



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная
организация
Объединенных
Наций

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

COMISIÓN DE MEDIDAS FITOSANITARIAS

Quinta reunión

Roma, 22-26 de marzo de 2010

Recomendaciones relativas a la coherencia de las NIMF

Tema 9.5 del programa provisional

1. En la primera reunión de la Comisión de Medidas Fitosanitarias (CMF-1, 2006) se añadió al programa de trabajo de la Comisión un examen de la coherencia en el uso de la terminología en las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) aprobadas. El Comité de Normas (CN) aprobó la especificación n.º 32 (relativa a la revisión de las NIMF) en su reunión de mayo de 2006, un consultor realizó un estudio para determinar los casos en que podía mejorarse la coherencia entre las NIMF aprobadas y el Grupo técnico sobre el glosario (GTG) diseñó un proceso en 2008 que se presentó al CN y a la Oficina Jurídica de la FAO. En la CMF-4 (2009) se aprobó el uso del procedimiento recomendado para lograr la coherencia de la terminología usada en las NIMF, a condición de que se limitara a cuestiones relacionadas con la coherencia y no abarcara cuestiones sustantivas o estilísticas. Con arreglo a este proceso, los ajustes con el fin de mejorar la coherencia entre las NIMF aprobadas se considerarían “enmiendas a tinta” y serían preparados por el GTG y revisados por el CN; posteriormente, la CMF tomaría nota de ellos. La Secretaría introduciría entonces estas “enmiendas a tinta” (es decir, cambios menores que no modifican el significado) en las NIMF correspondientes.

2. En una reunión especial celebrada en junio de 2009, el GTG revisó las NIMF n.os 3, 10, 13, 14 y 22 y el Suplemento 1 de la NIMF n.º 5. El GTG hizo recomendaciones al CN sobre estas normas en relación con:

- uso de términos falto de coherencia,
- errores obvios o ambigüedades en las normas,
- falta de coherencia de las traducciones al español respecto de decisiones previas de la CMF,
- preferencias respecto de la traducción al español de ciertos términos.

Para minimizar los efectos de los métodos de trabajo de la FAO en el medio ambiente y contribuir a la neutralidad respecto del clima, se ha publicado un número limitado de ejemplares de este documento. Se ruega a los delegados y observadores que lleven a las reuniones sus copias y que no soliciten otras. La mayor parte de los documentos de reunión de la FAO está disponible en Internet, en el sitio www.fao.org

3. El GTG formuló también recomendaciones sobre:
 - la presentación de manera sistemática de las referencias a las NIMF y la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (CIPF) y los ajustes de la sección relativa a la “aceptación” en todas las NIMF,
 - recomendaciones relativas a la revisión más detenida de algunas NIMF.
4. El GTG presentó sus propuestas al CN en la reunión que este celebró en noviembre de 2009. Las tablas en las que se enumeraban las incoherencias en el uso de términos en las NIMF n.os 3, 10, 13, 14 y 22 y en el Suplemento 1 de la NIMF n.º 5 fueron examinadas y modificadas por el CN. Dichas tablas se presentan en el Anexo 1. El CN decidió que los errores obvios y las ambigüedades señalados por el GTG se considerasen cuando se revisaran las NIMF pertinentes en el futuro. El CN consideró las recomendaciones del GTG sobre la revisión de algunas NIMF cuando realizó el ajuste del programa de trabajo en relación con el establecimiento de normas (véase el tema 9.4 del programa). Las tablas en las que se exponen los cambios necesarios en las traducciones al español en aras de la coherencia con las decisiones previas de la CMF se presentan en relación con el tema 9.6 del programa, mientras que las tablas relativas a las preferencias lingüísticas por lo que hace a ciertos términos españoles se han transmitido al Grupo de revisión en lengua española para que las examine y se presentan en relación con el tema 9.7 del programa. El CN acordó también que las referencias a las NIMF y a la CIPF se presentaran de una forma nueva sistemáticamente y que en todas las NIMF se cambiara la sección titulada “Aceptación”, de modo que pase a titularse “Aprobación” y que en ella se indique cuándo se aprobó la norma y se ofrezca una breve historia de la elaboración de la misma.
5. Se invita a la CMF a:
 1. Tomar nota de las enmiendas a tinta necesarias para corregir la falta de coherencia en el uso de ciertos términos en las NIMF n.os 3, 10, 13, 14 y 22 y en el Suplemento 1 de la NIMF n.º 5 (Anexo 1).
 2. Pedir a la Secretaría que introduzca dichas enmiendas en las NIMF n.os 3, 10, 13, 14 y 22 y en el Suplemento 1 de la NIMF n.º 5 (junto con las recomendaciones generales aplicables a las citadas normas).

Annex 1

Inconsistencies in the use of terms in ISPMs 3, 10, 13, 14, 22 and Supplement 1 to ISPM 5

ISPM 3: GUIDELINES FOR THE EXPORT, SHIPMENT, IMPORT AND RELEASE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS AND OTHER BENEFICIAL ORGANISMS

In addition to the changes below, the recommendations regarding the format of references to ISPMs/IPPC and endorsement section should be applied to this standard.

