free area).	The eradication programme may be initiated by detection of a new pest <u>new to an area</u> arising from general surveillance or specific surveys (see ISPM 6:1997). In the case of established pests, the eradication programme will be initiated by policy considerations (e.g. a decision taken to establish a pest free area).	The term “new pest” is not appropriate. What is meant here is a pest newly discovered in that area, i.e. “new to an area”.
A.11.	2.3	An estimate of the present distribution of the pest is necessary for both new and established pests. The potential distribution is usually of greater importance for new pests, but may have relevance as well in evaluating established pests. The data elements identified for initial investigation include a level of detail not necessarily required for a programme directed toward established pests.	An estimate of the present distribution of the pest is necessary for both <u>pests</u> <u>new to an area</u> and established pests. The potential distribution is usually of greater importance for new pests, but may have relevance as well in evaluating established pests. The data elements identified for initial investigation include a level of detail not necessarily required for a programme directed toward established pests.	Rephrased to avoid the term “new pest”, which is not appropriate. What is meant here is a pest newly discovered in that area, i.e. “new to an area”.
A.12.	2.3.1	Data associated with the detection of a new pest, the geographical origin of the pest, and the pathway, should be compiled and reviewed. This information is not only useful for decision-making related to eradication, but is also helpful for identifying and correcting weaknesses in pest exclusion systems that may have contributed to the entry of the pest.	Data associated with the detection of a <u>pest</u> <u>new to an area</u> pest , the geographical origin of the pest, and the pathway, should be compiled and reviewed. This information is not only useful for decision-making related to eradication, but is also helpful for identifying and correcting weaknesses <u>of phytosanitary measures in pest exclusion systems</u> that may have contributed to the entry of the pest.	-The term “new pest” is not appropriate. What is meant here is a pest newly discovered in that area, i.e. “new to an area” - “pest exclusion systems” is not the right term. To use glossary term.
A.13.	2.3.1.1, 3 rd indent	- extent and impact of damage and level of pest prevalence	extent and impact of damage and level of pest <u>prevalence incidence</u>	To use correct glossary term.
A.14.	2.3.1.1, indent 6	- history of the pest on the property or in the area	- history of the pest <u>at the place of production</u> on the property or in the area	To use glossary term.
A.15.	2.3.2, 2 nd par. 1 st indent	- Surveys may be of various types: - delimiting survey at each outbreak	- Surveys may be of various types: - delimiting survey <u>at each outbreak</u>	The word “outbreak” is not needed here in relation to delimiting surveys. In any case, this indent refers to only one part of the current concept of “outbreak”, i.e. an “incursion” (this term came into use after the adoption of ISPM 9, and the

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				definition of outbreak was also revised).
A.16.	2.3.2, last parag.	In cases where survey data are to provide the basis for establishing a pest free area for export purposes, it may be desirable to consult trading partners in advance to determine the quantity and quality of data necessary to meet their phytosanitary requirements.	In cases where survey data are to provide the basis for establishing a pest free area for export purposes, it may be desirable to consult trading partners in advance to determine the quantity and quality of data necessary to meet their phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements.	To use the correct glossary term.
A.17.	2.4	An estimate of the impact and extent of the infestation, the potential for spread, and the anticipated rate of spread is necessary to judge the feasibility of an eradication programme. PRA provides a scientific basis for this estimate (see ISPM 2:1995). Possible eradication options and cost-benefit factors should also be considered.	An estimate of the impact <u>of the pest, the and</u> extent of <u>the infested area</u> infestation, the potential for spread, and the anticipated rate of spread is necessary to judge the feasibility of an eradication programme. PRA provides a scientific basis for this estimate (see ISPM 2: 1995 <u>2007 and ISPM 11:2004</u>). Possible eradication options and cost-benefit factors should also be considered.	-Rephrased to avoid “extend of infestation”, which is not correct. “Infested area” is used in glossary definitions and in other ISPMs -To refer to the revised ISPM 2 and the other main standard on PRA, ISPM 11.
A.18.	3. first paragraph	The eradication process involves the establishment of a management team followed by the conduct of the eradication programme, which should, where possible, follow an established plan. Three main activities are included in the programme: - surveillance: to fully investigate the distribution of the pest - containment: to prevent the spread of the pest - treatment: to eradicate the pest when it is found.	The eradication process involves the establishment of a management team followed by the conduct of the eradication programme, which should, where possible, follow an established plan. Three main activities are included in the programme: - surveillance: to fully investigate the distribution of the pest - containment: to prevent the spread of the pest - <u>eradication measure</u> treatment : to eradicate the pest when it is found.	Consistent with the change in 3.2.3
A.19.	3. , 2 nd paragraph	Direction and coordination should be provided by a management authority (normally the NPPO), ensuring that criteria are established to determine when eradication has been achieved and that appropriate documentation and process controls exist to provide sufficient confidence in the results. It may be necessary to consult with trading partners over some aspects of the eradication process.	Direction and coordination should be provided by an <u>official</u> management authority (normally the NPPO), ensuring that criteria are established to determine when eradication has been achieved and that appropriate documentation and process controls exist to provide sufficient confidence in the results. It may be necessary to consult with trading partners over some aspects of the eradication process.	To use the glossary term “official”. Normal wording in such cases.
A.20.	3.1, paragraph 1	A management team is established to provide direction and coordination to eradication activities once it has been decided to undertake an eradication programme. The size of the management team will vary depending on the scope of the programme and the resources available to the NPPO. Large programmes may require a steering committee or an advisory group including the various	A management team <u>should be</u> is established to provide direction and coordination to eradication activities once it has been decided to undertake an eradication programme. The size of the management team <u>may</u> will vary depending on the scope of the programme and the resources available to the NPPO. Large programmes may require a steering committee or an advisory group including the various	To avoid using the present tense to reflect an obligation, and to reflect the correct obligation.

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		interest groups that may be affected. Where a programme includes several countries, a regional steering committee should be considered.	interest groups that may be affected. Where a programme includes several countries, a regional steering committee should be considered.	
A.21.	3.2.1	A delimiting survey should be completed either initially or to confirm earlier surveys. Monitoring surveys should then continue in accordance with the eradication plan to check the distribution of the pest and assess the effectiveness of the eradication programme (see ISPM 6:1997). Surveillance may include a pathway analysis to identify the source of the pest and its possible spread, the inspection of clonally and/or contact-linked material, inspection, trapping, and aerial observation. This may also include targeted inquiries to growers, those responsible for storage and handling facilities, and the public.	A delimiting survey should be completed either initially or to confirm earlier surveys. Monitoring surveys should then continue in accordance with the eradication plan to check the distribution of the pest and assess the effectiveness of the eradication programme (see ISPM 6:1997). Surveillance may include a pathway analysis to identify the source of the pest and its possible spread, the inspection of clonally and/or contact-linked material, inspection, trapping, and aerial observation. This may also include targeted inquiries to growers, those responsible for storage and handling facilities, and the public.	To avoid the use of and/or.
A.22.	3.2.3 title	Treatment and/or control measures	Treatment and/or control measures <u>Eradication measures</u>	Consistency with the content of the section. "Control" is defined in another way, and "treatment" does not cover all the measures of this section.
A.23.	3.2.3, 1 st parag.	Methods to eradicate pests may include:	Methods <u>Measures</u> to eradicate pests may include:	Consistency with proposed title.
A.24.	3.2.3 1 st paragraph, 3 rd indent	- chemical or biological pesticide treatment	- chemical or biological pesticide <u>biopesticide</u> treatment	Consistent with ISPM 3 terminology.
A.25.	3.2.3 2 nd parag	In most cases, eradication will involve the use of more than one treatment option. The selection of treatment and/or control options may be limited by legislative restrictions or other factors. In such situations, exceptions for emergency or limited use may be available to the NPPO.	In most cases, eradication will <u>involves</u> the use of more than one measure <u>treatment option</u> . The selection of measure <u>treatment and/or control options</u> may be limited by national regulations <u>legislative</u> restrictions or other factors. In such situations, exceptions for emergency or limited use may be available to the NPPO.	- <i>will</i> is confusing. This expresses a fact, and the present tense can be used. - <i>measures</i> : consistency with other changes. - Consistency with broad policy: legislative is normally avoided, as well as restriction. Here, it refers to national regulations.
A.26.	3.3	This involves verification by the management authority (normally the NPPO) that the criteria for successful pest eradication established at the beginning of the programme have been achieved. The criteria may specify the intensity of the detection method and how long the survey must continue to verify the absence of the pest.	This involves verification by t The <u>official</u> management authority (normally the NPPO) <u>should verify</u> that the criteria for successful pest eradication established at the beginning of the programme have been achieved. The criteria may specify the intensity of the detection method and how long the survey must continue to verify the absence of the pest.	- Consistency with other standards ("this" refers to the title of the standard, and this is not conventional English in ISPMs). - Official: As in 3., 2 nd paragraph.

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A.27.	3.4	NPPOs should ensure that records are kept of information supporting all stages of the eradication process. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation in case trading partners request information to support claims of pest freedom.	<u>The</u> NPPOs should ensure that records are kept of information supporting all stages of the eradication process. It is essential that <u>the NPPO</u> NPPOs maintain such documentation in case trading partners request information to support claims of pest freedom.	Consistency within the standard (use of singular).
A.28.	3.5	A declaration of eradication by the NPPO follows the completion of a successful eradication programme. The status of the pest in the area is then “ absent: pest eradicated ” (see ISPM 8:1998). It involves communication with affected and interested parties, as well as appropriate authorities concerning the fulfilment of programme objectives. Programme documentation and other relevant evidence supporting the declaration should be made available to other NPPOs upon request.	<u>A declaration of eradication by the NPPO follows</u> After <u>follows</u> the completion of a successful eradication programme, <u>the NPPO should make a declaration of eradication</u> . The status of the pest in the area is then “ absent: pest eradicated ” (see ISPM 8:1998). <u>The declaration</u> It may involves communication with affected and interested parties, as well as appropriate authorities concerning the fulfilment of programme objectives. Programme documentation and other relevant evidence supporting the declaration should be made available to other NPPOs upon request.	- To not use the present tense to express an obligation. - “It” is unclear as it refers to “declaration of eradication” in the first sentence, and not to the sentence just before.
A.29.	4	Throughout the eradication, the programme should be subject to periodic review to analyse and assess information gathered, to check that objectives are being achieved, and/or to determine if changes are required. Reviews should take place at:	Throughout the eradication, the programme should be subject to periodic review to analyse and assess information gathered, to check that objectives are being achieved, and/or to determine if changes are required. Reviews should take place at:	To avoid the use of and/or.

TABLE B. ISPM 16:2002 (Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application)
Proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 16)	Proposed new text (ISPM 16)	Rationale
B.1.	References	<p>IPPC. 1997. <i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 1. 1993. <i>Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1995] [revised; now ISPM 1: 2006]</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]</p> <p>ISPM 5. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 5 Supplement 1. 2001. <i>Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 6. 1997. <i>Guidelines for surveillance</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 8. 1998. <i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>WTO. 1994. <i>Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures</i>. Geneva, World Trade Organization.</p> <p>Zadoks, J.C. 1967. Types of losses caused by plant diseases. In <i>FAO Symposium on crop losses. Rome, 2–6 October 1967</i>, pp. 149–158.</p>	<p>IPPC. 1997. <i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p><u>ISPM 1.</u> 1993. <u>Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade</u>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1995] [revised; now <u>ISPM 1: 2006</u>]</p> <p><u>ISPM 1.</u> 2006. <u>Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade</u>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p><u>ISPM 2.</u> 1995. <u>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</u>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised; now <u>ISPM 2: 2007</u>]</p> <p><u>ISPM 2.</u> 2007. <u>Framework for pest risk analysis</u>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 5. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p><u>ISPM 5 Supplement 1.</u> 2001. <u>Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests</u>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p><u>ISPM 6.</u> 1997. <u>Guidelines for surveillance</u>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p><u>ISPM 8.</u> 1998. <u>Determination of pest status in an area</u>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p><u>WTO.</u> 1994. <u>Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures</u>. Geneva, World Trade Organization.</p> <p><u>Zadoks, J.C.</u> 1967. Types of losses caused by plant diseases. In <u>FAO Symposium on crop losses. Rome, 2–6 October 1967</u>, pp. 149–158.</p> <p><u>ISPM 21.</u> 2004. <u>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests</u>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p>	<p>Update references to ISPM 1 (as in the text).</p> <p>Refer to the revised ISPM 2 (added to the text).</p> <p>Delete reference to the Supplement 1 of ISPM 5 as it is part of ISPM 5 (already referred to). The cross-references to Supplement 1 remain in the text for clarity.</p> <p>Delete references to ISPMs 6 and 8, as well as to WTO and Zadoks because not mentioned in the text.</p> <p>Add reference to ISPM 21 (added to the text in 5.1).</p>
B.2.	Outline of requirements 2 nd parag	The distinction between RNQPs and quarantine pests, both of which are regulated pests, can be described in terms of the pest status, presence, pathway/commodity, economic impacts and type of official control. In accordance with Article VI.2 of the IPPC, “Contracting parties shall not require phytosanitary measures for non-regulated pests.”	The distinction between RNQPs and quarantine pests, both of which are regulated pests, can be described in terms of the pest status, presence , pathway/, commodity, economic impacts and type of official control. In accordance with Article VI.2 of the IPPC, “Contracting parties shall not require phytosanitary measures for non-regulated pests.”	<p>- Presence is part of pest status. Also for consistency with section 3.1.</p> <p>- To avoid “/”. Here items can be given as a list.</p>
B.3.	Outline of requirements	The application of the concept of RNQPs follows the principles of technical justification, risk analysis, managed	The application of the concept of RNQPs follows the principles of technical justification, pest risk analysis (<u>PRA</u>),	To use correct glossary terms.

