



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
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Food
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Agriculture
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Organisation
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pour
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Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная
организация
Объединенных
Наций

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

COMMISSION DES MESURES PHYTOSANITAIRES

Cinquième session

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Correction d'incohérences et d'erreurs de traduction

Point 9.6 de l'ordre du jour provisoire

1. Depuis la quatrième session de la CMP, les membres du Groupe technique chargé du Glossaire (GTG) travaillant sur les versions espagnole et française du *Glossaire* ont cerné des problèmes spécifiques de traduction des normes internationales pour les mesures phytosanitaires (NIMP). Ces problèmes sont présentés à la CMP à sa cinquième session pour qu'elle prenne note des corrections qui seront apportées.

Espagnol

2. Un examen des NIMP adoptées ayant pour objet d'uniformiser la terminologie employée avait été ajouté au programme de travail de la CMP à sa première session (2006). Lors d'une réunion extraordinaire en juin 2009, le Groupe technique chargé du Glossaire a examiné les NIMP 3, 10, 13, 14 et 22 ainsi que le supplément 1 au document NIMP 5; les résultats de cet examen sont présentés au titre du point 9.5 de l'ordre du jour. En outre, le membre du GTG chargé de la version en espagnol a également formulé des observations quant à des incohérences dans l'usage des termes dans cette langue. Le GTG a dressé, sous forme de tableau, une liste de ces incohérences trouvées dans les traductions en espagnol. Les modifications proposées sont conformes à la lettre de la version espagnole de la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux (par exemple dans les parties citées) et aux traductions qui ont été approuvées auparavant par des décisions de la CMP (par exemple la traduction des expressions « should », « shall », « must », « may » et l'utilisation des termes espagnols corrects figurant dans le glossaire).

Le tirage du présent document est limité pour réduire au maximum l'impact des méthodes de travail de la FAO sur l'environnement et contribuer à la neutralité climatique. Les délégués et observateurs sont priés d'apporter leur exemplaire personnel en séance et de ne pas demander de copies supplémentaires.

La plupart des documents de réunion de la FAO sont disponibles sur l'Internet, à l'adresse www.fao.org

Français

3. À sa réunion d'octobre 2009, le GTG a noté que la traduction du terme « germoplasme » dans la NIMP 5 est traduit en français de manière erronée par « matériel génétique » au lieu de « germoplasme ».
4. La CMP est invitée à:
 1. *Prendre note* que les NIMP 3, 10, 13, 14 et 22 et le supplément 1 à la NIMP 5 seront mis à jour dans leur version espagnole compte tenu des changements présentés à l'Annexe 1.
 2. *Prendre note* que la version française de la NIMP 5 (*Glossaire des termes phytosanitaires*) sera mise à jour, le terme anglais « germoplasm » étant dorénavant traduit en français par « germoplasme » au lieu de « matériel génétique ».

Annex 1

In consistencies in translations into Spanish for ISPMs 3, 10, 13, 14, 22 and Supplement 1 of ISPM 5

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

ISPM 3 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
Outline of requirements, 2 nd para	Contracting parties, or their designated authorities, should consider and implement appropriate phytosanitary measures related to the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms and, when necessary, issue related import permits.	Translate “should “ as “deberían”
Outline of requirements, 3rd para	As described in this standard, NPPOs or other responsible authorities should : ...	Translate “should “ as “deberían”.
BACKGROUND 6 th para , 3rd sentence	When carrying out pest risk analysis in accordance with this and other appropriate ISPMs, and in developing and applying related phytosanitary measures, contracting parties should also ...	Translate “should “ as “deberían”.
BACKGROUND Footnote 2	2 Available expertise, instruments and work in international fora with competence in the area of risks to the environment should be taken into account as appropriate.	Translate “should “ as “debería”.