ISPM 3 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
	Section	Existing text	Proposed ink amendments	Rationale
1.	ENDORSEMENT	Add a sentence	Ink amendments to the English version of this standard were approved by the Standards Committee in November 2009.	The added last sentence is to clarify that minor modifications were made subsequent to the adoption of the ISPM
2.	SCOPE Paragraph 1, 2 nd sentence	It lists the related responsibilities of contracting parties to the IPPC ('contracting parties'), National ...	It lists the related responsibilities of contracting parties to the IPPC ('contracting parties'), National.....	Inconsistent with other ISPMs where contracting parties are referred to.
3.	REFERENCES Modify some of the references	....<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> , 2004. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome... <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i> , 1996. ISPM No. 2, FAO, Rome. ...	...ISPM 2. 2007. Framework for pest risk analysis. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 5. 2009. Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ...	To update to most recent ISPM 5 and ISPM 2 (using the proposed format for references to ISPMs)
4.	BACKGROUND Paragraph 4, last sentence	However, it is not intended that any aspects of this standard alter in any way the scope or obligations of the IPPC itself as contained in the New Revised Text of the IPPC (1997) or elaborated on in any of the other ISPMs.	However, it is not intended that any aspects of this standard alter in any way the scope or obligations of the IPPC itself as contained in the New Revised Text of the IPPC (1997) or elaborated on in any of the other or its ISPMs.	Use "obligations of the IPPC or its ISPMs" for consistency with other standards.
5.	BACKGROUND Paragraph 5, 2 nd sentence	It is recognized that the existing standards on pest risk analysis (ISPM No. 2: <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>	It is recognized that the existing standards on pest risk analysis (ISPM 2: 2007 ...	To update to most recent ISPM 2 (using the proposed format for references to ISPMs)
6.	2. Pest Risk Analysis Paragraph 2	Pest risk assessment should be conducted in accordance with ISPM No. 2 (<i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>) ...	Pest risk assessment should be conducted in accordance with ISPM No. 2: 2007 <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i>	Updating to the most recent version of ISPM 2

				ISPM 3 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms
7.	3.1.2 1st sentence	3.1.2 Evaluate the documentation on the target pest and on the biological control agent and beneficial organisms supplied by the importer (see section 4) in relation to the level of acceptable risk.	3.1.2 Evaluate the documentation on the target pest and on the biological control agent and beneficial organisms supplied by the importer (see section 4) in relation to the <u>level-of</u> acceptable <u>level of</u> risk.	Use acceptable level of risk in all standards having appropriate level of protection, for consistency with ISPM 11 and 21.
8.	3.1.2 2nd sentence	... and phytosanitary measures for containment and disposal) or release of biological control agents appropriate to the assessed risk.	... and phytosanitary measures for <u>confinement</u> containment and disposal) or release of biological control agents appropriate to the assessed risk.	Change “containment” to “confinement” to be in line with the new standard on PEQ and because containment is not used according to the Glossary definition here.
9.	4.3 Documentary requirements related ... Title	4.3 Documentary requirements related to potential hazards and emergency actions	4.3 Documentary requirements related to potential hazards and <u>contingency plans</u> <u>emergency actions</u>	To be consistent with ISPMs 9, 18 and 25 and to adjust to the right meaning
10.	4.3 Documentary requirements related ... 2nd indent	- details emergency action plans or procedures already in existence, should the biological control agent or beneficial organism display unexpected adverse properties.	- details emergency action <u>contingency</u> plans or procedures already in existence, should the biological control agent or beneficial organism display unexpected adverse properties.	These hazards and risks are not phytosanitary risks, then, it is better to avoid the use of “emergency action” as it has been defined in the glossary.
11.	4.4 Documentary requirements related ... Paragraph 1, last sentence	This information will be determined after candidate biological control agents are studied under quarantine security.	This information will be determined after candidate biological control agents are studied <u>under-in</u> quarantine conditions <u>security</u> .	Not advisable to use quarantine security, it is not a defined term and could be confused with “phytosanitary security”. Use only quarantine because control agents are studied while confined, i.e. while in quarantine.
12.	4.4 Documentary ... Paragraph 2, 1st sentence, 3rd indent	- detailed description of containment facilities (including security and the competency and qualifications of the staff)	- detailed description of <u>the quarantine facility</u> containment facilities (including security and the competency and qualifications of the staff)	To use the term already used throughout this ISPM.
13.	4.4 Documentary... 2nd para, first sentence, last indent	- an emergency plan that will be implemented in the case of an escape from the facility.	- an emergency plan that will be implemented in the case of an escape from the <u>quarantine</u> facility.	Use quarantine facility. See above
14.	5. Responsibilities of Exporter Last indent	- organisms for SIT have been treated to achieve the required sterility for SIT purposes (e.g. using irradiation with the required minimum absorbed dose). ...	- organisms for SIT <u>Sterile Insect Technique (SIT)</u> have been treated to achieve the required sterility for SIT purposes (e.g. using irradiation with the required minimum absorbed dose). ...	Spell out SIT , it is the first mention to the technique in the text

ISPM 3 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
15.	7.4 Emergency measures Title	7.4 Emergency measures	7.4 Emergency measures Contingency plans	Title should be Contingency plans and not emergency actions measures because the content of the item not compatible with the definition of an “emergency measure”
16.	7.4 Emergency measures Paragraph 1	The NPPO or other responsible authority of the importing contracting party is responsible for developing or adopting emergency plans or procedures, as appropriate, for use ...	The NPPO or other responsible authority of the importing contracting party is responsible for developing or adopting contingency emergency plans or procedures, as appropriate, for use ...	To be compatible with the change in the title and the definition of emergency action in the Glossary.
17.	7.4 Emergency measures Paragraph 2	Where problems are identified (i.e. unexpected harmful incidents), the NPPO or other responsible authority should consider possible measures or corrective actions and, where appropriate, ...	Where problems are identified (i.e. unexpected harmful incidents), the NPPO or other responsible authority should consider possible emergency measures or corrective actions and, where appropriate, ...	To be compatible with the definition of emergency action in the Glossary.