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	3 rd parag	risk, minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination, and transparency. Each element of the definition of RNQPs has a specific meaning, and as a consequence, host-pest interactions, non-phytosanitary certification programmes that contain elements suitable for phytosanitary certification, tolerances, and non-compliance actions all need to be considered when defining the requirements for the application of measures for RNQPs.	managed risk, minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination, and transparency. Each element of the definition of RNQPs has a specific meaning, and as a consequence, host-pest interactions, non-phytosanitary certification programmes that contain elements suitable for phytosanitary certification, tolerances <u>levels</u> , and non-compliance actions all need to be considered when defining the requirements for the application of <u>phytosanitary</u> measures for RNQPs.	
B.4.	3.1.1 Pest status	In the case of quarantine pests, phytosanitary measures focus on reducing the likelihood of introduction, or if the pest is present, reducing the likelihood of spread. This means that, in the case of a quarantine pest, the pest is absent or is being prevented from invading new areas and is being officially controlled where it occurs. In the case of an RNQP, the likelihood of introduction is not relevant as a criterion, because the pest is present and quite possibly widespread.	In the case of quarantine pests, phytosanitary measures focus on reducing the likelihood of introduction, or if the pest is present, reducing the likelihood of spread. This means that, in the case of a quarantine pest, the pest is absent or is being prevented from <u>spreading to invading</u> new areas and is being officially controlled where it occurs. In the case of an RNQP, the likelihood of introduction is not relevant as a criterion, because the pest is present and quite possibly widespread.	To use correct glossary term.
B.5.	3.1.2 Pathway	Phytosanitary regulations and procedures may be applied for quarantine pests associated with any host or pathway. For RNQPs, the only pathway that may be regulated is plants for planting of specified host(s) for a particular intended use.	Phytosanitary regulations and procedures may be applied for quarantine pests associated with any host or pathway. For RNQPs, the only pathway that may be regulated is plants for planting of <u>a</u> specified host(s) for a particular intended use.	To avoid the use of bracketed plural.
B.6.	3.1.4 Official control	All regulated pests are subject to official control. If present in an area, quarantine pests are subject to official control, in the form of phytosanitary measures for their eradication and/or containment.	All regulated pests are subject to official control. If present in an area, quarantine pests are subject to official control, in the form of phytosanitary measures for their eradication <u>and/or</u> containment. ...	Removal of and/or.
B.7.	4.1 (2 nd parag)	Since “plants for planting” includes “plants intended to remain planted”, potted plants (including bonsai) are included. Risks associated with plants that are intended to remain planted may be less than for plants intended for multiplication	Since “plants for planting” includes “plants intended to remain planted”, potted plants (including bonsai) are included. <u>Pest r</u> Risks associated with plants that are intended to remain planted may be less than for plants intended for multiplication	To use glossary term.
B.8.	4.2	Risk of economically unacceptable impact varies with different pests, commodities, and intended use. Distinctions may be made between commercial use (involving a sale or intention to sell), and non-commercial use (not involving a sale and limited to a low number of plants for planting for private use), where such a distinction is technically justified.	<u>Pest r</u> Risk of economically unacceptable impact varies with different pests, commodities, and intended use. Distinctions may be made between commercial use (involving a sale or intention to sell), and non-commercial use (not involving a sale and limited to a low number of plants for planting for private use), where such a distinction is technically justified.	To use glossary term. The economically unacceptable impact is already in the definition of an RNQP.
B.9.	4.5 “Regulated”	“Regulated” in the definition of RNQP refers to official control. An official control programme for RNQPs can be	“Regulated” in the definition of RNQP refers to official control. An official control programme for RNQPs can be	To refer to the revised version of the supplement.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 16)	Proposed new text (ISPM 16)	Rationale
		applied on a national, subnational, or local area basis. (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1, <i>Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests</i> , 2001)	applied on a national, subnational, or local area basis. (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1, <i>Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests, 2001</i> Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of “official control” and “not widely distributed” , 2012)	
B.10.	5. Relevant Principles and Obligations	The application of the concept of RNQPs follows in particular the principles and obligations of technical justification, risk analysis, managed risk, minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination and transparency.	The application of the concept of RNQPs follows in particular the principles and obligations of technical justification, pest risk analysis, managed risk, minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination and transparency (see ISPM 1: 2006).	-Consistency with ISPM 1. -Reference to ISPM 1 to reflect the direct link between this paragraph and ISPM 1.
B.11.	5.1 Technical justification	Phytosanitary measures covering RNQPs should be technically justified as required by the IPPC. The classification of a pest as an RNQP and any restrictions placed on the import of the plant species with which it is associated should be justified by pest risk analysis	Phytosanitary measures covering RNQPs should be technically justified as required by the IPPC. The classification categorization of a pest as an RNQP and any restrictions placed on the import of the plant species with which it is associated should be justified by pest risk analysis (see ISPM 2 and ISPM 21)	To use correct term. References added as there is a direct link between the paragraph and the two standards.
B.12.	5.2	Risk assessment	Pest r Risk assessment	To use glossary term.
B.13.	5.3 Managed risk, minimal impact and equivalence	Risk management for RNQPs requires a decision regarding whether the economic impact determined through risk assessment represents an “unacceptable level of risk.” ...	Pest R risk management for RNQPs requires a decision regarding whether the economic impact determined through pest risk assessment represents an “unacceptable level of risk.” is acceptable or not....	To use glossary terms. To avoid using “unacceptable level of risk”.
B.14.	5.4 Non-discrimination	Phytosanitary measures for RNQPs should respect the principle of non-discrimination both between countries and between domestic and imported consignments. A pest can only qualify as an RNQP if there is official control within the territory of the contracting party requiring that no plants for planting with the same intended use (of the same or similar species of host plants), irrespective of their origin, be sold or planted if containing the pest, or containing the pest above a specified tolerance. ...	Phytosanitary measures for RNQPs should respect the principle of non-discrimination both between countries and between domestic and imported consignments. A pest can only qualify as an RNQP if there is official control within the territory of the contracting party requiring that no plants for planting with the same intended use (of the same or similar species of host plants), irrespective of their origin, be sold or planted if containing the pest, or containing the pest above a specified tolerance level	To use glossary term.
B.15.	6.1	RNQPs should be defined in relation to a specified host or hosts because the same pest might not be regulated as an RNQP on other hosts. For example, a virus may cause economically unacceptable impact in one species of plants for planting, but not in another. Distinctions should be made regarding the specified taxonomic level of the host plants for the application of phytosanitary requirements for RNQPs where information available on host-pest interaction supports such distinctions (e.g. varietal	RNQPs should be defined in relation to a specified host or hosts because the same pest might not be regulated as an RNQP on other hosts. For example, a virus may cause economically unacceptable impact in one species of plants for planting, but not in another. Distinctions should be made regarding the specified taxonomic level of the host plants for the application of phytosanitary requirements for RNQPs where information available on host-pest interaction supports such distinctions (e.g. varietal resistance or	To avoid use of slash (/)

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 16)	Proposed new text (ISPM 16)	Rationale
		resistance/susceptibility, pest virulence).	resistance/susceptibility, pest virulence).	
B.16.	6.2 Certification programmes Last sentence	Some existing programmes may include tolerances for pests or pest damage whose technical justification has not been demonstrated.	Some existing programmes may include tolerance levels for pests or pest damage whose technical justification has not been demonstrated.	To use glossary term.
B.17.	6.3 Tolerances Title and text	6.3 Tolerances The application of the concept of RNQPs requires acceptance and establishment of appropriate tolerances for RNQP levels in official control programmes and corresponding requirements at import. The level of tolerance depends on the technical justification and follows in particular the principles of managed risk, non-discrimination, and minimal impact. In some cases, if technically justified, this tolerance may be zero, based on specified sampling and testing procedures.	6.3 Tolerances levels The application of the concept of RNQPs requires acceptance and establishment of appropriate tolerances levels for RNQPs in official control programmes and corresponding phytosanitary import requirements at import . The level of tolerance level depends on the technical justification and follows in particular the principles of managed risk, non-discrimination, and minimal impact. In some cases, if technically justified, this tolerance level may be zero, based on specified sampling and testing procedures.	To use glossary term.
B.18.	6.4 Non-compliance	Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact.	Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary import requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact.	To use glossary term.

TABLE C. ISPM 17:2002 (*Pest reporting*)
Proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 17)	Proposed new text (ISPM 17)	Rationale
C.1.	Outline of Requirement s: first paragraph	The International Plant Protection Convention requires countries to report on the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests with the purpose of communicating immediate or potential danger. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) have the responsibility to collect pest information by surveillance and to verify the pest records thus collected. Occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that are known (on the basis of observation, previous experience, or pest risk analysis (PRA)) to be of immediate or potential danger should be reported to other countries, in particular to neighbouring countries and trading partners.	The International Plant Protection Convention requires countries contracting parties to report on the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests with the purpose of communicating immediate or potential danger. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) have the responsibility to collect pest information by surveillance and to verify the pest records thus collected. Occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that are known (on the basis of observation, previous experience, or pest risk analysis (PRA)) to be of immediate or potential danger should be reported to other countries, in particular to neighbouring countries and trading partners.	In the context of the IPPC it is contracting parties.
C.2.	Outline of Requirement s: second paragraph	Pest reports should contain information on the identity of the pest, location, pest status, and nature of the immediate or potential danger. They should be provided without undue delay, preferably through electronic means, through direct communication, openly available publication and/or the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) ¹ .	Pest reports should contain information on the identity of the pest, location, pest status, and nature of the immediate or potential danger. They should be provided without undue delay, preferably through electronic means, through direct communication, openly available publication and/or the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) ¹ .	To avoid the use of and/or.
C.3.	1. Provisions of the IPPC Regarding Pest Reporting: first paragraph	The IPPC, in relation to its main purpose of “securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products,” (Article I.1) requires countries to make provision, to the best of their ability, for an official national plant protection organization (Article IV.1) whose responsibilities include the following:	The IPPC, in relation to its main purpose of “securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products,” (Article I.1) requires countries contracting parties to make provision, to the best of their ability, for an NPPO, official national plant protection organization (Article IV.1) whose responsibilities include the following:	-In the context of IPPC it is contracting parties. - <i>National plant protection organization</i> is official. Was a direct quote of the IPPC, but can be avoided.
C.4.	1. Provisions of the IPPC Regarding Pest Reporting: second paragraph	Countries are responsible for the distribution of information within their territories regarding regulated pests (Article IV.3(a)), and they are required to the best of their ability, to “conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status in order to support categorization of pests, and for the development of appropriate phytosanitary measures. This information shall be made available to contracting parties, on request.” (Article VII.2(j)) They are required to “designate a contact point for the exchange of information connected with the implementation” of the IPPC (Article VIII.2)	Contracting parties Countries are responsible for the distribution of information within their territories regarding regulated pests (Article IV.3(a)), and they are required to the best of their ability, to “conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status in order to support categorization of pests, and for the development of appropriate phytosanitary measures. This information shall be made available to contracting parties, on request.” (Article VII.2(j)) They are required to “designate a contact point for the exchange of information connected with the implementation” of the IPPC (Article VIII.2)	In the context of IPPC it is contracting parties.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 17)	Proposed new text (ISPM 17)	Rationale
C.5.	1. Provisions of the IPPC Regarding Pest Reporting: third paragraph	With these systems in operation, countries are able to fulfil the requirement under the IPPC to cooperate with one another to the fullest practicable extent in achieving the aims of the Convention (Article VIII.1), and in particular to “cooperate in the exchange of information on plant pests, particularly the reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that may be of immediate or potential danger, in accordance with such procedures as may be established by the Commission” (Article VIII.1(a)).	With these systems in operation, countries contracting parties are able to fulfil the requirement under the IPPC to cooperate with one another to the fullest practicable extent in achieving the aims of the Convention (Article VIII.1), and in particular to “cooperate in the exchange of information on plant pests, particularly the reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that may be of immediate or potential danger, in accordance with such procedures as may be established by the Commission” (Article VIII.1(a)).	In the context of IPPC it is contracting parties.
C.6.	2. Purpose of Pest Reporting third paragraph	Pest reporting allows countries to adjust as necessary their phytosanitary requirements and actions to take into account any changes in risk. It provides useful current and historical information for operation of phytosanitary systems. Accurate information on pest status facilitates technical justification of measures and helps to minimize unjustified interference with trade. Every country needs pest reports for these purposes, and can only obtain them by the cooperation of other countries. Phytosanitary actions taken by importing countries based on pest reports should be commensurate with the risk and technically justified.	Pest reporting allows countries to adjust as necessary their phytosanitary import requirements and actions to take into account any changes in pest risk. It provides useful current and historical information for operation of phytosanitary systems. Accurate information on pest status facilitates technical justification of phytosanitary measures and helps to minimize unjustified interference with trade. Every country needs pest reports for these purposes, and can only obtain them by the cooperation of other countries. Phytosanitary actions taken by importing countries based on pest reports should be commensurate with the pest risk and technically justified.	To use glossary terms.
C.7.	4.1	Countries have an obligation to report occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that are not of danger to them but are known to be regulated by or of immediate danger to other countries. This will concern trading partners (for relevant pathways) and neighbouring countries to which the pest could spread without trade.	Contracting parties Countries have an obligation to report occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that are not of danger to them but are known to be regulated by or of immediate danger to other countries. This will concern trading partners (for relevant pathways) and neighbouring countries to which the pest could spread without trade.	Refers to IPPC.
C.8.	5.3 Spread	Spread concerns an established pest that expands its geographical distribution, resulting in a significant increase in risk to the reporting country, neighbouring countries or trading partners, particularly if it is known that the pest is regulated	Spread concerns an established pest that expands its geographical distribution, resulting in a significant increase in pest risk to the reporting country, neighbouring countries or trading partners, particularly if it is known that the pest is regulated	To use glossary term.
C.9.	6.1 Content of reports third paragraph	If all the information is not available on the pest situation then a preliminary report should be made and updates made, as further information becomes available.	If all the information is not available on the pest situation then a preliminary report should be made and updates made, as further information becomes available	Pest situation is not the correct term.
C.10.	6.2 Timing of reporting first paragraph	Reports on occurrence, outbreak and spread should be provided without undue delay. This is especially important when the risk of immediate spread is high. It is recognized that the operation of the national systems for surveillance and reporting (see section 3), and in particular the	Reports on occurrence, outbreak and spread should be provided without undue delay. This is especially important when the risk-probability of immediate spread is high. It is recognized that the operation of the national systems for surveillance and reporting (see section 3), and in particular	-correct terminology since “risk” is a product of probability and impact. Probability is also consistent with PRA terminology.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 17)	Proposed new text (ISPM 17)	Rationale
		processes of verification and analysis, require a certain time, but this should be kept to a minimum.	the processes of verification and analysis, require a certain time, but this should be kept to a minimum.	
C.11.	6.3 Mechanism of reporting and destination of reports first paragraph	Pest reports which are obligations under the IPPC should be made by NPPOs using at least one of the following three systems: - ... - publication on an openly available, official national website (such a website may be designated as part of an official contact point) – precise information on the website access address to the pest reports should be made available to other countries, or at least to the Secretariat - ...	Pest reports which are obligations under the IPPC should be made by NPPOs using at least one of the following three systems: - ... - publication on an openly available, official national website (such a website may be designated as part of an official contact point) – precise information on the website access address to the pest reports should be made available to other contracting parties countries , or at least to the IPPC Secretariat - ...	In the context of IPPC they are contracting parties.
C.12.	6.6 Language	There are no IPPC obligations in relation to the language used for pest reporting, except where countries request information under Article VII.2(j), when one of the five official languages of FAO should be used for the reply. Countries are encouraged to provide pest reports also in English, in particular for purposes of global electronic reporting.	There are no IPPC obligations in relation to the language used for pest reporting, except where contracting parties countries request information under Article VII.2(j), when one of the five official languages of FAO should be used for the reply. Countries Contracting parties are encouraged to provide pest reports also in English, in particular for purposes of global electronic reporting.	In the context of IPPC they are contracting parties. No need to specify the number of official languages, and now there are six anyway.
C.13.	7. Additional Information	On the basis of pest reports, countries may request additional information through official contact points. The reporting country, to the best of its ability, should report information required under Article VII.2(j).	On the basis of pest reports, contracting parties countries may request additional information through official contact points. The reporting country, to the best of its ability, should report information required under Article VII.2(j).	