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

ISPM 10 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
2.1.1 Characteristics of the pest 1 st and 2 nd indents	A place of production or a production site can be ... the following: - the natural spread of the pest (or its vectors, if appropriate) is slow and over short distances - the possibilities for artificial spread of the pest are limited..	Translate “spread” as “dispersion”
2.1.2 Characteristics of the place ... 1 st sentence 4 th and last indents	The basic definition of a “place of production” should be satisfied ..the following additional characteristics: - absence, in the place of production or production site of hosts of the pest other than those meeting the conditions for export - absence in the buffer zone (if appropriate) of hosts of the pest or adequate control of the pest on these hosts .	Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate “hosts” as “hospedantes”
2.1.3 Operational capabilities of the producer Last sentence	The producer or NPPO should also have the ability to apply appropriate phytosanitary measures in the buffer zone if necessary.	Translate “should ” as “deberían”
2.1.4 Requirements and responsibilities ... 1 st and last sentences	The NPPO should define the particular requirements The NPPO should check the regulations of the importing country and/or bilaterally establish conditions to ensure that compliance can be achieved.	Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate “should ” as “debería”
2.2.1 Systems to establish pest freedom 1 st para, 1 st sentence 2 nd para, 1 st and last sentences	The NPPO should normally specify a set of... In some cases, the NPPO may require that pest freedom should be verified by official surveys... In any case, the objective of the NPPO and the producers will generally be to maintain the pest free status of a place of production or production site continuously over a period of years. Specific provisions should be made for the withdrawal of..	Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate “may ” as “podrá” Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate “should ” as “deberían”
2.2.2 Systems to maintain pest freedom 1 st para, 1 st sentence 2 nd para, 1 st sentence	The NPPO should generally require that specific measures be applied ... The producer should be required to: - notify the NPPO of any suspected or actual occurrences of the pest...	Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate “should ” as “requeriría”
2.2.3 Verification that ... 3 rd para, 1 st sentence	Verification procedures should be based on a design, which	Translate “should ” as “deberían”
2.3 Buffer Zone Requirements 2 nd para	The extent of the buffer zone should be determined by the NPPO, on the basis of the distance over which the pest is likely to spread naturally during the course of the growing season . Monitoring surveys should be conducted at adequate frequency over one or more growing seasons . The action to be taken, if the pest is detected in the buffer zone, will depend on the	Translate as “temporada de crecimiento” for consistency with the glossary. Translate “should ” as “deberían” Translate as “temporadas de crecimiento”

ISPM 10 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
	requirements of the NPPO. The pest free status of the place of production or production site may be withdrawn or appropriate control measures may be required in the buffer zone. In any case, access for surveys or control measures should be verified in advance. ...	for consistency with the glossary. Translate “should ” as “debería”
3. Documentation and review 1 st sentence	The measures taken in establishing and maintaining a pest free place of production or pest free production site, including those taken in the buffer zone, if appropriate, should be adequately documented and periodically reviewed.	Translate “should ” as “deberían”
3.1 General Records 1 st para, 1 st sentence 2 nd para, 1 st sentence	Documentation should be available, as appropriate, on the administrative system applied by the ... Documentation should also be available, as appropriate, on the specific actions taken at a place of production or a production site and any associated buffer zone in relation to the approval of pest free status for a particular growing season , including the results of surveys and the pest management records (e.g. types and dates of phytosanitary treatments, use of resistant cultivars).	Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate as “temporada de crecimiento” for consistency with the glossary.
3 rd para	The procedures for withdrawal and reinstatement of pest free status should be documented.	Translate “should ” as “deberían”
3.3 Provision of Information 1 st and 2 nd sentences	The NPPO of the exporting country should , on request, make available to the NPPO of the importing country the rationale for establishment and maintenance of pest free places of production or pest free production sites. Where bilateral arrangements or agreements so provide, the NPPO of the exporting country should expeditiously provide information concerning...	Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate “should ” as “debería”