ISPM 10 REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST-FREE PLACES OF PRODUCTION AND PEST-FREE PRODUCTION SITES

In addition to the changes below, the recommendations regarding the format of references to ISPMs/IPPC and endorsement section should be applied to this standard.

ISPM 10 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
	Section	Existing text	Proposed ink amendments	Rationale
1.	ENDORSEMENT	add a sentence	Ink amendments to the English version of this standard were approved by the Standards Committee in November 2009.	The added last sentence is to clarify that minor modifications were made subsequent to the adoption of the ISPM
2.	SCOPE	...as risk management options for meeting phytosanitary requirements for the import of plants...	...as pest risk management options for meeting phytosanitary import requirements for the import of plants..	The Glossary term “pest risk management” should be substituted because “risk management” is not a defined term. The Glossary term “phytosanitary import requirements” should be used wherever appropriate.
3.	REFERENCES Modify some references	... <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> , 1999. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome. <i>Guidelines for PEST RISK ANALYSIS</i> , 1996. ISPM No. 2, FAO, Rome. INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION , 1992. FAO, Rome. <i>New Revised Text of the INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION</i> , 1997. FAO, Rome. <i>Principles of PLANT QUARANTINE as related to international trade</i> , 1995. ISPM 1, FAO, Rome....	...<i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>. 1997. Rome, IPPC, FAO. 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 2. 2007. <i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 5. 2009. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO....	To correct and update names of ISPMs (using the proposed format for references to ISPMs)
4.	Outline of requirements , end of 1st sentence (line 3)	...phytosanitary requirements of the importing country when imported from a pest free place of production.	...phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country when imported from a pest free place of production.	The Glossary term “phytosanitary import requirements” should be used wherever appropriate.
5.	Outline of requirements 2nd sentence (lines 4-5)	...maintained pest free, it may be regarded...	...maintained pest-free free from a specific pest or pests , it may be regarded....	This wording is consistent with the wording in line 2.

ISPM 10 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
6.	Outline of requirements Paragraph 2, 4 th indent	product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security.	product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security <u>of the consignment</u>	The new Glossary term “phytosanitary security” already includes consignment integrity. Note that, strictly speaking (see TPG Report), this standard should not concern consignments at all. However, this is a substantive issue and not one of consistency, and, accordingly, no “ink amendment” is proposed on this point.
7.	1.1 Application of a Pest Free Place of Production and Pest Free Production Site Paragraph 2, 1st sentence	...an adequate level of security may be achieved by different intensities of measures, ranging from...	...an adequate level of security <u>the required assurance of pest freedom</u> may be achieved by different intensities of measures, ranging from...	In the Glossary, “security” forms part of the term “Phytosanitary security”. This is not the appropriate concept here. This Standard uses the concept of “pest freedom” (see Outline of requirements, above), which is appropriate. The term “intensities” is neither defined in the Glossary, nor easily understood, and should be omitted.
8.	1.2 Distinction between a Pest Free Place of Production or a Pest Free Production Site and a Pest Free Area Paragraph 3, 2nd sentence	Both systems can offer adequate phytosanitary security: the main security of the pest free area lies in the common application of measures to an area covering many places of production; the main security of the pest free place of production arises from the fact that management procedures, surveys and inspections are applied specifically and intensively to it....	Both systems can offer <u>adequate phytosanitary security: the main security of the pest free area lies in the required assurance for pest freedom: the pest free area mainly assures this by</u> the common application of measures to an area covering many places of production; the main security of the pest free place of production arises from the pest free place of production <u>mainly assures this by</u> the fact that management procedures, surveys and inspections are applied specifically and intensively to it...	See Section 1.1, concerning the use of the word “security”.
9.	2.1.1 Characteristics of the pest Paragraph 1, 1st sentence	...can be declared free from a given pest to an adequate degree of security if the characteristics of the pest are suitable for this.	...can be declared free from a given pest to <u>an adequate degree of security with the required assurance of pest freedom</u> if the characteristics of the pest are suitable for this.	See Section 1.1, concerning the use of the word “security”.
10.	2.1.4 Requirements and responsibilities of the NPPO 1st sentence	gives the required level of phytosanitary security	gives the required level of phytosanitary security <u>assurance of pest freedom</u>	See Section 1.1, concerning the use of the word “security”.