**TABLE D. ISPM 20:2004 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*)
Proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms**

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
D.1.	Scope	This standard describes the structure and operation of a phytosanitary import regulatory system and the rights, obligations and responsibilities which should be considered in establishing, operating and revising the system. In this standard any reference to legislation, regulation, procedure, measure or action is a reference to phytosanitary legislation, regulation etc. unless otherwise specified.	This standard describes the structure and operation of a phytosanitary import regulatory system and the rights, obligations and responsibilities which should be considered in establishing, operating and revising the system. In this standard and reference to legislation, regulation, procedure, measure or action is a reference to phytosanitary legislation, regulation etc unless otherwise specified.	The second sentence implies that terms are used in a shorthand version omitting “phytosanitary”. This is not normal practice in ISPMs. For consistency with the correct terms and between ISPMs, this has been corrected in this standard, and “phytosanitary” added where needed.
D.2.	References	<p>IPPC. 1997. <i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 1. 1993. <i>Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1995] [revised; now ISPM 1: 2006]</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]</p> <p>ISPM 3. 1995. <i>Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 3: 2005]</p> <p>ISPM 4. 1995. <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996]</p> <p>ISPM 5. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 6. 1997. <i>Guidelines for surveillance</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 7. 1997. <i>Export certification system</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 8. 1998. <i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 10. 1999. <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 11. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 13. 2001. <i>Guidelines for the notification of non-</i></p>	<p>IPPC. 1997. <i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 1. 2006. <i>Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 1. 1993. <i>Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1995] [revised; now ISPM 1: 2006]</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]</p> <p>ISPM 3. 2005. <i>Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 3. 1995. <i>Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 3: 2005]</p> <p>ISPM 4. 1995. <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996]</p> <p>ISPM 5. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 6. 1997. <i>Guidelines for surveillance</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 7. 2011. <i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 7. 1997. <i>Export certification system</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 8. 1998. <i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 10. 1999. <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest</i></p>	<p>This ISPMs relates to many concepts detailed in other standards. References to other ISPMs were added in the text where it relates directly to these ISPMs. Other ISPMs could also be referred to as relevant when the standard is revised.</p> <p>Details of the changes proposed in the previous column:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refer to the revised versions of ISPMs 1, 3 and 7 (as in the text) - Delete references to ISPMs 2, 8 and 10 as not mentioned in the text. - Add reference to ISPMs 14, 22, 25, 29, 31, 32 (now mentioned in the text).

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
		<p><i>compliance and emergency action.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 19. 2003. <i>Guidelines on lists of regulated pests.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 21. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. WTO. 1994. <i>Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.</i> Geneva, World Trade Organization.</p>	<p><i>free places of production and pest free production sites.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 11. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 13. 2001. <i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 14. 2002. <i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 19. 2003. <i>Guidelines on lists of regulated pests.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 21. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 22. 2005. <i>Guidelines for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 25. 2006. <i>Consignments in transit.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 29. 2007. <i>Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence.</i> Rome, IPPC,FAO. ISPM 31. 2008. <i>Methodologies for sampling consignments.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 32:2009. <i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. WTO. 1994. <i>Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.</i> Geneva, World Trade Organization.</p>	
D.3.	Outline of requirements 1st paragraph	<p>The objective of a phytosanitary import regulatory system is to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests or limit the entry of regulated non-quarantine pests with imported commodities and other regulated articles. An import regulatory system should consist of two components: a regulatory framework of phytosanitary legislation, regulations and procedures; and an official service, the NPPO, responsible for operation or oversight of the system. The legal framework should include legal authority for the national plant protection organization (NPPO) to carry out its duties; measures with which imported commodities should comply; other measures (including prohibitions) concerning imported commodities and other regulated articles; and actions that may be taken</p>	<p>The objective of a phytosanitary import regulatory system is to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests or limit the entry of regulated non-quarantine pests with imported commodities and other regulated articles. A <u>phytosanitary</u> import regulatory system should consist of two components: a regulatory framework of phytosanitary legislation, <u>phytosanitary</u> regulations and <u>phytosanitary</u> procedures; and an official service, the NPPO, responsible for operation or oversight of the system. The legal framework should include legal authority for the national plant protection organization (NPPO) to carry out its duties; <u>phytosanitary</u> measures with which imported commodities should comply; other <u>phytosanitary</u> measures (including prohibitions) concerning imported commodities and other regulated</p>	<p>To use full term. To use glossary terms.</p>

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
		when incidents of non-compliance or incidents requiring emergency action are detected. It may include measures concerning consignments in transit.	articles; and phytosanitary actions that may be taken when incidents of non-compliance or incidents requiring emergency action are detected. It may include phytosanitary measures concerning consignments in transit.	
D.4.	Outline of requirements 2nd paragraph	In operating an import regulatory system, the NPPO has a number of responsibilities. These include the responsibilities identified in Article IV.2 of the IPPC relating to import including surveillance, inspection, disinfection or disinfection, the conduct of pest risk analysis, and training and development of staff. These responsibilities involve related functions in areas such as administration; audit and compliance checking; action taken on non-compliance; emergency action; authorization of personnel; and settlement of disputes. In addition, contracting parties may assign to NPPOs other responsibilities, such as regulatory development and modification. NPPO resources are needed to carry out these responsibilities and functions. There are also requirements for international and national liaison, documentation, communication and review.	In operating a phytosanitary import regulatory system, the NPPO has a number of responsibilities. These include the responsibilities identified in Article IV.2 of the IPPC relating to import including surveillance, inspection, disinfection or disinfection, the conduct of pest risk analysis, and training and development of staff. These responsibilities involve related functions in areas such as administration; audit and compliance checking; action taken on non-compliance; emergency action; authorization of personnel; and settlement of disputes. In addition, contracting parties may assign to NPPOs other responsibilities, such as regulatory development and modification. NPPO resources are needed to carry out these responsibilities and functions. There are also requirements for international and national liaison, documentation, communication and review.	To use full term.
D.5.	2. Structure 1st para	The components of an import regulatory system are: - -a regulatory framework of phytosanitary legislation, regulations and procedures - -an NPPO that is responsible for the operation of the system.	The components of a phytosanitary import regulatory system are: - -a regulatory framework of phytosanitary legislation, phytosanitary regulations and phytosanitary procedures - -an NPPO that is responsible for the operation of the system.	To use full term. To use glossary terms.
D.6.	2. Structure 2nd para	Legal and administrative systems and structures differ among contracting parties. In particular, some legal systems require every aspect of the work of its officials to be detailed within a legal text whilst others provide a broad framework within which officials have the delegated authority to perform their functions through a largely administrative procedure. This standard accordingly provides general guidelines for the regulatory framework of an import regulatory system. This regulatory framework is further described in section 4.	Legal and administrative systems and structures differ among contracting parties. In particular, some legal systems require every aspect of the work of its officials to be detailed within a legal text whilst others provide a broad framework within which officials have the delegated authority to perform their functions through a largely administrative procedure. This standard accordingly provides general guidelines for the regulatory framework of a phytosanitary import regulatory system. This regulatory framework is further described in section 4.	To use full term.
D.7.	2. Structure 3 rd parag.,	The NPPO is the official service responsible for the operation and/or oversight (organization and management)	The NPPO is the official service responsible for the operation and /or oversight (organization and management)	Removal of and/or.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
	1st sentence	of the import regulatory system. Other government services, such as the Customs service, may have a role (with defined separation of responsibilities and functions) in the control of imported commodities and liaison should be maintained. The NPPO often utilizes its own officers to operate the import regulatory system, but may authorize other appropriate government services, or non-governmental organizations, or persons to act on its behalf and under its control for defined functions. The operation of the system is described in section 5.	of the phytosanitary import regulatory system. Other government services, such as the Customs service, may have a role (with defined separation of responsibilities and functions) in the control of imported commodities and liaison should be maintained. The NPPO often utilizes its own officers to operate the phytosanitary import regulatory system, but may authorize other appropriate government services, or non-governmental organizations, or persons to act on its behalf and under its control for defined functions. The operation of the system is described in section 5.	To use full terms.
D.8.	3.	In establishing and operating its import regulatory system, the NPPO should take into account:	In establishing and operating its phytosanitary import regulatory system, the NPPO should take into account:	To use full terms.
D.9.	3.1 International agreements, principles and standards 1st parag	National governments have the sovereign right to regulate imports to achieve their appropriate level of protection, taking into account their international obligations. Rights, obligations and responsibilities associated with international agreements as well as the principles and standards resulting from international agreements, in particular the IPPC and the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994), affect the structure and implementation of import regulatory systems. These include effects on the drafting and adoption of import regulations, the application of regulations, and the operational activities arising from regulations	National governments have the sovereign right to regulate imports to achieve their appropriate level of protection, taking into account their international obligations. Rights, obligations and responsibilities associated with international agreements as well as the principles and standards resulting from international agreements, in particular the IPPC and the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994), affect the structure and implementation of phytosanitary import regulatory systems. These include effects on the drafting and adoption of phytosanitary import regulations, the application of phytosanitary regulations, and the operational activities arising from regulations	To use full terms. To use glossary term.
D.10.	3.1 International agreements, principles and standards 2 nd parag	The drafting, adoption and application of regulations require recognition of certain principles and concepts such as in ISPM 1:1993, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transparency - sovereignty - necessity - non-discrimination - minimal impact - harmonization - technical justification (such as through pest risk analysis (PRA)) - consistency - managed risk 	The drafting, adoption and application of phytosanitary regulations require recognition of certain principles and concepts such as in ISPM 1: 1993 2006 , including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transparency - sovereignty - necessity - non-discrimination - minimal impact - harmonization - technical justification (such as through pest risk analysis (PRA)) - consistency - managed risk 	To use glossary terms. To refer to the revised standard. To align the principles to the current wording in ISPM 1.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modification - emergency action and provisional measures - equivalence - pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modification - emergency action and provisional measures - equivalence - recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence. 	
D.11.	3.1 , last parag	In particular, the phytosanitary procedures and regulations should take into consideration the concept of minimal impact and issues of economic and operational feasibility in order to avoid unnecessary trade disruption.	In particular, the phytosanitary procedures and phytosanitary regulations should take into consideration the concept of minimal impact and issues of economic and operational feasibility in order to avoid unnecessary trade disruption.	To use glossary term.
D.12.	3.2 Regional cooperation 1st parag	Regional organizations, such as regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) and regional agricultural development organizations, may encourage the harmonization of their members' import regulatory systems and may cooperate in the exchange of information for the benefit of members.	Regional organizations, such as regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) and regional agricultural development organizations, may encourage the harmonization of their members' phytosanitary import regulatory systems and may cooperate in the exchange of information for the benefit of members.	To use full term.
D.13.	3.2 Regional cooperation 2nd parag	A regional economic integration organization recognized by FAO may have rules that apply to its members and may also have the authority to enact and enforce certain regulations on behalf of members of that organization	- A regional economic integration organization recognized by FAO may have rules that apply to its members and may also have the authority to enact and enforce certain phytosanitary regulations on behalf of members of that organization	To use glossary term.
D.14.	4. Regulatory framework 1 st para	<p>The issuing of regulations is a government (contracting party) responsibility (Article IV.3(c) of the IPPC). Consistent with this responsibility, contracting parties may provide the NPPO with the authority for the formulation of phytosanitary import regulations and the implementation of the import regulatory system. Contracting parties should have a regulatory framework to provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the specification of the responsibilities and functions of the NPPO in relation to the import regulatory system - legal authority to enable the NPPO to carry out its responsibilities and functions with respect to the import regulatory system - authority and procedures, such as through PRA, to determine import phytosanitary measures - phytosanitary measures that apply to imported commodities and other regulated articles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The issuing of phytosanitary regulations is a government—(contracting party) responsibility (Article IV.3(c) of the IPPC). Consistent with this responsibility, contracting parties may provide the NPPO with the authority for the formulation of phytosanitary import regulations and the implementation of the phytosanitary import regulatory system. Contracting parties should have a regulatory framework to provide the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the specification of the responsibilities and functions of the NPPO in relation to the phytosanitary import regulatory system - legal authority to enable the NPPO to carry out its responsibilities and functions with respect to the phytosanitary import regulatory system - authority and procedures, such as through PRA, to determine import phytosanitary measures 	<p>-To use glossary terms.</p> <p>- Consistency with Article IV. 3 (c).</p> <p>- To use full term.</p>