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

ISPM 13 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
Outline of requirements 1 st para, 3 rd sentence	The notification should identify the nature of non-compliance in such a way that the exporting contracting party may investigate and make the necessary corrections.	Translate should as “debería”
Outline of requirements 2 nd para, last sentence	Notification should be timely and follow a consistent format.	Translate should as “debería”
Outline of requirements 3 rd para	An importing country should investigate any new or unexpected phytosanitary situation where emergency action is taken in order to determine if actions are justified and if changes in phytosanitary requirements are needed. Exporting countries should investigate significant instances ...	Translate should as “debería” Translate should as “deberían”
1. Purpose of Notification, 2 nd sentence	The use of notification for other purposes is voluntary, but in all instances should only be undertaken with the aim of international cooperation to prevent the introduction and/or spread of regulated pests (IPPC Articles I and VIII)...	Translate should as “debería”
2. The Use of Notification Information 2 nd and last sentence	To minimize the potential for misunderstandings or abuse, countries should be careful to ensure that notifications and information about notifications are distributed in the first instance only to the exporting country. In particular, the importing country may consult with the exporting country and provide the opportunity for the exporting country to investigate instances of apparent non-compliance, and correct as necessary. This should be done before changes in the phytosanitary status of a commodity or area, or ...	Translate “should “ as “deberían”. Translate should as “debería” Translate “phytosanitary status of a commodity” as “condición fitosanitaria de un producto”
3. Provisions of the IPPC Related to Notification 1 st indent	The establishment of systems for the routine practice of notification is based on several provisions of the IPPC, summarized as follows: - Art VII.2f states, " <i>Importing contracting parties shall, as soon as possible, inform the exporting contracting party concerned or, where appropriate, the re-exporting contracting party concerned, of significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification. The exporting contracting party or, where appropriate, the re-exporting contracting party concerned, should investigate and, on request, report the result of its investigation to the importing contracting party concerned.</i> "	In Spanish, include pieces of text that are quotations of the IPPC, highlighted in Italics, as it is performed in English.
3. Provisions of the IPPC Related to Notification 2 nd indent	- Art VII.6 states contracting parties may take " <i>appropriate emergency action on the detection of a pest posing a potential threat to its territories or the report of such a detection. Any such action shall be evaluated as soon as possible to ensure that its continuance is justified. The action taken shall be immediately reported to contracting parties concerned, the Secretary, and any regional plant protection organization of which the contracting party is a member.</i> "	Translate as : En el párrafo 6 del Artículo VII se establece que las partes contratantes podrán... In Spanish, include pieces of text that are quotations of the IPPC, highlighted in Italics, as it is performed in English.
4. Basis for Notification	In new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, emergency actions may be taken which should also be notified to the exporting country.	Translate “should “ as “deberían”.

ISPM 13 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
4.1 Significant instances of non-compliance 6 th indent	- evidence of failure of specified treatments	Translate “evidence” as evidencia
4.1 Significant instances of non-compliance Last para	Significant instances of non-compliance of an imported consignment with phytosanitary requirements should be notified to the exporting country whether or not the consignment requires a phytosanitary certificate.	Translate “should be” as “deberían ser”.
5. Timing of Notification 1 st sentence	Notifications should be provided promptly once non-compliance or the need for emergency action has been confirmed and phytosanitary actions taken.	Translate “should “ as “debería”.
6. Information Included in a Notification	Notifications should use a consistent format and include certain minimum information. NPPOs are encouraged to provide additional information where such information is considered relevant and important or has been specifically requested by the exporting country	Translate “should “ as “deberían”.
6.1 Required information	<p>Notifications should include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference number - the reporting country should have a means of tracing the communication sent to an exporting country. ... - Date - the date on which notification is sent should be noted - Identity of the NPPO of the importing country - Identity of the NPPO of the exporting country - Identity of consignment - consignments should be identified by the phytosanitary certificate number if appropriate or by references to other documentation and including commodity class and scientific name (at least plant genus) for plants or plant products - Identity of consignee and consignor - Date of first action on the consignment - Specific information regarding the nature of the non-compliance and emergency action including:... - <i>Phytosanitary actions taken</i> - the phytosanitary actions should be specifically described and the parts of the consignment affected by the actions identified - <i>Authentication marks</i> - the notifying authority should have a means for authenticating valid notifications (e.g. stamp, seal, letterhead, authorized signature). 	<p>Translate “should “ as “debería” or “deberían” all over the item.</p> <p>Translate “commodity” as “producto”</p>
6.2 Supporting information 1 st sentence	Upon request, supporting information should be made available to the exporting country and may include as appropriate:...	Translate “should “ as “debería”.
6.3 Forms, codes, abbreviations or acronyms	Where forms, codes, abbreviations or acronyms are used in notification or supporting information, countries should make appropriate explanatory material available on request.	Translate “should “ as “deberían”.
6.4 Language 2nd sentence	Where information is requested through contact points, information should be supplied in one of the FAO languages (IPPC Article XIX.3e).	Translate “should “ as “debería”.