ISPM 10 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
11.	2.1.4 Requirements and responsibilities ... Last sentence	The NPPO should check the regulations of the importing country and/or...	The NPPO should check the regulations of the importing country <u>phytosanitary import requirements</u> and/or...	The Glossary term “phytosanitary import requirements” should be used wherever appropriate.
12.	2.2 Establishment and Maintenance of ... last indent	product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security	product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security <u>of the consignment</u>	See Outline of requirements, paragraph 2
13.	2.2.1 Systems to establish pest freedom Paragraph 2, 5th sentence	Specific provisions should be made for the withdrawal of pest free status	Specific provisions (<u>corrective action plans</u>) should be made for the withdrawal of pest free status	“Corrective action plan” is a Glossary term recently approved (2009) in connection with a later ISPM. The “specific provisions” referred to here are in fact “corrective action plans”.
14.	2.2.2 Systems to maintain pest freedom Paragraph 1, 2nd sentence	Their aim is to prevent the introduction of the pest into the place of production or production site, or to destroy previously undetected infestations	Their aim is to prevent the introduction <u>entry</u> of the pest into the place of production or production site, or to destroy previously undetected infestations <u>occurrences</u>	“Entry” is used elsewhere in this standard, and the context is wrong for the Glossary term “introduction”. The Glossary term “infestation” is usually used in connection with consignments. The term “occurrence” is more appropriate here.
15.	2.2.3 Verification that pest freedom .. Title	Verification that pest freedom has been attained or maintained	Verification that pest freedom has been attained or maintained <u>of establishment and maintenance of pest freedom</u>	The words “establishment” and “maintenance” are used in the titles of sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. For consistency, they should therefore be used here.
16.	2.2.3 Verification that pest freedom .. Paragraph 1, 2nd sentence	These most often take the form of field inspections (also known as growing-season inspections), but may also include other detection methods	These most often take the form of field inspections (also known as growing-season inspections), but may also include other detection methods	The Glossary used to contain the terms “field inspection” and “growing-season inspection”, but these were removed many years ago. “Growing-season inspection” remains appropriate, because it can be defined by the combination of the Glossary terms “Growing season” and “inspection”. But the term “field” is not defined in the Glossary in a way which is appropriate to the concept of field inspection. Nor is it useful to maintain two synonymous concepts.
17.	2.2.3 Verification that pest freedom .. Parag 3, 2nd sentence	The prevalence of the pest in the area...	The prevalence <u>incidence</u> of the pest in the area...	The term “prevalence” has never been defined in the Glossary, whereas there is now a definition of the term “incidence”, which is appropriate here.
18.	2.2.4 Product identity, consignment integrity... Title	Product identity, consignment security and phytosanitary security	Product identity, consignment security and phytosanitary security <u>of the consignment</u>	See Outline of requirements, paragraph 2

ISPM 10 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
19.	2.2.4 Product identity, consignment integrity... Last sentence	The phytosanitary security of the product should be maintained after harvest	The phytosanitary security pest freedom of the product should be maintained after harvest	See Outline of requirements, paragraph 2. The “product after harvest” is not yet a “consignment”, but its pest freedom should be maintained.
20.	3.1 General records Parag 1, 2nd sentence	...procedures for reaction to pest presence	...procedures for reaction to pest presence (corrective action plans)	See Section 2.2.1
21.	3.1 General records Paragraph 1, 2nd sentence	...to ensure product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security	...to ensure product identity, consignment integrity and phytosanitary security of the consignment	See Outline of requirements, paragraph 2
22.	3.1 General records Paragraph 2, line 3	(e.g types and dates of phytosanitary treatments, use of resistant cultivars)	(e.g types and dates of phytosanitary treatments, use of resistant cultivars)	“Phytosanitary treatment” is not a defined term in the Glossary. “Treatment”, as defined, is sufficient.
23.	3.1 General records paragraph 4, 1st sentence	because the pest concerned requires a high degree of phytosanitary security....	because the pest concerned requires a high degree of phytosanitary security a high assurance of pest freedom is required	See Outline of requirements, paragraph 2. It is the growing conditions which are of concern here, not the consignment.

ISPM 13 GUIDELINES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANCE AND EMERGENCY ACTION

In addition to the changes below, the recommendations regarding the format of references to ISPMs/IPPC and endorsement section should be applied to this standard.

ISPM 13 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
	Section	Existing text	Proposed ink amendments	Rationale
1.	ENDORSEMENT		Ink amendments to the English version of this standard were approved by the Standards Committee in November 2009.	The added last sentence is to clarify that minor modifications were made subsequent to the adoption of the ISPM
2.	SCOPE 1 st indent	- a significant instance of failure of an imported consignment to comply with specified phytosanitary requirements, including the detection of specified regulated pests	- a significant instance of failure of a an imported consignment to comply with specified phytosanitary import requirements, including the detection of specified regulated pests	To use the correct term which has been defined. Note that the sentence still refers to “specified” phytosanitary import requirement, to highlight that the notification is not in relation to all phytosanitary import requirements
3.	REFERENCES Modify some references	<i>...Export certification systems</i> , 1997. ISPM No. 7, FAO, Rome. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> , 1999. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome. <i>New Revised text of the International Plant Protection Convention</i> , 1997, FAO, Rome....	...International Plant Protection Convention. 1997. Rome, IPPC, FAO ISPM 5. 2009. Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 7. 1997. Export certification system. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ...	To use the same format as more recent references to the IPPC. To update to most recent ISPM 5 To correct the name of ISPM 7 (and using the proposed format for references to ISPMs)
4.	Outline of requirements 1 st para, 1 st sentence Last para, 3 rd sentence	...makes provisions ... of imported consignments with phytosanitary requirements, including are directed to the re-export country.	...makes provisions ... of imported consignments with phytosanitary import requirements, including are directed to the re-exporting country.	To use the correct term which has been defined. To use language which is consistent with other text in the standard.
5.	1. Purpose of Notification 1 st para, 1 st sentence	Notifications ... significant failures of imported consignments to comply with specified phytosanitary requirements or to report ...	Notifications ... significant failures of imported consignments to comply with specified phytosanitary import requirements or to report ...	To use the correct term which has been defined