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - import prohibitions that apply to imported commodities and other regulated articles - legal authority for action with respect to non-compliance and for emergency action - the specification of interactions between the NPPO and other government bodies - transparent and defined procedures and time frames for implementation of regulations, including their entry into force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phytosanitary measures that apply to imported commodities and other regulated articles - import prohibitions that apply to imported commodities and other regulated articles - legal authority for phytosanitary action with respect to non-compliance and for emergency action - the specification of interactions between the NPPO and other government bodies - transparent and defined procedures and time frames for implementation of phytosanitary regulations, including their entry into force. 	
D.15.	4.2 Phytosanitary measures for regulated articles 1st sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracting parties should not apply phytosanitary measures to the entry of regulated articles such as prohibitions, restrictions or other import requirements unless such measures are made necessary by phytosanitary considerations and are technically justified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracting parties should not apply phytosanitary measures to the entry of regulated articles such as prohibitions, restrictions or other phytosanitary import requirements unless such measures are made necessary by phytosanitary considerations and are technically justified 	To use glossary term.
D.16.	4.2.1 Measures for consignments to be imported 1st parag.	<p>4.2.1 Measures for consignments to be imported The regulations should specify the measures with which imported consignments¹ of plants, plant products and other regulated articles should comply. These measures may be general, applying to all types of commodities, or the measures may be specific, applying to specified commodities from a particular origin. Measures may be required prior to entry, at entry or post entry. Systems approaches may also be used when appropriate.</p>	<p>4.2.1 Phytosanitary Mmeasures for consignments to be imported The phytosanitary regulations should specify the phytosanitary measures with which imported consignments¹ of plants, plant products and other regulated articles should comply. These phytosanitary measures may be general, applying to all types of commodities, or the measures may be specific, applying to specified commodities from a particular origin. Phytosanitary mMeasures may be required prior to entry, at entry or post entry. Systems approaches may also be used when appropriate (see ISPM 14:2002).</p>	To use glossary term. Addition of ISPM 14 for completeness.
D.17.	4.2.1 Measures for consignments to be imported 2nd parag.	<p>Measures required in the exporting country, which the NPPO of the exporting country may be required to certify (in accordance with ISPM 7:1997) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inspection prior to export - testing prior to export - treatment prior to export - produced from plants of specified phytosanitary status (for example grown from virus-tested plants or under specified conditions) 	<p>Phytosanitary mMeasures required in the exporting country, which the NPPO of the exporting country may be required to certify (in accordance with ISPM 7:2011+1997) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inspection prior to export - testing prior to export - treatment prior to export - produced from plants of specified phytosanitary status (for example grown from virus-tested plants or under specified conditions) 	To use glossary terms. To refer to the revised version of ISPM 7. ”in accordance with” deleted as not all items in the list are in ISPM 7. Removal of bracketed plural.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inspection or testing in the growing season(s) prior to export - origin of the consignment to be a pest free place of production or pest free production site, area of low pest prevalence or pest free area - accreditation procedures - maintenance of consignment integrity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inspection or testing in the growing season(↔) prior to export - origin of the consignment to be a pest free place of production or pest free production site, area of low pest prevalence or pest free area - accreditation procedures - maintenance of consignment integrity. 	
D.18.	4.2.1 3rd parag.	Measures that may be required during shipment include:	Phytopsanitary measures that may be required during shipment include:	To use glossary term.
D.19.	4.2.1 4th parag.	Measures that may be required at the point of entry include:	Phytopsanitary measures that may be required at the point of entry include:	To use glossary term.
D.20.	4.2.1 5th parag.	Measures that may be required after entry include:	Phytopsanitary measures that may be required after entry include:	To use glossary term.
D.21.	4.2.1 6th parag.	Other measures that may be required include:	Other phytopsanitary measures that may be required include:	To use glossary term.
D.22.	4.2.1 7th parag.	The import regulatory system should make provision for the evaluation and possible acceptance of alternative measures proposed by exporting contracting parties as being equivalent.	The phytopsanitary import regulatory system should make provision for the evaluation and possible acceptance of alternative phytopsanitary measures proposed by exporting contracting parties as being equivalent.	To use full term. To use glossary term.
D.23.	4.2.1.1 Provision for special imports	Contracting parties may make special provision for the import of pests, biological control agents (see also ISPM 3:1995) or other regulated articles for scientific research, education or other purposes. Such imports may be authorized subject to the provision of adequate safeguards.	Contracting parties may make special provision for the import of pests, biological control agents (see also ISPM 3: 1995 2005) or other regulated articles for scientific research, education or other purposes. Such imports may be authorized subject to the provision of adequate safeguards phytopsanitary measures .	To refer to the revised standard. "Safeguard" is not a defined term.
D.24.	4.2.1.2 Pest free areas, pest free places of production, 1st parag	Importing contracting parties may designate pest free areas (according to ISPM 4:1995), areas of low pest prevalence and official control programmes within their country. Import regulations may be required to protect or sustain such designations within the importing country. However such measures should respect the principle of non-discrimination.	Importing contracting parties may designate pest free areas (according to ISPM 4:1995), areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 4: 1995, ISPM 22:2005 and ISPM 29:2007) and official control programmes within their country. Import Phytopsanitary regulations may be required to protect or sustain such designations within the importing country. However such phytopsanitary measures should respect the principle of non-discrimination.	Add further relevant concept standards (22 and 29). To use glossary terms.
D.25.	4.2.1.2 Pest free areas, pest free places of production, 2nd parag	Import regulations should recognize the existence of such designations and those related to other official procedures (such as pest free places of production and pest free production sites) within the countries of exporting contracting parties including the facility to recognize these measures as equivalent where appropriate. It may be	Phytopsanitary import regulations should recognize the existence of such designations and those related to other official procedures (such as pest free places of production and pest free production sites) within the countries of exporting contracting parties including the facility to recognize these phytopsanitary measures as equivalent where	To use glossary terms. To use full term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
		necessary to make provision within regulatory systems to evaluate and accept the designations by other NPPOs and to respond accordingly.	appropriate. It may be necessary to make provision within phytosanitary regulatory systems to evaluate and accept the designations by other NPPOs and to respond accordingly.	
D.26.	4.2.2 <i>General authorization</i> 1 st parag <i>Specific authorization</i> <i>n</i> 2 nd indent	<p><i>General authorization</i> General authorizations may be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when there are no specific requirements relating to import - where specific requirements have been established permitting entry as set out in the regulations for a range of commodities. <p>General authorizations should not require a licence or a permit but may be subject to checking at import.</p> <p><i>Specific authorization</i> Specific authorizations, e.g. in the form of a licence or permit, may be required where official consent for import is necessary. These may be required for individual consignments or a series of consignments of a particular origin. Cases where this type of authorization may be required include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emergency or exceptional imports - imports with specific, individual requirements such as those with post-entry quarantine requirements or designated end use or research purposes - imports where the NPPO requires the ability to trace the material over a period of time after entry. <p>It is noted that some countries may use permits to specify general import conditions. However, the development of general authorizations is encouraged wherever similar specific authorizations become routine.</p>	<p><i>General import authorization</i> General import authorizations may be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when there are no phytosanitary import requirements relating to import - where specific phytosanitary import requirements have been established permitting entry as set out in the regulations for a range of commodities. <p>General import authorizations should not require a licence or a permit but may be subject to checking at import.</p> <p><i>Specific import authorization</i> Specific import authorizations, e.g. in the form of a licence or permit, may be required where official consent for import is necessary. These may be required for individual consignments or a series of consignments of a particular origin. Cases where this type of authorization may be required include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emergency or exceptional imports - imports with specific, individual phytosanitary import requirements such as those with post-entry quarantine requirements or designated end use or research purposes - imports where the NPPO requires the ability to trace the material over a period of time after entry. <p>It is noted that some countries may use permits to specify general import conditions. However, the development of general authorizations is encouraged wherever similar specific authorizations become routine.</p>	<p>Import authorization is consistent with the title and clearer.</p> <p>To use glossary term.</p>
D.27.	4.2.3 Prohibitions 1st parag.	The prohibition of import may apply to specified commodities or other regulated articles of all origins or specifically to a particular commodity or other regulated article of a specified origin. The prohibition of import should be used when no other alternatives for pest risk management exist. Prohibitions should be technically	The prohibition of import may apply to specified commodities or other regulated articles of all origins or specifically to a particular commodity or other regulated article of a specified origin. The prohibition of import should be used when no other alternatives for pest risk management exist. Prohibitions should be technically	Redundant.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
		justified. NPPOs should make provision to assess equivalent, but less trade restrictive measures. Contracting parties, through their NPPOs where authorized, should modify their import regulations if such measures meet their appropriate level of protection. ...	justified. NPPOs should make provision to assess equivalent, but less trade restrictive measures. Contracting parties, through their NPPOs where authorized, should modify their phytosanitary import regulations if such measures meet their appropriate level of protection. ...	To use full term.
D.28.	4.2.3 Prohibitions 1st parag.	Contracting parties, through their NPPOs where authorized, should modify their import regulations if such measures meet their appropriate level of protection. ...	Contracting parties, through their NPPOs where authorized, should modify their phytosanitary import regulations if such measures meet their appropriate level of protection. ...	To use full term.
D.29.	4.2.3 Prohibitions 2 nd para	Prohibited articles may be required for research or other purpose and provision may be required for their import under controlled conditions including appropriate safeguards through a system of licence or permit.	Prohibited articles may be required for research or other purpose and provision may be required for their import under controlled conditions including appropriate saferguards phytosanitary measures through a system of licence or permit.	"Safeguard" is not a defined term.
D.30.	4.3 Consignments in transit	According to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>), consignments in transit are not imported. However, the import regulatory system may be extended to cover consignments in transit and to establish technically justified measures to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests (Article VII.4 of the IPPC). Measures may be required to track consignments, to verify their integrity and/or to confirm that they leave the country of transit. Countries may establish points of entry, routes within the country, conditions for transportation and time spans permitted within their territories.	According to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>), C consignments in transit are not imported. However, the phytosanitary import regulatory system may be extended to cover consignments in transit and to establish technically justified phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests (Article VII.4 of the IPPC, ISPM 25: 2006). Measures may be required to track consignments, to verify their integrity and or to confirm that they leave the country of transit. Countries may establish points of entry, routes within the country, conditions for transportation and time spans permitted within their territories.	The best reference for "transit" is now ISPM 25 and not ISPM 5. To use full term. To use glossary term. To add supporting reference. To remove and/or.
D.31.	4.4 1 st parag	The import regulatory system should include provisions for action to be taken in the case of non-compliance or for emergency action (Article VII.2(f) of the IPPC; detailed information is contained in ISPM 13:2001), taking into consideration the principle of minimal impact.	The phytosanitary import regulatory system should include provisions for phytosanitary action to be taken in the case of non-compliance or for emergency action (Article VII.2(f) of the IPPC; detailed information is contained in ISPM 13:2001), taking into consideration the principle of minimal impact.	To use full term. To use glossary term.
D.32.	4.4 2 nd parag	Actions which may be taken when an imported consignment or other regulated articles does not comply with regulations and is initially refused entry include:	Phyotosanitary a Actions which may be taken when an imported consignment or other regulated articles does not comply with phytosanitary regulations and is initially refused entry include:	To use glossary term.
D.33.	4.4 3 rd parag	Detection of a non-compliance or an incident requiring emergency action may result in a revision of the regulations, or in revocation or suspension of authorization to import.	Detection of a non-compliance or an incident requiring emergency action may result in a revision of the phytosanitary import regulations, or in revocation or suspension of authorization to import.	To use full term.
D.34.	5. Operation of an Import Regulatory	5. Operation of an Import Regulatory System The NPPO is responsible for the operation and/or oversight (organization and management) of the import	5. Operation of an Phyotosanitary Import Regulatory System The NPPO is responsible for the operation and or oversight	To use full term. Removal of and/or.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
	System	regulatory system (see also section 2, third paragraph). This responsibility arises in particular from Article IV.2 of the IPPC.	(organization and management) of the phytosanitary import regulatory system (see also section 2, third paragraph). This responsibility arises in particular from Article IV.2 of the IPPC.	Consistency among ISPMs. No reference to paragraphs.
D.35.	5.1.1 Administration	The administration of the import regulatory system by the NPPO should ensure the effective and consistent application of phytosanitary legislation and regulations and compliance with international obligations. This may require operational coordination with other government services or government agencies involved with imports, e.g. Customs. Administration of the import regulatory system should be coordinated at national level but may be organized on a functional, regional or other structural basis.	The administration of the phytosanitary import regulatory system by the NPPO should ensure the effective and consistent application of phytosanitary legislation and regulations and compliance with international obligations. This may require operational coordination with other government services or government agencies involved with imports, e.g. Customs. Administration of the phytosanitary import regulatory system should be coordinated at national level but may be organized on a functional, regional or other structural basis.	To use full term.
D.36.	5.1.2 Regulatory development and revision	The issuing of phytosanitary regulations is a government (contracting party) responsibility (Article IV.3(c) of the IPPC). Consistent with this responsibility, governments may make the development and/or revision of phytosanitary regulations the responsibility of their NPPO. ...	The issuing of phytosanitary regulations is a government (contracting party) responsibility (Article IV.3(c) of the IPPC). Consistent with this responsibility, contracting parties governments may make the development and/or revision of phytosanitary regulations the responsibility of their NPPO....	Consistency with the IPPC. Removal of and/or.
D.37.	5.1.3 Surveillance	The technical justification of phytosanitary measures is determined in part by the pest status of regulated pests within the regulating country. Pest status may change and this may necessitate revision of import regulations. ...	The technical justification of phytosanitary measures is determined in part by the pest status of regulated pests within the regulating country. Pest status may change and this may necessitate revision of phytosanitary import regulations. ...	To use full term.
D.38.	5.1.4 Pest risk analysis and pest listing 1 st parag	Technical justification such as through PRA is required to determine if pests should be regulated and the strength of phytosanitary measures to be taken against them (ISPM 11:2004; ISPM 21:2004). PRA may be done on a specific pest or on all the pests associated with a particular pathway (e.g. a commodity). A commodity may be classified by its level of processing and/or its intended use. ...	Technical justification such as through PRA is required to determine if pests should be regulated and the strength of phytosanitary measures to be taken against them (ISPM 11:2004; ISPM 21:2004). PRA may be done on a specific pest or on all the pests associated with a particular pathway (e.g. a commodity). A commodity may be classified by its level of processing and/or its intended use (see ISPM 32: 2009)....	Removal of and/or. Add reference to appropriate standard.
D.39.	5.1.5 Audit and compliance checking	5.1.5 Audit and compliance checking	5.1.5 Audit and compliance checking procedures	To use glossary term.
D.40.	5.1.5.1 1 st parag	Import regulations often include specific requirements that should be done in the country of export, such as production procedures (usually during the growing period of the crop concerned) or specialized treatment procedures.	Phytosanitary import regulations often include specific requirements that should be done in the country of export, such as production procedures (usually during the growing period of the crop concerned) or specialized treatment	To use of full term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
		...	procedures...	
D.41.	5.1.5.2	5.1.5.2 Compliance checking at import	5.1.5.2 Compliance checking procedures at import	To use glossary term.
D.42.	5.1.5.2 Compliance checking at import 1 st parag.	There are three basic elements to compliance checking: - documentary checks - consignment integrity checks - phytosanitary inspection, testing etc.	There are three basic elements to compliance checking: - documentary checks - Consignment integrity checks verification of consignment integrity - phytosanitary inspection, testing etc.	Use verification as in ISPM 23.
D.43.	5.1.5.2 2 nd parag.	Compliance checking of imported consignments and other regulated articles may be required:	Verification of c Compliance checking of for imported consignments and other regulated articles may be required:	Use of correct terminology.
D.44.	5.1.5.2 3 rd parag.	Phytosanitary inspections should be carried out by, or under the authority of, the NPPO.	Phytosanitary i nspections should be carried out by, or under the authority of, the NPPO.	Inspections are defined as phytosanitary.
D.45.	5.1.5.2 Compliance checking at import 4 th parag.	Compliance checks should be done promptly (Article VII.2(d) and VII.2(e) of the IPPC). Where possible, checks should be done in cooperation with other agencies involved with the regulation of imports, such as Customs, so as to minimize interference with the flow of trade and the impact on perishable products.	Compliance checks procedures should be done undertaken promptly (Article VII.2(d) and VII.2(e) of the IPPC). Where possible, checks compliance procedures should be done carried out in cooperation with other agencies involved with the regulation of imports, such as Customs, so as to minimize interference with the flow of trade and the impact on perishable products.	As above - is a definition for compliance procedure with associated language changes.
D.46.	5.1.5.2.1 Inspection 1 st parag.	Inspections may be done at the point of entry, at points of transshipment, at the point of destination or at other places where imported consignments can be identified, such as major markets, provided that their phytosanitary integrity is maintained and that appropriate phytosanitary procedures can be carried out. By bilateral agreement or arrangement, they may also be done in the country of origin as a part of a pre-clearance programme in cooperation with the NPPO of the exporting country.	Inspections may be done at the point of entry, at points of transshipment, at the point of destination or at other places where imported consignments can be identified, such as major markets, provided that their phytosanitary integrity is maintained and that appropriate phytosanitary procedures can be carried out. By bilateral agreement or arrangement, they may also be done in the country of origin as a part of a pre-clearance programme in cooperation with the NPPO of the exporting country.	To use glossary term.
D.47.	5.1.5.2.1 Inspection 2 nd para	Phytosanitary inspections, which should be technically justified, may be applied:	Phytosanitary i nspections, which should be technically justified, may be applied:	Inspection is a defined term and are phytosanitary in nature.
D.48.	5.1.5.2.2 Sampling	Samples may be taken from consignments for the purposes of phytosanitary inspection, or for subsequent laboratory testing, or for reference purposes.	Samples may be taken from consignments for the purposes of phytosanitary inspection, or for subsequent laboratory testing, or for reference purposes (see ISPM 31:2008)	As above. Reference added as ISPM 31 is specific to this.
D.49.	5.1.6.1 Action in case of non-compliance 2 nd dash	Examples where phytosanitary action may be justified regarding non-compliance with import regulations include: - the detection of a listed RNQP present in an imported consignment of plants for planting at a	Examples where phytosanitary action may be justified regarding non-compliance with phytosanitary import regulations include: - the detection of a listed RNQP present in an	To use full term. To use glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
	point 3 rd dash point	level which exceeds the required tolerance for those plants - evidence of failure to meet prescribed requirements (including bilateral agreements or arrangements, or import permit conditions) such as field inspection, laboratory tests, registration of producers and/or facilities, lack of pest monitoring or surveillance	imported consignment of plants for planting at a level which exceeds the required tolerance level for those plants - evidence of failure to meet prescribed requirements (including bilateral agreements or arrangements, or import permit conditions) such as field inspection, laboratory tests, registration of producers and /or facilities, lack of pest monitoring or surveillance	Removal of and/or.
D.50.	5.1.6.1 Action in case of non-compliance 2 nd parag.	The type of action will vary with the circumstances and should be the minimum necessary to counter the risk identified. Administrative errors such as incomplete phytosanitary certificates may be resolved through liaison with the exporting NPPO. Other infringements may require action such as:	The type of phytosanitary action will vary with the circumstances and should be the minimum necessary to counter the pest risk identified. Administrative errors such as incomplete phytosanitary certificates may be resolved through liaison with the exporting NPPO of the exporting country . Other infringements may require action such as:	To use glossary terms. Consistency between ISPMs.
D.51.	5.1.6.1 Action in case of non-compliance 3 rd parag	In the case of non-compliance for an RNQP, action should be consistent with domestic measures and limited to bringing the pest level in the consignment, where feasible, into compliance with the required tolerance, e.g. through treatment or by downgrading or reclassification where this is permitted for equivalent material produced or regulated domestically.	In the case of non-compliance for an RNQP, action should be consistent with domestic measures and limited to bringing the pest level incidence in the consignment, where feasible, into compliance with the required tolerance level e.g. through treatment or by downgrading or reclassification where this is permitted for equivalent material produced or regulated domestically.	Correct glossary terms.
D.52.	5.1.6.1 Action in case of non-compliance 5 th parag	- An NPPO may decide not to apply phytosanitary action against a regulated pest or in other instances of non-compliance where actions are not technically justified in a particular situation, such as if there is no risk of establishment or spread (e.g. a change of intended use such as from consumption to processing or when a pest is in a stage of its life cycle which will not enable establishment or spread), or for some other reason	- An NPPO may decide not to apply phytosanitary action against a regulated pest or in other instances of non-compliance where phytosanitary actions are not technically justified in a particular situation, such as if there is no risk of establishment or spread (e.g. a change of intended use such as from consumption to processing or when a pest is in a stage of its life cycle which will not enable establishment or spread), or for some other reason	To use glossary term.
D.53.	5.1.6.2 1 st para 2 nd dashpoint	- in regulated consignments or other regulated articles in which their presence is not anticipated and for which no measures have been specified.	- in regulated consignments or other regulated articles in which their presence is not anticipated and for which no phytosanitary measures have been specified.	Regulated is redundant (covered in the definition of <i>consignment</i>) To use glossary term.
D.54.	5.1.6.2 2 nd parag	- Action similar to that required in cases of non-compliance may be appropriate. ...	- Phytosanitary a Action similar to that required in cases of non-compliance may be appropriate. ...	To use glossary term.
D.55.	5.1.6.2 Emergency action 3 rd	<i>Pests not previously assessed.</i> Non-listed organisms may require emergency phytosanitary actions because they may not have been previously assessed. At the time of	<i>Pests not previously assessed.</i> Non-listed organisms may require emergency phytosanitary actions because they may not have been previously assessed. At the time of	To use glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
	parag, 1 st section	interception, they may be categorized as regulated pests on a preliminary basis because the NPPO has a cause to believe they pose a phytosanitary threat.	interception, they may be categorized as regulated pests on a preliminary basis because the NPPO has a cause to believe they pose a phytosanitary threat pest risk .	
D.56.	5.1.6.2 Emergency action 3 rd parag, 2 nd section	<i>Pests not regulated for a particular pathway.</i> Emergency phytosanitary actions may be applied for pests that are not regulated with respect to particular pathways. Although regulated, these pests may not have been listed or otherwise specified because they were not anticipated for the origin, commodity, or circumstances for which the list or measure was developed. Such pests should be included on the appropriate list(s) or other measure(s) if it is determined that the occurrence of the pest in the same and similar circumstances may be anticipated in the future.	<i>Pests not regulated for a particular pathway.</i> Emergency phytosanitary actions may be applied for pests that are not regulated with respect to particular pathways. Although regulated, these pests may not have been listed or otherwise specified because they were not anticipated for the origin, commodity, or circumstances for which the list or measure was developed. Such pests should be included on the appropriate list(s) or within other measure(s) if it is determined that the occurrence of the pest in the same and similar circumstances may be anticipated in the future.	Removal of bracketed plurals. “or other measures” is understood as the text of the measure.
D.57.	5.1.6.2 Emergency action last parag.	Where pests are routinely detected in a form that does not allow for adequate identification (e.g. eggs, early instar larvae, imperfect forms), every effort should be made to raise sufficient specimens to allow identification. Contact with the exporting country may assist with the identification or provide a presumed identification. Such pests in this state may be deemed temporarily to require phytosanitary measures. Once identification is achieved and if, on the basis of PRA, it is confirmed that such pests justify phytosanitary actions, NPPOs should add such pests to the relevant list(s) of regulated pests, noting the identification problem and the basis for requiring actions. Interested contracting parties should be informed that future action will be based on a presumed identification if such forms are detected. However, such future action should only be taken with respect to origins where there is an identified pest risk and the possibility of the presence of quarantine pests in imported consignments cannot be excluded.	Where pests are routinely detected in a form that does not allow for adequate identification (e.g. eggs, early instar larvae, imperfect forms), every effort should be made to raise sufficient specimens to allow identification. Contact with the exporting country may assist with the identification or provide a presumed identification. Such pests in this state may be deemed temporarily to require phytosanitary measures. Once identification is achieved and if, on the basis of PRA, it is confirmed that such pests justify phytosanitary actions, NPPOs should add such pests to the relevant list(s) of regulated pests, noting the identification problem and the basis for requiring phytosanitary actions. Interested contracting parties should be informed that future action will be based on a presumed identification if such forms are detected. However, such future phytosanitary action should only be taken with respect to origins where there is an identified pest risk and the possibility of the presence of quarantine pests in imported consignments cannot be excluded.	Removal of bracketed plural. To use glossary terms.
D.58.	5.1.6.3	The reporting of interceptions, instances of non-compliance and emergency action is an obligation for contracting parties to the IPPC so that exporting countries understand the basis for phytosanitary actions taken against their products on import and to facilitate corrections in export systems...	The reporting of interceptions, instances of non-compliance and emergency action is an obligation for contracting parties to the IPPC so that the NPPOs of the exporting countries understand the basis for phytosanitary actions taken against their products on import and to facilitate corrective action in export systems...	Consistency of subject. To use correct glossary term.
D.59.	5.1.6.4	5.1.6.4 Withdrawal or modification of regulation	5.1.6.4 Withdrawal or modification of phytosanitary regulation	To use glossary term.
D.60.	5.1.6.4	In the case of repeated non-compliance, or where a	In the case of repeated non-compliance, or where a	To use glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
	Withdrawal or modification of regulation 1 st sentence	significant non-compliance or interception warranting emergency action occurs, the NPPO of the importing contracting party may withdraw the authorization (e.g. permit) allowing import, modify the regulation, or institute an emergency or provisional measure with modified entry procedures or a prohibition.	significant non-compliance or interception warranting emergency action occurs, the NPPO of the importing contracting party may withdraw the authorization (e.g. permit) allowing import, modify the phytosanitary regulation, or institute an emergency or provisional measure with modified entry procedures or a prohibition.	
D.61.	5.1.6.4 Last sentence	The exporting country should be notified promptly of the change and rationale for this change.	The NPPO of the exporting country should be notified promptly of the change and rationale for this change.	Consistency between standards.
D.62.	5.1.8 1 st para 3 rd dashpoint	- publication and transmission of lists of regulated pests, phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions	- publication and transmission of lists of regulated pests, phytosanitary import requirements, restrictions and prohibitions	To use glossary term. Restrictions are included in import requirements.
D.63.	5.1.9.1. Title and text	- 5.1.9.1 New or revised regulations Proposals for new or revised regulations should be published and provided to interested parties on request, allowing reasonable time for comment and implementation.	- 5.1.9.1 New or revised phytosanitary regulations Proposals for new or revised phytosanitary regulations should be published and provided to interested parties on request, allowing reasonable time for comment and implementation.	To use glossary term.
D.64.	5.1.9.2 Dissemination of established regulations Title and text	- 5.1.9.2 Dissemination of established regulations Established import regulations, or relevant sections of them, should be made available to interested and affected contracting parties as appropriate, to the IPPC Secretariat and to the RPPO(s) of which they are a member. Through appropriate procedures, they may also be made available to other interested parties (such as import and export industry organizations and their representatives). NPPOs are encouraged to make import regulatory information available by publication, whenever possible using electronic means including Internet websites and linkage to these via the IPPC International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (http://www.ippc.int).	- 5.1.9.2 Dissemination of established phytosanitary regulations Established Phytosanitary import regulations, or relevant sections of them, should be made available to interested and affected contracting parties as appropriate, to the IPPC Secretariat and to the RPPO(s) or RPPOs of which they are a member. Through appropriate procedures, they may also be made available to other interested parties (such as import and export industry organizations and their representatives). NPPOs are encouraged to make import regulatory information phytosanitary import requirements available by publication, whenever possible using electronic means including Internet websites and linkage to these via the IPPC International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (http://www.ippc.int).	All phytosanitary regulations are established. To use glossary terms and full terms. Removal of bracketed plural. To use glossary term.
D.65.	5.1.11 Settlement of disputes	- The implementation of an import regulatory system may give rise to disputes with the authorities of other countries. ...	- The implementation of a phytosanitary import regulatory system may give rise to disputes with the authorities of other countries. ...	To use full term.
D.66.	5.2.2 Information 1 st para 2 nd and 3 rd dashpoints	- guidance documents, procedures and work instructions as appropriate covering relevant aspects of the operation of the import regulatory system - the import regulations of its country	- guidance documents, procedures and work instructions as appropriate covering relevant aspects of the operation of the phytosanitary import regulatory system - the phytosanitary import regulations of its country	To use full terms.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 20)	Proposed new text (ISPM 20)	Rationale
D.67.	6.1 Procedures 1 st para	The NPPO should maintain guidance documents, procedures and work instructions covering all aspects of the operation of the import regulatory system. ...	The NPPO should maintain guidance documents, procedures and work instructions covering all aspects of the operation of the phytosanitary import regulatory system. ...	To use full term.
D.68.	6.2 Records 1 st para	Records should be kept of all actions, results and decisions concerning the regulation of imports, following the relevant sections of ISPMs where appropriate, including	Records should be kept of all phytosanitary actions, results and decisions concerning the phytosanitary regulation of imports, following the relevant sections of ISPMs where appropriate, including	To use glossary term. To use full term.
D.69.	6.2 Records 2 nd dashpoint	where established, documentation of pest free areas, areas of low pest prevalence, and official control programmes (including information on the distribution of the pests and the measures used to maintain the PFA or area of low pest prevalence)	where established, documentation of pest free areas, areas of low pest prevalence, and official control programmes (including information on the distribution of the pests and the phytosanitary measures used to maintain the pest free area-PFA or area of low pest prevalence)	To use glossary term. Consistency within the standard (pest risk analysis is used in full throughout the standard).
D.70.	6.2 Records Last para, 1 st indent	- with specified end uses	- with specified end intended uses	To use the glossary term.
D.71.	6.2 Records Last para, 3 rd and 4 th indents	- requiring follow up action (including trace-back), according to pest risk, or - as necessary to manage the import regulatory system.	- requiring follow up phytosanitary action (including trace-back), according to pest risk, or - as necessary to manage the phytosanitary import regulatory system.	To use glossary term. To use full term.
D.72.	7. 4 th dashpoint	- the secretariats of the RPPO(s) of which it is a member.	- the secretariats of the RPPO (s) or RPPOs of which it is a member.	Removal of bracketed plural.
D.73.	8.1 System review	The contracting party should periodically review its import regulatory system.	The contracting party should periodically review its phytosanitary import regulatory system.	To use full term.

TABLE E. ISPM 23:2005 (*Guidelines for inspection*)
Proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 23)	Proposed new text (ISPM 23)	Rationale
E.1.	Scope	This standard describes procedures for the inspection of consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles at import and export. It is focused on the determination of compliance with phytosanitary requirements, based on visual examination, documentary checks, and identity and integrity checks.	This standard describes procedures for the inspection of consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles at import and export. It is focused on the determination of compliance with phytosanitary requirements <u>regulations</u> , based on visual examination, documentary checks, and identity and integrity checks.	Consistency with the definition for inspection, which says "...determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations".
E.2.	References		Add: ISPM 31 . 2008. <i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i> , Rome, IPPC, FAO. Delete ISPMs 9, 14, 16 and 19. Update references to ISPM 1, 5, 7, 12 and 15 to most recent versions	ISPM 31 needs to be referred to in 1.2 (see below), consequently a reference should be added here. Not cross-referenced in the text. To refer to the revised versions (as done in the text).
E.3.	Outline of requirements, 2 nd paragraph	Inspectors determine compliance of consignments with phytosanitary requirements, based on visual examination for detection of pests and regulated articles, and documentary checks, and identity and integrity checks. The result of inspection should allow an inspector to decide whether to accept, detain or reject the consignment, or whether further analysis is required.	Inspectors determine compliance of consignments with phytosanitary requirements <u>regulations</u> , based on visual examination for detection of pests and regulated articles, and documentary checks, and identity and integrity checks. The result of inspection should allow an inspector to decide whether to accept, detain or reject the consignment, or whether further analysis is required.	Consistency with the definition for inspection. The ISPM is for both export and import scenarios.
E.4.	1.1 Inspection objectives, 2 nd paragraph	An export inspection is used to ensure that the consignment meets specified phytosanitary requirements of the importing country at the time of inspection. An export inspection of a consignment may result in the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for the consignment in question.	An export inspection is used to ensure that the consignment meets specified the phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements of the importing country at the time of inspection. An export inspection of a consignment may result in the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for the consignment in question.	To use glossary term.
E.5.	1.2 Assumptions involved in the application of inspections, 1 st paragraph	As inspection of entire consignments is often not feasible, phytosanitary inspection is consequently often based on sampling ¹ . [Footnote] 1 Guidance on sampling will be provided in the ISPM under development. [Editor's note. This refers to ISPM 31:2008.]	As inspection of entire consignments is often not feasible, phytosanitary inspection is consequently often based on sampling ¹ . <u>Guidance on sampling is provided in ISPM 31:2008.</u> [Footnote]1 <u>Guidance on sampling will be provided in the ISPM under development.</u> [Editor's note. This refers to <u>ISPM 31:2008.</u>]	The guidance on sampling has been adopted as ISPM 31.
E.6.	1.2 Assumptions	The use of inspection as a means to detect the presence of pests in, or to determine or verify the pest level of, a	The use of inspection as a means to detect the presence of pests in, or to determine or verify the pest level <u>incidence</u> in,	To use glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 23)	Proposed new text (ISPM 23)	Rationale
	involved in the application of inspections, 2 nd paragraph	consignment is based on the following assumptions:	a consignment is based on the following assumptions:	
E.7.	1.3 Responsibility for inspections	NPPOs have the responsibility for inspection. Inspections are carried out by NPPOs or under their authority (see also section 3.1 of ISPM 7:1997; and section 5.1.5.2 of ISPM 20:2004; Articles IV.2(a), IV.2(c) and Article V.2(a) of the IPPC).	NPPOs have the responsibility for inspection. Inspections are carried out by NPPOs or under their authority (see also section 3.1 of ISPM 7:2011,1997; and section 5.1.5.2 of ISPM 20:2004; and Articles IV.2(a), IV.2(c) and Article V.2(a) of the IPPC).	-To refer to the revised ISPM 7. -References to individual sections is generally avoided: - As reading one section out of the broader context may be misleading - As section numbers change with revisions.
E.8.	1.5 Other considerations for inspection, 1 st paragraph	The decision to use inspection as a phytosanitary measure involves consideration of many factors, including in particular the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country and the pests of concern. Other factors that require consideration may include:	The decision to use inspection as a phytosanitary measure involves consideration of many factors, including in particular the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country and the pests of concern. Other factors that require consideration may include:	To use glossary term.
E.9.	1.5, 3 rd indent	- commodity type and intended use	- commodity type and intended use	Commodity (defined term) combines the name of the plant and commodity class.
E.10.	1.6 Inspection in relation to pest risk analysis, paragraph 1	Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides the basis for technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements. PRA also provides the means for developing lists of regulated pests requiring phytosanitary measures, and identifies those for which inspection is appropriate and/or identifies commodities that are subject to inspection. If new pests are reported during inspection, emergency actions may be undertaken, as appropriate. Where emergency actions are taken, a PRA should be used for evaluating these pests and developing recommendations for appropriate further actions when necessary.	Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides the basis for technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements. PRA also provides the means for developing lists of regulated pests requiring phytosanitary measures, and identifies those for which inspection is appropriate and/or identifies commodities that are subject to inspection. If new pests are reported during inspection, emergency actions may be undertaken, as appropriate. Where emergency actions are taken, a PRA should be used for evaluating these pests and developing recommendations for appropriate further actions when necessary.	In line with general rule on and/or.
E.11.	1.6 Inspection in relation to pest risk analysis, paragraph 2, 1 st sent	When considering inspection as an option for risk management and the basis for phytosanitary decision-making, it is important to consider both technical and operational factors associated with a particular type and level of inspection. Such an inspection may be required to detect specified regulated pests at the desired level and confidence depending on the risk associated with them	When considering inspection as an option for pest risk management and the basis for phytosanitary decision making, it is important to consider both technical and operational factors associated with a particular type and level-intensity of inspection. Such an inspection may be required to detect specified regulated pests at the desired level and confidence depending on the risk associated with	Consistency with words originally used in section 2.3.1.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 23)	Proposed new text (ISPM 23)	Rationale
		(see also ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004).	them (see also ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004).	
E.12.	2.1 Examination of documents associated with a consignment, 1 st paragraph, last bullet	Import and export documents are examined to ensure that they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complete - consistent - accurate - valid and not fraudulent (see section 1.4 of ISPM 12:2001). 	Import and export documents are examined to ensure that they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complete - consistent - accurate - valid and not fraudulent (see section 1.4 of ISPM 12:2004). 	To refer to the revision of ISPM 12 and delete the reference to the section.
E.13.	2.1 Examination of documents associated with a consignment, paragraph 2	Examples of documents that may be associated with import and/or export certification include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phytosanitary certificate/re-export phytosanitary certificates - manifest (including bills of lading, invoice) - import permit - treatment documents/certificates, marks (such as provided for in ISPM 15:2002) or other indicators of treatment - certificate of origin - field inspection certificates/reports - producer/packing records - certification programme documents (e.g. seed potato certification programmes, pest free area documentation) - inspection reports - commercial invoices - laboratory reports. 	Examples of documents that may be associated with import and or export certification include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phytosanitary certificate <u>or</u> phytosanitary certificate for re-export phytosanitary certificates - manifest (including bills of lading, invoice) - import permit - treatment documents <u>or</u> certificates, marks (such as provided for in ISPM 15:20022009) or other indicators of treatment - certificate of origin - field inspection certificates <u>or</u> reports - producer <u>or</u> packing records - certification programme documents (e.g. seed potato certification programmes, pest free area documentation) - inspection reports - commercial invoices - laboratory reports. 	In line with general rule on and/or. To avoid use of slash and replace it by "or", and adjust the plural to singular. To avoid use of slash and replace it by "or". To refer to the revised version. See above.
E.14.	2.3 Visual examination	Related aspects of visual examination include its use for pest detection and for verifying compliance with phytosanitary requirements.	Related aspects of visual examination include its use for pest detection and for verifying compliance with phytosanitary requirements-regulations .	Consistency with the definition of inspection.
E.15.	2.3.1 Pests, paragraph 1	A sample is taken from consignments/lots to determine if a pest is present, or if it exceeds a specified level. The ability to detect in a consistent manner the presence of a regulated pest with the desired confidence level requires practical and statistical considerations, such as the probability of	A sample is taken from consignments or lots to determine if a pest is present, or if it exceeds a specified tolerance level. The ability to detect in a consistent manner the presence of a regulated pest with the desired confidence level requires practical and statistical considerations, such as the	To avoid use of slash and replace it by "or". To use the relevant glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 23)	Proposed new text (ISPM 23)	Rationale
		detecting the pest, the size of the lot, the desired level of confidence, the sample size and the intensity of the inspection (see ISPM on sampling).	probability of detecting the pest, the size <u>number of units making up</u> the lot, the desired <u>confidence</u> level of confidence ; <u>and</u> the sample size and (i.e. the intensity of the inspection) (see ISPM on sampling <u>31:2008</u>).	Consistency with ISPM 31 wording. Consistency with wording in ISPM 31 and this ISPM Inspection intensity = sample size, not anything more. To refer to ISPM 31.
E.16.	2.3.1 Pests, 3 rd paragraph	If the objective of the inspection is the verification of the general phytosanitary condition of a consignment/lot, such as when:	If the objective of the inspection is the verification of the general phytosanitary condition of a consignment / or lot, such as when:	To avoid use of slash and replace it by "or"
E.17.	2.3.1 Pests, 3 rd paragraph, bullets 1 and 2	-no specified regulated pests have been identified - no specified pest level has been identified for regulated pests	-no specified regulated pests have been identified <u>specified</u> - no specified pest tolerance level has been identified <u>specified</u> for regulated pests	The intended meaning is, that the regulated pests to look for during inspection have not been specified, and the tolerance level has not been specified. Using the word "identified" here is ambiguous (as if the certain pest species has not been found or could not be identified, or as if the pest has not been found up to a certain level of incidence).
E.18.	2.3.2	2.3.2 Compliance of phytosanitary requirements	2.3.2 Compliance <u>with of</u> phytosanitary requirements <u>regulations</u>	Consistency with the first paragraph of this section and with the definition of inspection.
E.19.	2.3.2 Compliance of phytosanitary requirements	Inspection can be used to verify the compliance with some phytosanitary requirements. Examples include:	Inspection can be used to verify the compliance with some phytosanitary requirements <u>regulations</u> . Examples include:	Consistency with the definition of inspection.
E.20.	2.3.2, bullet 7	- origin of consignment/lots	- origin of consignment / or lots	To avoid use of slash and replace it by "or".
E.21.	2.4, paragraph 2, bullets 1 & 3	- examination of the sample be undertaken as soon as reasonably possible after the sample has been drawn and that the sample is as representative of the consignment/lot as possible - techniques are reviewed to take account of experience gained with the technique and of new technical developments	- examination of the sample be undertaken as soon as reasonably possible after the sample has been drawn and that the sample is as representative of the consignment / or lot as possible - techniques are reviewed to take account of experience gained with the technique and of new technical developments	To avoid use of slash and replace it by "or".