ISPM 13 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
	Section	Existing text	Proposed ink amendments	Rationale
6.	3. Provisions of the IPPC Related to Notification 3 rd and 4 th indent	- Art VIII.1 states that contracting parties shall cooperate in achieving the aims of the Convention. - Art VIII.2 states that contracting parties shall designate a contact point for the exchange of information.	- Art VIII.1 states that <i><u>“The contracting parties shall cooperate with one another to the fullest practicable extent in achieving the aims of this Convention”</u></i> - Art VIII.2 states that <i><u>“Each contracting party shall designate a contact point for the exchange of information connected with the implementation of this Convention.”</u></i>	For consistency with the IPPC and the previous 2 indents, and to not abridge the Convention, but to quote it.
7.	4.1 Significant instances of non-compliance Paragraph 1, 1 st indent Paragraph 2	- failure to comply with phytosanitary requirements Significant instances of non-compliance of an imported consignment with phytosanitary requirements should ...	- failure to comply with phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements Significant instances of non-compliance of an imported consignment with phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements should...	To use the correct term which has been defined
8.	6.1 Required information 8 th indent, 4 th sub-indent	phytosanitary requirements to which the non-compliance applies	phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements to which the non-compliance applies	To use the correct term which has been defined
9.	6.1 Required information last indent,	- <i>Authentication marks</i> - the notifying authority should have a means for authenticating valid notifications (e.g. stamp, seal, letterhead, authorized signature).	- <i>Authentication marks</i> - the <u>importing country notifying authority</u> should have a means for authenticating valid notifications (e.g. stamp, seal, letterhead, authorized signature).	“notifying authority” is SPS language, not IPPC language. Change to make consistent with other text in the standard.
10.	7. Documentation and Means of Communication 1 st para	The notifying country should keep notification documents,	The notifying <u>importing</u> country should keep notification documents,	Change to make consistent with other text in the standard.

ISPM 14 USE OF INTEGRATED MEASURES IN A SYSTEMS APPROACH FOR PEST RISK MANAGEMENT

In addition to the changes below, the recommendations regarding the format of references to ISPMs/IPPC and endorsement section should be applied to this standard.

ISPM 14 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
	Section	Existing text	Proposed ink amendments	Rationale
1.	ENDORSEMENT		Ink amendments to the English version of this standard were approved by the Standards Committee in November 2009.	The added last sentence is to clarify that minor modifications were made subsequent to the adoption of the ISPM
2.	SCOPE line 3	... phytosanitary requirements for the import of plants, ...	... phytosanitary <u>import</u> requirements for the import of plants, ...	The Glossary term “phytosanitary import requirements” should be used wherever appropriate.
3.	REFERENCES Modify some references	<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> , 2001. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome. <i>Guidelines for pest risk analysis</i> , 1996. ISPM No. 2, FAO, Rome. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i> , 2001. ISPM No. 11, FAO, Rome. <i>Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade</i> , 1995. ISPM No. 1, FAO, Rome.	... ISPM 1. 2006. <i>Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</i> ISPM 2. 2007. <i>Framework for pest risk analysis Rome, IPPC, FAO.</i> ISPM 5. 2009. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</i> ISPM 11. 2004. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</i>	To update references of the standards which have been revised since ISPM 14 was adopted (using the proposed format for references to ISPMs)
4.	Outline of requirements Paragraph 1, 1st sentence	The appropriate international PRA standards provide	The appropriate international PRA standards ISPMs 2:2007, 11:2004 and 21:2004 provide	These are the appropriate international PRA standards (using the proposed format for references to ISPMs)
5.	Outline of requirements Paragraph 1, 3rd sentence	They can also be developed to provide phytosanitary protection in situations where ...	They can also be developed to provide phytosanitary protection in situations where ...	“Phytosanitary protection” is an undefined concept not used elsewhere. The words are not necessary here.
6.	1. Purpose of Systems Approaches 1st sentence	... are described in appropriate international PRA standards ....	... are described in appropriate international PRA standards ISPMs 2:2007, 11:2004 and 21:2004	See Outline