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 23)	Proposed new text (ISPM 23)	Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - procedures are put in place to ensure the independence, integrity, traceability and security of samples for each consignment/lot - results of the inspection are documented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - procedures are put in place to ensure the independence, integrity, traceability and security of samples for each consignment or lot - results of the inspection are documented. 	
E.22.	2.5 Inspection outcome, paragraph 1	The result of the inspection contributes to the decision to be made as to whether the consignment meets phytosanitary requirements. If phytosanitary requirements are met, consignments for exports may be provided with appropriate certification, e.g. phytosanitary certificates, and consignments for import will be released.	The result of the inspection contributes to the decision to be made as to whether the consignment meets phytosanitary regulations requirements . If phytosanitary regulations requirements are met, consignments for exports may be provided with appropriate certification, e.g. phytosanitary certificates, and consignments for import should will be released.	Consistency with the definition of inspection. To avoid the use of the present tense of verbs to express and obligation.
E.23.	2.5 Inspection outcome, last sentence of 2 nd paragraph	If phytosanitary requirements are not met, further actions can be taken. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the regulated pest or other inspection objectives, and the circumstances. Actions for non-compliance are described in detail in ISPM 20:2004, section 5.1.6.	If phytosanitary regulations requirements are not met, further actions can be taken. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the regulated pest or other inspection objectives, and the circumstances. Actions for non-compliance are described in detail in ISPM 20:2004, section 5.1.6 .	Consistency with the definition of inspection. General rules for cross-references to ISPMs.
E.24.	2.5 Inspection outcome, last sentence of 3 rd paragraph	In many cases, pests or signs of pests that have been detected may require identification or a specialized analysis in a laboratory or by a specialist before a determination can be made on the phytosanitary status of the consignment. It may be decided that emergency measures are needed where new or previously unknown pests are found. A system for properly documenting and maintaining samples and/or specimens should be in place to ensure trace-back to the relevant consignment and to facilitate later review of the results if necessary	In many cases, pests or signs of pests that have been detected may require identification or a specialized analysis in a laboratory or by a specialist before a determination can be made on the phytosanitary status of the consignment. It may be decided that emergency measures are needed where new or previously unknown pests are found. A system for properly documenting and maintaining samples and or specimens should be in place to ensure trace-back to the relevant consignment and to facilitate later review of the results if necessary	To avoid the use of and/or. Here it applies to both, so 'and'.
E.25.	2.7 Transparency	As part of the inspection process, information concerning inspection procedures for a commodity should be documented and made available on request to the parties concerned in application of the transparency principle (ISPM 1:1993). This information may be part of bilateral arrangements covering the phytosanitary aspects of a commodity trade.	As part of the inspection process, information concerning inspection procedures for a commodity should be documented and made available on request to the parties concerned in application of the transparency principle (ISPM 1: 2006 1993). This information may be part of bilateral arrangements covering the phytosanitary aspects of a commodity trade.	To update to the revised ISPM 1.

TABLE F. ISPM 25:2006 (*Consignments in transit*)
Proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 25)	Proposed new text (ISPM 25)	Rationale
F.1.	Contents	Risk (4 times)	Pest risk	To use glossary terms, and in line with adjustments made to the titles in the text (see below).
F.2.	Scope	This standard describes procedures to identify, assess and manage phytosanitary risks associated with consignments of regulated articles which pass through a country without being imported, in such a manner that any phytosanitary measures applied in the country of transit are technically justified and necessary to prevent the introduction into and/or spread of pests within that country.	This standard describes procedures to identify, assess and manage pest phytosanitary risks associated with consignments of regulated articles which pass through a country without being imported, in such a manner that any phytosanitary measures applied in the country of transit are technically justified and necessary to prevent the introduction into and/or spread of pests within that country.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.3.	Outline of requirements	International trade may involve the movement of consignments of regulated articles which pass through a country without being imported, under Customs ¹ control. Such movements may present a phytosanitary risk to the country of transit. Contracting parties to the IPPC may apply measures to consignments in transit through their territories (Article VII.1(c) and VII.2(g) of the IPPC), provided that the measures are technically justified and necessary to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests (Article VII.4 of the IPPC).	International trade may involve the movement of consignments of regulated articles which pass through a country without being imported, under Customs ¹ control. Such movements may present a pest phytosanitary risk to the country of transit. Contracting parties to the IPPC may apply measures to consignments in transit through their territories (Article VII.1(c) and VII.2(g) of the IPPC), provided that the measures are technically justified and necessary to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests (Article VII.4 of the IPPC).	To use the correct glossary term.
F.4.	References	<p>IPPC. 1997. <i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]</p> <p>ISPM 5. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 11. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 12. 2001. <i>Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 13. 2001. <i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 17. 2002. <i>Pest reporting</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 20. 2004. <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import</i></p>	<p>IPPC. 1997. <i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]</p> <p>ISPM 5. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 11. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 12. 2001. <i>Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 13. 2001. <i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 17. 2002. <i>Pest reporting</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 20. 2004. <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import</i></p>	Delete the references to ISPM 2, 12, 17 and 20: there are no specific mentions in the text.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 25)	Proposed new text (ISPM 25)	Rationale
		<i>regulatory system.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 23. 2005. <i>Guidelines for inspection.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.	<i>regulatory system.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 23. 2005. <i>Guidelines for inspection.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.	
F.5.	Background, 5 th para	Transit involves the movement of consignments of regulated articles which pass through a country (further referred to as country of transit) without being imported. Consignments in transit constitute a potential pathway for the introduction and/or spread of pests to the country of transit.	Transit involves the movement of consignments of regulated articles which pass through a country (further referred to as country of transit) without being imported. Consignments in transit constitute a potential pathway for the introduction <u>of pests into</u> , and/or <u>their spread of pests within</u> , that to the country of transit .	Better wording, already used for example at the end of the 7 th para. Internal consistency.
F.6.	Background 6 paragraph	Consignments in transit may pass through the country of transit remaining enclosed and sealed if necessary, without being split up or combined with other consignments, and without having their packaging changed. Under such conditions, the movement of consignments will, in many cases, not present a phytosanitary risk and will not require phytosanitary measures, especially if the consignments are transported in sealed containers ² . However, even under such conditions, contingency plans may be required to address unexpected situations, such as an accident during transit.	Consignments in transit may pass through the country of transit remaining enclosed and sealed if necessary, without being split up or combined with other consignments, and without having their packaging changed. Under such conditions, the movement of consignments will, in many cases, not present a <u>pest phytosanitary</u> risk and will not require phytosanitary measures, especially if the consignments are transported in sealed containers ² . However, even under such conditions, contingency plans may be required to address unexpected situations, such as an accident during transit.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.7.	Background 7 th paragraph	Consignments and their conveyances passing through a country may, however, also be transported or handled in such a manner that they do present a phytosanitary risk to that country. This may, for example, be the case when consignments are transported open rather than enclosed, or when they do not pass directly through the country but are held for a period of storage, or are split up, combined or repackaged, or if the means of transport changes (e.g. from ship to railway). ...	Consignments and their conveyances passing through a country may, however, also be transported or handled in such a manner that they do present a <u>pest phytosanitary</u> risk to that country. This may, for example, be the case when consignments are transported open rather than enclosed, or when they do not pass directly through the country but are held for a period of storage, or are split up, combined or repackaged, or if the means of transport changes (e.g. from ship to railway). ...	To use the correct glossary term.
F.8.	Background, 8 th para	It should be noted that the term “transit” is not only used for phytosanitary purposes but is also the accepted name for the standard procedure for moving goods under Customs control. Customs control may include document verification, tracking (e.g. electronic), sealing, control of carrier and entry/exit control. Customs control by itself is not intended to guarantee phytosanitary integrity and security of consignments and thus will not necessarily offer protection against the introduction and/or spread of pests.	It should be noted that the term “transit” is not only used for phytosanitary purposes but is also the accepted name for the standard procedure for moving goods under Customs control. Customs control may include document verification, tracking (e.g. electronic), sealing, control of carrier and <u>control of entry/and exit control</u> . Customs control by itself is not intended to guarantee phytosanitary <u>integrity and</u> security of consignments and thus will not necessarily offer protection against the introduction and/or spread of pests.	To avoid the use of slash. Security includes integrity.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 25)	Proposed new text (ISPM 25)	Rationale
F.9.	1, title and text	1. Risk Analysis for the Country of Transit Risk analysis related to consignments in transit would be facilitated by the sharing of relevant pest risk analysis (PRA) information already obtained and/or developed by one or both of the NPPOs of the importing and exporting contracting parties.	1. Pest rRisk aAnalysis for the Country of Transit Pest r Risk analysis (PRA) related to consignments in transit would be facilitated by the sharing of relevant pest risk analysis (PRA) information already obtained and/ or developed by one or both of the NPPOs of the importing and exporting contracting parties.	-Glossary term. -General rule.
F.10.	1.1, title	Risk identification	Identification of pest r Risk identification	“Pest risk” is the expression frequently used in ISPMs, and that is what is meant.
F.11.	1.1, 1 st paragraph	In order to identify potential phytosanitary risks related to consignments in transit, the NPPO of the country of transit (from this point onwards, “the NPPO”) should collect and review relevant information.	In order to identify potential pest phytosanitary risks related to consignments in transit, the NPPO of the country of transit (from this point onwards, “the NPPO”) should collect and review relevant information.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.12.	1.1, 3 rd paragraph	The NPPO may decide that consignments in transit that pose no potential phytosanitary risk, for instance when no pests regulated by the country of transit are associated with the consignments in transit, may move or continue to move without phytosanitary procedures.	The NPPO may decide that consignments in transit that pose no potential pest phytosanitary risk, for instance when no pests regulated by the country of transit are associated with the consignments in transit, may move or continue to move without phytosanitary procedures.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.13.	1.1, 4 th paragraph	The NPPO may also decide that consignments in transit that pose negligible phytosanitary risks, for example conveyances or packaging which are fully enclosed, sealed and secure, or when pests are regulated by the country of transit and are unlikely to escape from the consignment in transit, may move or continue to move without phytosanitary procedures.	The NPPO may also decide that consignments in transit that pose negligible pest phytosanitary risks, for example conveyances or packaging which are fully enclosed, sealed and secure, or when pests are regulated by the country of transit and are unlikely to escape from the consignment in transit, may move or continue to move without phytosanitary procedures.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.14.	1.1, 5 th para	If potential phytosanitary risks are identified, risk assessment for particular pests or commodities in transit is needed in order to identify the necessity and technical justification of any phytosanitary measure.	If potential pest phytosanitary risks are identified, pest risk assessment for particular pests or commodities in transit is needed in order to identify the necessity and technical justification of any phytosanitary measure.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.15.	1.1, 6 th para	Only those phytosanitary risks which concern regulated pests of the country of transit or those pests that are under emergency action in that country should be considered.	Only those pest phytosanitary risks which concern regulated pests of the country of transit or those pests that are under emergency action in that country should be considered.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.16.	1.2, title	1.2 Risk assessment	1.2 Pest rRisk assessment	To use the correct glossary terms.
F.17.	1.2 1 st paragraph	An assessment of the phytosanitary risks associated with the transit pathway should normally focus only on evaluating the probability of pests being introduced or spread from consignments in transit. The associated potential economic consequences should have been evaluated previously in the case of an existing regulated pest and therefore should not need to be repeated.	An assessment of the pest phytosanitary risks associated with the transit pathway should normally focus only on evaluating the probability of pests being introduced or spread from consignments in transit. The associated potential economic consequences should have been evaluated previously in the case of an existing regulated pest and therefore should not need to be repeated.	To use the correct glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 25)	Proposed new text (ISPM 25)	Rationale
F.18.	1.2 last paragraph	In cases where the NPPO, through risk assessment, has identified phytosanitary risks, pest risk management options can be considered.	In cases where the NPPO, through pest risk assessment, has identified pest phytosanitary risk, pest risk management options can be considered.	To use the correct glossary terms.
F.19.	1.3, title	1.3 Risk management	1.3 Pest rRisk management	To use the correct glossary term.
F.20.	1.3, 1 st paragraph	Based on risk assessment, consignments in transit may be classified by the NPPO into two broad risk management categories:	Based on pest risk assessment, consignments in transit may be classified by the NPPO into two broad pest risk management categories:	To use the correct glossary term.
F.21.	1.3, 2 nd paragraph	Further details on risk management are provided in ISPM 11:2004.	Further details on pest risk management are provided in ISPM 11:2004.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.22.	1.3.1	The NPPO, through the assessment of phytosanitary risk, may determine that Customs control alone is adequate. If this is the case, the NPPO should not apply any phytosanitary measures in addition to Customs control.	The NPPO, through the pest risk assessment of phytosanitary risk , may determine that Customs control alone is adequate. If this is the case, the NPPO should not apply any phytosanitary measures in addition to Customs control.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.23.	1.3.2 first paragraph	The risk assessment for consignments in transit may conclude that specific phytosanitary measures are necessary.	The pest risk assessment for consignments in transit may conclude that specific phytosanitary measures are necessary.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.24.	1.3.2, indent 10	phytosanitary treatments (e.g. pre-shipment treatments, treatments when consignment integrity is doubtful)	phytosanitary treatments (e.g. pre-shipment treatments, treatments when consignment the phytosanitary security of the consignment integrity is doubtful)	- There is no glossary term “phytosanitary treatment”, and if it existed it would probably be given a more restricted meaning. - Use correct term (security).
F.25.	1.3.2, indent 12	physical conditions (e.g. refrigeration, pest-proof packaging and/or conveyance preventing spillage)	physical conditions (e.g. refrigeration, pest-proof packaging and/or conveyance preventing spillage)	To avoid the use of and/or.
F.26.	1.3.3, 1 st para	When appropriate phytosanitary measures for consignments in transit are not available or are impossible to apply, the NPPO may require that such consignments are subject to the same requirements as imports, which may include prohibition.	When appropriate phytosanitary measures for consignments in transit are not available or are impossible to apply, the NPPO may require that such consignments are subjected to the same requirements as imports, which may include prohibition.	“Subject to” and “subjected to” do not mean exactly the same thing. "Subjected to" is that the requirements are applied.
F.27.	1.3.3, last paragraph	If consignments in transit are stored or repackaged in such a way that they present a phytosanitary risk, the NPPO may decide that the consignments should meet import requirements or subject them to other appropriate phytosanitary measures.	If consignments in transit are stored or repackaged in such a way that they present a pest phytosanitary risk, the NPPO may decide that the consignments should meet phytosanitary import requirements or subject them to other appropriate phytosanitary measures.	To use the correct glossary terms.
F.28.	2, 1 st paragraph	The contracting party may develop a transit system for phytosanitary control of consignments in transit with the NPPO, Customs and other relevant authorities of their country as collaborators. ...	The contracting party may develop a transit system for the application of phytosanitary measures to phytosanitary control of consignments in transit with the NPPO, Customs and other relevant authorities of their country as collaborators....	“Phytosanitary control” is an obscure and undefined concept. Use glossary term. To avoid the use of and/or.
F.29.	2., 2nd paragraph	The NPPO has responsibility for the phytosanitary aspects of the transit system and establishes and	The NPPO has responsibility for the phytosanitary aspects of the transit system and establishes and	To use the correct glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (ISPM 25)	Proposed new text (ISPM 25)	Rationale
		implements phytosanitary measures necessary to manage phytosanitary risks, taking into account the transit procedures of Customs.	implements phytosanitary measures necessary to manage pest phytosanitary risks, taking into account the transit procedures of Customs.	
F.30.	4.	Cooperation between NPPOs and Customs and other authorities (for example, port authorities) is essential to establish and/or maintain an effective transit system and identify consignments of regulated articles in transit. Therefore specific agreement with Customs may be needed for the NPPO to be informed of, and have access to, consignments under Customs control.	Cooperation between NPPOs and Customs and other authorities (for example, port authorities) is essential to establish and or maintain an effective transit system and identify consignments of regulated articles in transit. Therefore specific agreement with Customs may be needed for the NPPO to be informed of, and have access to, consignments under Customs control.	To avoid the use of and/or. Here it means both.
F.31.	6. review	The NPPO should, as necessary, review and adjust the transit system, the types of consignments in transit and the associated phytosanitary risks, in cooperation with relevant authorities and stakeholders as appropriate.	The NPPO should, as necessary, review and adjust the transit system, the types of consignments in transit and the associated pest phytosanitary risks, in cooperation with relevant authorities and stakeholders as appropriate.	To use the correct glossary term.
F.32.		All instances of "...introduction and/or spread..."		The use of and/or should be avoided. However, when linked to the specific wording "introduction and/or spread", these instances have been kept, pending further decision.

TABLE G. ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)
Proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms

	Term	Existing text (ISPM 5)	Proposed new text (ISPM 5)	Rationale
G.1.	release (into the environment)	Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment (see introduction and establishment)	Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment (see introduction and establishment)	"introduction and establishment" here related to biological control agents. CPM-3 (2008) agreed to delete the terms <i>introduction (of a biological control agent)</i> and <i>establishment (of a biological control agent)</i> from ISPM 5. The deletion proposed here is a consequential change (never made) of the CPM-3 decision. As it is written now, the definition seems to refer to the current glossary definitions of

	Term	Existing text (ISPM 5)	Proposed new text (ISPM 5)	Rationale
				<i>introduction and establishment</i> , i.e. for a pest, which is wrong.
G.2.	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 specified pest level is exceeded or in the case of faulty implementation of officially established procedures [CPM, 2009]	Documented plan of phytosanitary actions to be implemented in an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes if a pest is detected or a specified pest level tolerance level is exceeded or in the case of faulty implementation of officially established procedures [CPM, 2009]	To use the correct glossary term.
G.3.	phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests	To remove and/or..
G.4.	plant quarantine	All activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control	All activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control	To remove and/or..
G.5.	phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests , including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification (see Glossary Supplement 2)	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests , including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove and/or. To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.6.	endangered area	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss (see Glossary Supplement 2)	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.7.	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 (see Glossary Supplement 1)	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 (see Glossary Supplement 1)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.8.	pest risk (for quarantine pests)	The probability of introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences (see Glossary Supplement 2)	The probability of introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.9.	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 (see Glossary Supplement 2)	The probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.10.	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 (see Glossary Supplement 2)	Evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.

	Term	Existing text (ISPM 5)	Proposed new text (ISPM 5)	Rationale
G.11.	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 (see Glossary Supplement 2)	Evaluation of the probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.12.	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 (see Glossary Supplement 2)	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 (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.13.	phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests , including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification (see Glossary Supplement 2)	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests , or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests , including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.14.	regulated area	An area into which, within which or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary measures (see Glossary Supplement 2)	An area into which, within which or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary measures (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.
G.15.	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 (see Glossary Supplement 2)	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 (see Glossary Supplement 2)	To remove the cross-references to the supplement.