ISPM 14 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
7.	1. Purpose of Systems Approaches 2nd sentence	All pest risk management measures ...	All <u>phytosanitary pest risk management</u> measures ...	“Pest risk management measure” is a term neither used elsewhere nor defined. It is better to use an appropriate defined term.
8.	1. Purpose of Systems Approaches 3rd sentence	A systems approach integrates pest risk management measures to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of the importing country.	A systems approach integrates <u>pest risk management</u> measures to meet <u>the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of the importing country</u> . <u>phytosanitary import requirements</u> .	As above (line 2), but the measures which are integrated are not necessarily phytosanitary measures. The Glossary term “phytosanitary import requirements” should be used wherever appropriate.
9.	1. Purpose of Systems Approaches 4th sentence (line 5)	... disinfestation treatments ...	... <u>disinfestation</u> treatments ...	The Glossary term “treatment” is sufficient. “Disinfestation” is not Glossary language.
10.	1. Purpose of Systems Approaches Last sentence	... among risk management options ...	... among <u>pest</u> risk management options ...	The Glossary only uses and defines the term “pest risk management”.
11.	2 Characteristics of... paragraph 1, last sentence	... to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection and confidence.	... to meet <u>the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection and confidence</u> <u>phytosanitary import requirements</u> .	The Glossary term “phytosanitary import requirements” should be used wherever appropriate.
12.	2 Characteristics of... paragraph 2, 1st sentence	... compliance with official phytosanitary procedures.	... compliance with <u>official</u> phytosanitary procedures.	As defined in the Glossary, all “phytosanitary procedures” are official.
13.	2 Characteristics of... paragraph 3, 1st sentence	Cultural practices, field treatment, ...	Cultural practices, <u>fieldcrop</u> treatment, ...	“Field” has a specific Glossary meaning
14.	2 Characteristics of... Paragraph 4	Measures that do not kill pests or reduce their prevalence but reduce their potential for entry or establishment (safeguards) can be ...	Measures that do not kill pests or reduce their <u>prevalenceincidence</u> but reduce their potential for entry or establishment (<u>safeguards</u>) can be	“Prevalence” is not a defined Glossary term, while “incidence” is. “Safeguard” is not a defined Glossary term, and is here used in a meaning different from that in IPPC Articles VI.1b and VII. It is not necessary to insert it here at all.
15.	3 Relationship with PRA and... title	available risk management options	available <u>pest</u> risk management options	See Section 1; line 8
16.	3 Relationship with PRA and... paragraph 1, 1st sentence	The conclusions from pest risk assessment are used to decide whether risk management is required and the strength of measures to be used (Stage 2 of PRA).	The conclusions from pest risk assessment (<u>Stage 2 of PRA</u>) are used to decide whether <u>pest</u> risk management is required and the strength of measures to be used (<u>Stage 2 of PRA</u>).	“Pest risk management”, not “risk management”. The strength of measures is not part of pest risk assessment, so “(Stage 2 of PRA)” should be placed earlier, as proposed.

ISPM 14 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
17.	3 Relationship with PRA and... paragraph 2, 1st sentence	A combination of pest risk management measures in a systems approach is one of the options which may be selected as the basis for import requirements to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of the importing country.	A combination of pest risk management <u>phytosanitary</u> measures in a systems approach is one of the options which may be selected as the basis for <u>phytosanitary</u> import requirements to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of the importing country.	“Pest risk management measures” and “phytosanitary import requirements”, as before.
18.	Pre-planting third indent	pest-free areas, places or sites of production	pest-free areas, <u>pest-free</u> places <u>of</u> <u>production</u> , or <u>pest-free production</u> sites <u>of</u> <u>production</u>	The full Glossary terms should be used.
19.	Pre-harvest	...biocontrol...	... biocontrol <u>biological control</u> ...	Consistent use of term
20.	Post harvest 1 st indent	treatment to kill, sterilize or remove pests (e.g. fumigation, ...	treatment to kill, sterilize or remove pests (e.g. fumigation, ...	The Glossary term already specifies “to kill...”.
21.	Transportation and distribution 3 rd indent	ports of entry	<u>ports</u> <u>points</u> of entry	To use the correct Glossary term
22.	4 Independent and Dependent Measures 1st sentence	... independent and dependent measures (including safeguards).	... independent and dependent measures (including safeguards).	See Section 2, paragraph 4.
23.	5 Circumstances for use 1 st indent	a particular measure is:	<u>individual measures are: a particular measure is:</u>	The phrase “individual measures” is used elsewhere in this Section.
24.	5 Circumstances for use 1 st indent, 1 st sub-indent	not adequate to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of the importing country	not adequate to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of the importing country <u>phytosanitary import requirements</u>	As before
25.	6 Types of Systems Approaches paragraph 2, last sentence	as risk management measures	<u>for pest</u> as risk management measures	Pest risk management and not phytosanitary measures, because this sentence deals with the management of pests, not measures
26.	7 Efficacy of Measures Paragraph 2, 1st sentence	The efficacy of independent measures that may be used to reduce pest risk can be expressed in different ways (e.g. mortality, reduction in prevalence, host susceptibility)	The efficacy of independent measures that may be used to reduce pest <u>risk incidence</u> can be expressed in different ways (e.g. mortality, reduction in <u>incidenceprevalence</u> , host susceptibility)	“Pest risk” is not a quantified concept. “prevalence” is not a defined Glossary term, while “incidence” is.

ISPM 14 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
27.	9 Evaluating Systems Approaches 1st sentence	... to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection for the importing country, the evaluation of whether the requirement is met or not ...	... to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection for the importing country <u>phytosanitary import requirements</u> , the evaluation of whether the requirement is <u>these are</u> met or not ...	As before
28.	9 Evaluating Systems Approaches 3 rd indent, 2nd subindent	(prevalence of pest)	(prevalence <u>incidence</u> of pest)	As before
29.	10 Responsibilities 1st and 2nd sentence	... of equivalence by considering risk management alternatives that will facilitate safe trade... ...to develop new and alternative risk management strategies,...	...of equivalence by considering <u>pest</u> risk management alternatives that will facilitate safe trade... .....to develop new and alternative <u>pest</u> risk management strategies,....	“pest risk management”
30.	10.1 Importing country .. 2 nd indent	specify the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection	specify the <u>phytosanitary import requirements</u> appropriate level of phytosanitary protection	As before
31.	10.2 Exporting country... 4 th indent	risk management measures	<u>pest risk</u> management measures	The exporting country does not perform pest risk management.
32.	Appendix	Appendix	Appendix <u>1</u>	All appendices should be numbered, even if there is only one.

ISPM 22: REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AREAS OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE

In addition to the changes below, the recommendations regarding the format of references to ISPMs/IPPC and endorsement section should be applied to this standard.

ISPM 22 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
	Section	Existing text	Proposed ink amendments	Rationale
1.	ENDORSEMENT		Ink amendments to the English version of this standard were approved by the Standards Committee in November 2009.	The added last sentence is to clarify that minor modifications were made subsequent to the adoption of the ISPM
2.	REFERENCES modify some references	<i>International Plant Protection Convention Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i> , 1996. ISPM No. 4, FAO, Rome <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> , 2004. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.	...<i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>. 1997. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 4. 1995. <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 5. 2009. <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	References amended, with dates of revision as appropriate. And correct date of ISPM 4 (using the proposed format for references to ISPMs)
3.	Outline of requirements 4 th paragraph 1 st line	Surveillance of the relevant pest should be conducted according to the appropriate protocols.	Surveillance of the relevant pest should be conducted according to the appropriate protocols (ISPM 6:1997).	Addition of appropriate cross-reference.
4.	2.1 Determination of ... 2 nd paragraph 4 th indent	..emergency action plan	.. emergency corrective action plan.	Correct term, consistent with the definition and use of the term in other ISPMs
5.	2.1 Determination of ... 2 nd paragraph 5 th indent 2.1 Determination of ... 3 rd paragraph last sentence	...phytosanitary measures used to maintain... ...in mitigating the pest risk down to a level acceptable for the importing country and thus, .....	...is a phytosanitary regulation measures used to maintain... ... in mitigating the pest risk down to a level acceptable for the importing country in ensuring that phytosanitary import requirements are met and thus, ...	Correct term (i.e. not regulated pests of the country) Use of correct defined term – phytosanitary import requirements ...
6.	2.2 Operational plans last line	...that importing country requirements are met.	...that importing country requirements the phytosanitary import requirements are met...	use of defined term

ISPM 22 / Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
7.	3.1 Establishment of ... Title 1 st line	Establishment of an ALPP Low pest prevalence can occur...	Establishment of an ALPP area of low pest prevalence Low pest prevalence levels can occur ...	Consistent with use of the full term used in all previous and subsequent headings Removal of non-defined term “prevalence”. (Only used within the term “low pest prevalence”)
8.	3.1.1 Determination of ... 1st sentence 3 rd line	..pest prevalence is below these levels.	...pest incidence prevalence is below these levels.	Use of defined term “incidence”
9.	3.1.3 Documentation and verification 4th indent	.developed and implemented corrective actions.	developed and implemented corrective actions action plans .	Use of full defined term.
10.	3.1.4.2 Reducing pest ... Title	Reducing pest levels and maintaining low prevalence	Reducing pest levels and maintaining low incidence prevalence	Use of incidence
11.	3.1.4.4 Corrective action plan Last sentence	Corrective actions should also address...	Corrective actions action plans should also address...	Use of full term – corrective action plan.
12.	3.3 Change in the status... Paragraph 1 Paragraph 3, 2nd sentence	...at a level exceeding the specified pest level(s) within ... The corrective actions should be initiated as soon as possible after confirmation that ...	... at a level an incidence exceeding the specified pest level(s) within The corrective actions action plan should be initiated as soon as possible after confirmation that...	Consistent terminology Use of full term – corrective action plan
13.	3.3 Change in the status.. Paragraph 4, 4 th indent	- suspended (status lost)	- suspended (status lost)	“status lost” is not consistent with the meaning of suspended.
14.	3.4 Suspension and ... 2nd sentence 5th sentence	Corrective actions, and if necessary, additional ......and the integrity of the system is verified, the	Corrective actions action plans , and if necessary, additional .....and the integrity of the system is compliance with the operational plan has been verified, the...	. Use of full term – corrective action plan Use of “integrity” could be confusing, compliance preferred.

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO ISPM 5: GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

In addition to the changes below, the recommendations regarding the format of references to ISPMs/IPPC and endorsement section should be applied to this standard.