TABLE H. Supplement 2 to ISPM 5 (Guidelines on the understanding of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations)
Proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms

	Section	Existing text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Proposed new text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Rationale
H.1.	1. Purpose and Scope, 1 st paragraph	These guidelines provide the background and other relevant information to clarify <i>potential economic importance</i> and related terms, so that such terms are clearly understood and their application is consistent with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). These guidelines also show the application of certain economic principles as they relate to the IPPC's objectives, in particular in protecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems with respect to invasive alien species that are plant pests.	These guidelines provide the background and other relevant information to clarify <i>potential economic importance</i> and related terms, so that such terms are clearly understood and their application is consistent with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). These guidelines also show the application of certain economic principles as they relate to the IPPC's objectives, in particular in protecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems with respect to invasive alien species that are <u>plant pests</u> .	To use the correct glossary term.
H.2.	1. Purpose and Scope, 2 nd paragraph, 2 nd bullet point	- asserts that market impacts are not the sole indicator of pest consequences	- asserts that market impacts are not the sole indicator of pest <u>impact consequences</u>	There could be no consequences of the pest, but of pest impact.
H.3.	1. Purpose and Scope, 2 nd paragraph, 3 rd bullet point	- maintains the right of members to adopt phytosanitary measures with respect to pests for which the economic damage caused to plants, plant products or ecosystems within an area cannot be easily quantified.	- maintains the right of <u>members contracting parties</u> to adopt phytosanitary measures with respect to pests for which the economic damage caused to plants, plant products or ecosystems within an area cannot be easily quantified.	Correct term in line with IPPC.
H.4.	1. Purpose and Scope, 3 rd paragraph	They also clarify, with respect to plant pests, that the scope of the IPPC covers the protection of cultivated plants in agriculture (including horticulture or forestry), uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems.	They also clarify, with respect to <u>plant</u> pests, that the scope of the IPPC covers the protection of cultivated plants in agriculture, (including horticulture and <u>forestry</u>), uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems.	-To use the correct glossary term. -Agriculture does not include forestry; in many countries, forestry agencies are separate and not subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture. Agriculture, horticulture and forestry can be mentioned as a list.
H.5.	Background, 1 st paragraph	The IPPC has historically maintained that the adverse consequences of plant pests, including those concerning uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems, are measured in economic terms. References to the terms <i>economic effects</i> , <i>economic impacts</i> , <i>potential economic importance</i> and <i>economically</i>	The IPPC has historically maintained that the adverse consequences of <u>plant</u> pests, including those concerning uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems, are measured in economic terms. References to the terms <i>economic effects</i> , <i>economic impacts</i> , <i>potential economic importance</i> and	To use the correct glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Proposed new text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Rationale
		<i>unacceptable impact</i> and the use of the word <i>economic</i> in the IPPC and in ISPMs has resulted in some misunderstanding of the application of such terms and of the focus of the IPPC	<i>economically unacceptable impact</i> and the use of the word <i>economic</i> in the IPPC and in ISPMs has resulted in some misunderstanding of the application of such terms and of the focus of the IPPC	
H.6.	2. Background, 2 nd paragraph, 4 th sentence	This has created issues of harmonization with other agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.	This has created issues of harmonization consistency with other agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.	The glossary term “harmonization” is used in a non-glossary sense. It relates to issues of consistency with other agreements.
H.7.	3. Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs, 3 rd paragraph	Terms related to evidence that supports the above judgements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limit the economic impact (in the definition for phytosanitary regulation and the agreed interpretation of phytosanitary measure) - economic evidence (in the definition for pest risk analysis) - <i>cause economic damage</i> (in Article VII.3 of the IPPC, 1997) - direct and indirect <i>economic impacts</i> (in ISPM 11:2001 and ISPM 16:2002) - economic consequences and potential economic consequences (in ISPM 11:2001) - commercial consequences and non-commercial consequences (in ISPM 11:2001). 	Terms related to evidence that supports the above judgements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limit the economic impact (in the definition for phytosanitary regulation and the agreed interpretation of phytosanitary measure) - economic evidence (in the definition for pest risk analysis) - <i>cause economic damage</i> (in Article VII.3 of the IPPC, 1997) - direct and indirect <i>economic impacts</i> (in ISPM 11:200+4 and ISPM 16:2002) - economic consequences and potential economic consequences (in ISPM 11: 200+4) - commercial consequences and non-commercial consequences (in ISPM 11: 200+4). 	ISPM 11 was revised in 2004 and the revised version can be quoted here.
H.8.	3. Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs, 4 th paragraph	ISPM No. 2:1995 refers to <i>environmental damage</i> as a factor to consider in the assessment of potential economic importance. Section 2.2.3 includes many items demonstrating the broad scope of economic impacts that is intended to be covered.	ISPM No. 2:1995 refers to <i>environmental damage</i> as a factor to consider in the assessment of potential economic importance. Section 2.2.3 includes many items demonstrating the broad scope of economic impacts that is intended to be covered.	This reference is not contained in the revised version of ISPM 2. It is considered that this paragraph should be deleted.
H.9.	3. Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs, 5 th paragraph	ISPM 11:2001 notes in section 2.1.1.5 with respect to pest categorization, that there should be a clear indication that the pest is likely to have an unacceptable economic impact, which may include environmental impact, in the PRA area. Section 2.3 of the standard describes the procedure for assessing potential economic consequences of an introduction of a pest. Effects may be considered to be direct or indirect. Section 2.3.2.2	ISPM 11:200+2004 notes in section 2.1.1.5 with respect to pest categorization, that there should be a clear indication that the pest is likely to have an unacceptable economic impact, which may include including environmental impact, in the PRA area. Section 2.3 of the standard describes the procedure for assessing potential economic consequences of an introduction of a pest introduction . Pest e Effects may	To update to the revised ISPM 11. Economic impact include environmental impact. Other changes: consistency with ISPM 11 and above.

	Section	Existing text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Proposed new text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Rationale
		addresses analysis of commercial consequences. Section 2.3.2.4 provides guidance on the assessment of the non-commercial and environmental consequences of pest introduction. It acknowledges that certain types of effects may not apply to an existing market that can be easily identified, but it goes on to state that the impacts could be approximated with an appropriate non-market valuation method. This section notes that if a quantitative measurement is not feasible, then this part of the assessment should at least include a qualitative analysis and an explanation of how the information is used in the risk analysis. Environmental or other undesirable effects of control measures are covered in section 2.3.1.2 (Indirect effects) as part of the analysis of economic consequences. Where a risk is found to be unacceptable, section 3.4 provides guidance on the selection of risk management options, including measurements of cost-effectiveness, feasibility and least trade restrictiveness	be considered to be direct or indirect. Section 2.3.2.2 addresses analysis of commercial consequences. Section 2.3.2.4 provides guidance on the assessment of the non-commercial and environmental consequences of pest introduction. It acknowledges that certain types of effects may not apply to an existing market that can be easily identified, but it goes on to state that the impacts could be approximated with an appropriate non-market valuation method. This section notes that if a quantitative measurement is not feasible, then this part of the assessment should at least include a qualitative analysis and an explanation of how the information is used in the PRA risk analysis . Environmental or other undesirable effects of control measures are covered in section 2.3.1.2 (Indirect pest effects) as part of the analysis of potential economic consequences. Where a pest risk is found to be unacceptable, section 3.4 provides guidance on the selection of pest risk management options, including measurements of cost-effectiveness, feasibility and least trade restrictiveness	
H.10.	3. Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs, 6 th paragraph	In April 2001 the ICPM recognized that under the IPPC's existing mandate, to take account of environmental concerns, further clarification should include consideration of the following five proposed points relating to potential environmental risks of plant pests	In April 2001 the ICPM recognized that under the IPPC's existing mandate, to take account of environmental concerns, further clarification should include consideration of the following five proposed points relating to potential environmental risks of plant pests	To use the correct glossary term.
H.11.	3., 6 th paragraph, 4 th bullet point	- causing a change to plant biological diversity in such as way as to result in ecosystem destabilization;	- causing a change to plant biological diversity in such as way as to result in ecosystem destabilization;	Typo.
H.12.	3. Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs, 6 th paragraph, 5 th bullet point	- resulting in control, eradication or management programmes that would be needed if a quarantine pest was introduced, and impacts of such programmes (e.g. pesticides or the release of non-indigenous predators or parasites) on biological diversity.	- resulting in control, eradication or management programmes that would be needed if a quarantine pest was introduced, and impacts of such programmes (e.g. pesticides, or the release of non-indigenous predators or parasites) on biological diversity.	Release is too specific, and is redundant here.
H.13.	3. Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs, 7 th paragraph	Thus it is clear, with respect to plant pests, that the scope of the IPPC covers the protection of cultivated plants in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry), uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems.	Thus it is clear, with respect to plant pests, that the scope of the IPPC covers the protection of cultivated plants in agriculture, (including horticulture and forestry), uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems.	As above.
H.14.	4.2 Costs and	A general economic test for any policy is to pursue the	A general economic critierion test for any policy is to	In relation to the costs and

	Section	Existing text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Proposed new text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Rationale
	benefits, 1 st paragraph	policy if its benefit is at least as large as its cost. Costs and benefits can be represented by both quantifiable measurements and qualitative measurements. Non-market goods and services may be difficult to quantify or measure but nevertheless are essential to consider.	pursue the policy if its benefit is at least as large as its cost. Costs and benefits can be represented by both quantifiable measurements and qualitative measurements. Non-market goods and services may be difficult to quantify or measure but nevertheless are essential to consider.	benefits, test is an operation. Here is a decision-making rule, i.e. a criterion. More specific and correct.
H.15.	5. Application, 1 st paragraph	The following criteria ¹ should be met before a plant pest is deemed to have <i>potential economic importance</i>	The following criteria ¹ should be met before a plant pest is deemed to have <i>potential economic importance</i>	To use the correct glossary term.
H.16.	5. Application, 1 st paragraph, 3 rd bullet point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a potential for introduction in the PRA area - the potential to spread after establishment - a potential harmful impact on plants, for example: - crops (for example loss of yield or quality) - the environment, for example damage to ecosystems, habitats or species - some other specified value, for example recreation, tourism, aesthetics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a potential for introduction in the PRA area - the potential to spread after establishment - a potential harmful<u>unacceptable</u> impact on plants, for example <u>on</u>: - crops (for example loss of yield or quality) - the environment, for example damage to ecosystems, habitats or species - some other specified value, for example recreation, tourism, aesthetics. 	-A pest does have potential harmful impact on plants. An unacceptable impact is a criterion to be met before making a decision on potential economic importance. Unacceptable is used for economic consequences in PRA ISPMs. -To add “on” is necessary for better understanding.
H.17.	5. para 1 and 2	As stated in section 3, environmental damage, arising from the introduction of a plant pest, is one of the types of damage recognized by the IPPC. Thus, with respect to the third criterion above, contracting parties to the IPPC have the right to adopt phytosanitary measures even with respect to a pest that only has the potential for environmental damage. Such action should be based upon a pest risk analysis that includes the consideration of evidence of potential environmental damage. When indicating the direct and indirect impact of pests on the environment, the nature of the harm or losses arising from a pest introduction should be specified in pest risk analysis.	As stated in section 3, environmental damage, arising from the introduction of a plant pest, is one of the types of damage recognized by the IPPC. Thus, with respect to the third criterion above, contracting parties to the IPPC have the right to adopt phytosanitary measures even with respect to a pest that only has the potential for environmental damage. Such action should be based upon a pest risk analysis that includes the consideration of evidence of potential environmental damage. When indicating the direct and indirect impact of pests on the environment, the nature of the harm or losses arising from a pest introduction should be specified in pest risk analysis.	To use the correct glossary term.
H.18.	5. Application, 2 nd paragraph	As stated in section 3, environmental damage, arising from the introduction of a plant pest, is one of the types of damage recognized by the IPPC. Thus, with respect to the third criterion above, contracting parties to the IPPC have the right to adopt phytosanitary measures even with respect to a pest that only has the potential for environmental damage. Such action should be based	As stated in section 3, environmental damage, arising from the introduction of a plant pest, is one of the types of damage recognized by the IPPC. Thus, with respect to the third criterion above, contracting parties to the IPPC have the right to adopt phytosanitary measures even with respect to a pest that only has the potential for environmental damage. Such action should be	To use the correct glossary term.

	Section	Existing text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Proposed new text (Suppl. 2 to ISPM 5)	Rationale
		upon a pest risk analysis that includes the consideration of evidence of potential environmental damage. When indicating the direct and indirect impact of pests on the environment, the nature of the harm or losses arising from a pest introduction should be specified in pest risk analysis	based upon a pest risk analysis that includes the consideration of evidence of potential environmental damage. When indicating the direct and indirect impact of pests on the environment, the nature of the harm or losses arising from a pest introduction should be specified in pest risk analysis	
H.19.	5. Application, 3 rd paragraph	In the case of regulated non-quarantine pests, because such pest populations are already established, introduction in an area of concern and environmental effects are not relevant criteria in the consideration of <i>economically unacceptable impacts</i> (see ISPM 16:2002).	In the case of regulated non-quarantine pests, because such pest populations are already established, introduction in an area of concern and environmental effects are not relevant criteria in the consideration of <i>economically unacceptable impacts</i> (see ISPM 16:2002 and ISPM 21:2004).	The addition of the reference on ISPM 21:2004 is necessary as it is a second ISPM on RNQPs.
H.20.	References	<p>ICPM. 2001. <i>Report of the Third Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 2–6 April 2001.</i> (Includes Appendix XIII, “Statements of the ICPM Exploratory Open-ended Working Group on Phytosanitary Aspects of GMOs, Biosafety, and Invasive Species, 13–16 June 2000, Rome”.) Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>IPPC. 1997. <i>International Plant Protection Convention.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]</p> <p>ISPM 11. 2001. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised; now ISPM 11:2004]</p> <p>ISPM 16. 2002. <i>Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p>	<p>ICPM. 2001. <i>Report of the Third Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 2–6 April 2001.</i> (Includes Appendix XIII, “Statements of the ICPM Exploratory Open-ended Working Group on Phytosanitary Aspects of GMOs, Biosafety, and Invasive Species, 13–16 June 2000, Rome”.) Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>IPPC. 1997. <i>International Plant Protection Convention.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 2. 1995. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]</p> <p>ISPM 11:2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 11. 2001. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised; now ISPM 11:2004].</p> <p>ISPM 16. 2002. <i>Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>ISPM 21. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests.</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p>	<p>The mention of ISPM 2 in the text was deleted, and should therefore be deleted in the references.</p> <p>To refer to the revised version of ISPM 11:2004.</p> <p>A reference to ISPM 21:2004 was added to the text.</p>