Supplement 1 to ISPM 5 / Table A Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
	Section	Existing text	Proposed ink amendments	Rationale
1.	4. General Requirements Paragraph 1	Official control is subject to the "principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade," in particular the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, equivalence and risk analysis.	Official control is subject to ISPM 1:2006 , the " principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade ," in particular the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, equivalence of phytosanitary measures and pest risk analysis.	To update to the revised ISPM 1:2006 Add phytosanitary measures and pest risk analysis to be in line with ISPM 1.
2.	4. General Requirements Paragraph 3, 3rd indent	- measures related to controls on movement into and within the protected area(s) including measures applied at import.	- measures related to controls on restrictions related to the movement into and within the protected area(s) including phytosanitary measures applied at import.	"Controls" is not the correct term here, it is misused.. "restrictions" can be used instead. "Phytosanitary" has to be added to the word "measures" to match the defined term.
3.	4. General Requirements Paragraph 4, 2nd and last sentence	...and effect of control to justify measures applied at import for the same purpose. Measures applied at import...	..and effect of control to justify phytosanitary measures applied at import for the same purpose. Phytosanitary M measures applied at import ...	"Phytosanitary" has to be added to the word "measures" to match the defined term.
4.	5.1 Non-discrimination Paragraph 1	The principle of non-discrimination between domestic and import requirements is fundamental. In particular, requirements for imports should not be more stringent than the effect of official control in an importing country. There should therefore be consistency between import and domestic requirements for a defined pest:	The principle of non-discrimination between domestic requirements and phytosanitary import requirements is fundamental. In particular, requirements for imports should not be more stringent than the effect of official control in an importing country. There should therefore be consistency between import and domestic requirements and phytosanitary import requirements for a defined pest:	"Phytosanitary" has to be added to the words "import requirements" to match the defined term. Phrases containing "import and domestic" have been switched to "domestic and import" to be consistent throughout the text of the Supplement.
5.	5.1 Non-discrimination Paragraph 1, 5th indent	in the case of non-compliance, the same or equivalent actions should be taken on imported ...	in the case of non-compliance, the same or equivalent phytosanitary actions should be taken on imported...	Use "phytosanitary action" instead of "actions" because it is a term defined in the glossary.

Supplement 1 to ISPM 5 / Table A Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
6.	5.1 Non-discrimination Paragraph 1, 6 th indent	- if a tolerance is applied within a national programme, the same tolerance should be applied to equivalent imported material. In particular, if no action is taken in the national official control programme because the infestation level does not exceed a particular level, then no action should be taken for an imported consignment if its infestation level does not exceed that same level. Compliance with import tolerance is generally	- if a tolerance <u>level</u> is applied within a national programme, the same tolerance <u>level</u> should be applied to equivalent imported material. In particular, if no action is taken in the national official control programme because the <u>infestation level pest incidence</u> does not exceed <u>a particular the-tolerance</u> level <u>concerned</u> , then no action should be taken for an imported consignment if <u>its infestation level the incidence</u> does not exceed that same level. Compliance with import tolerance <u>levels</u> is generally	Use “tolerance level”, as it has been adopted in CPM 4, 2009 instead of tolerance. Change infestation level to incidence as it has been adopted in CPM 4, 2009.
7.	5.2 Transparency	The import and domestic requirements for official control should be documented and made available, on request.	The import and domestic requirements for official control— <u>Domestic requirements for official control and the phytosanitary import requirements</u> should be documented and made available, on request.	Phrases containing “import and domestic” have been switched to “domestic and import” to be consistent throughout the text of the Supplement. Phytosanitary import requirements is a defined term.
8.	5.3 Technical justification (risk analysis) Title	5.3 Technical justification (risk analysis)	Technical justification (risk analysis)	Technical justification is a basic principle according to ISPM 1:2006 and Pest risk analysis is an operational principle , but they are not the same thing
9.	5.3 Technical justification (risk analysis) sentence	Domestic and import requirements should be technically justified and result in non-discriminatory risk management.	Domestic <u>requirements</u> and the <u>phytosanitary</u> import requirements should be technically justified and result in non-discriminatory <u>phytosanitary measures risk management</u> .	Phrases containing “import and domestic” have been switched to “domestic and import” to be consistent throughout the text of the Supplement. “Phytosanitary measures” is the correct term for technical justification according to ISPM 1
10.	5.4 Enforcement 1st sentence 3rd indent	The domestic enforcement of official control programmes should be equivalent to the enforcement of import requirements. Enforcement should include: - official action in case of non-compliance.	The domestic enforcement of official control programmes should be equivalent to the enforcement of <u>phytosanitary</u> import requirements. - official <u>phytosanitary</u> action in case of non-compliance.	Phytosanitary import requirements is a defined term. Use “phytosanitary action” instead of “official action” because it is a term defined in the glossary and to be consistent with change in 5.1.

Supplement 1 to ISPM 5 / Table A Inconsistencies in the use of terms				
11.	5.6 Area of application 3 rd sentence	Any import restrictions should have the same effect as the measures applied internally for official control.	Any <u>phytosanitary import restrictions requirements</u> should have the same effect as the <u>domestic requirements measures applied internally</u> for official control.	Phytosanitary import requirements is a defined term. The use of the word “restrictions” is inconsistent with previous text. To be consistent with language in this text. “domestic requirements has been used instead of “measures applied internally”.
12.	5.7 NPPO authority... 1st indent 3rd indent 4th indent	- be established or recognized by the national government or the NPPO under appropriate legislative authority - have enforcement assured by the national government or the NPPO - be modified, terminated or lose official recognition by the national government or the NPPO. Responsibility and accountability for official control programmes rests with the national government. ...	-be established or recognized by the <u>contracting party</u> national government or the NPPO under appropriate legislative authority -have enforcement assured by the <u>national government</u> contracting party or the NPPO -be modified, terminated or lose official recognition by the <u>contracting party</u> national government or the NPPO. Responsibility and accountability for official control programmes rests with the <u>contracting party</u> national government	Consistent with the language of the IPPC
13.	REFERENCES Add a reference		<u>ISPM 1, 2006. Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</u>	Add reference to ISPM 1 because it is mentioned in the text