ISPM 13 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
7. Documentation and Means of Communication	The notifying country should keep notification documents, supporting information and associated records for at least one year after the date of notification. Electronic notifications should be used for efficiency and expediency whenever possible. Notification should be sent to the IPPC contact point or, where a contact point has not been identified, to the NPPO of the exporting country unless bilateral arrangements exist which specify to whom the notification should be sent. ...	Translate “should “ as “debería” all over the item.
8. Pest identif. 2nd para	Where identifications are not possible the reason should be stated on the notification.	Translate “should “ as “deberían”.
8. Pest identification 3rd para	When identifying pests, importing countries should : - be able to describe, on request, the procedures used for diagnosis and sampling, including the identity of the diagnostician and/or laboratory, and should retain, for an appropriate period (one year following the notification or until necessary investigation has been carried out), evidence such as ...	Translate “should “ as “deberían”. Translate “evidence “ as “evidencia”.
9.1 Non-compliance	The NPPO of the exporting country should investigate significant instances of non-compliance to determine the possible cause with a view to avoid recurrence. Upon request, the results of the investigation should be reported to the importing country. Where the results of the investigation indicate a change of pest status, this information should be communicated ...	Translate “should “ as “debería” or “deberían” all over the item.
9.2 Emergency action	The importing country should investigate the new or unexpected phytosanitary situation to justify the emergency actions taken. Any such action should be evaluated as soon as possible to ensure that its continuance is technically justified. If continuance of actions is justified, phytosanitary measures of the importing country should be adjusted, published and transmitted to the exporting country.	Translate “should “ as “debería” all over the item.
10. Transit	For a consignment in transit, any instance of non-compliance with the requirements of the transit country or any emergency action taken should be notified to the exporting country. ...The country of final destination may copy its notifications to any transit country involved.	Translate “should “ as “debería” . Translate “may” as “podrá”

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

ISPM 14 / Inconsistencies in translations into spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
Outline of requirements 2 nd para, 2 nd sentence 2 nd para, 5 th sentence	The application of critical control points system in a systems approach may be useful to identify and evaluate points in a pathway where specified pest risks can be reduced and monitored . The decision regarding the acceptability of a systems approach lies with the importing country, subject to consideration of technical justification, minimal impact , transparency, non-discrimination, equivalence, and operational feasibility.	Translate “monitored” as “monitoreados” Translated “minimal impact” as “impacto mínimo”, as in ISPM 1
2.Characteristics... 1 st para, 1 st sentence	A systems approach requires two or more measures that are independent of each other, and may include any number of measures that are dependent on each other.	“May “ has to be translated as “ podrá”
2.Characteristics of Systems Approaches 2 nd para, 1 st sentence	Measures used in a systems approach may be applied pre- and/or post harvest wherever NPPOs have the ability to oversee and ensure compliance with official phytosanitary procedures.	Compliance has to be translated as “cumplimiento”, as in other ISPMs and definitions.
2.Characteristics of Systems Approaches 3 rd para, last sentence	Likewise, procedures such as pest surveillance, trapping and sampling can also be components of a systems approach.	Translate “components” as “componentes” to be consistent with translation of item 1. Purpose of Systems Approaches, of this ISPM.
3.Relationship with PRA and Available Risk Management Options -2 nd para, 1 st and last sentences -3 rd para, 1 st and 2 nd sentences	A combination of pest risk management measures in a systems approach is one of the options which may be selected As in the development of all pest risk management measures, these should take into account uncertainty of the risk. (see ISPM No. 11: <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>) In principle, systems approaches should be composed of the combination of phytosanitary measures that are possible to implement within the exporting country. However, where the exporting country proposes measures that should be implemented within the territory of importing country and the importing country agrees, ...	Translate “may “ as “ podrán” Translate “should” as “deberían” Translate “should” as “deberían” Translate “should” as “deberían”
5.Circumstances for Use 3 rd , 6 th , 7 th and 8 th indents	- a systems approach has been demonstrated to be effective for a similar pest/ commodity situation... - individual measures can be monitored and corrected - prevalence of the pest(s) is known and can be monitored - a systems approach is cost effective (e.g. considering the value and/or volume of commodity).	Translate “commodity” as “producto”. Translate “monitored” as “monitoreados” (x2) Translate “commodity” as “producto”
6.Types of Systems Approaches Last indent	- can be monitored and controlled by the responsible NPPO.	Translate “monitored” as “monitorearse”
7.Efficacy of Measures 1 st para, last sentence	A qualitative approach should be considered more appropriate where efficacy is estimated by expert judgement.	Translate “should” as “debería”
7.Efficacy of Measures Last para, 3 rd sentence	Wherever possible this should be expressed in quantitative terms with a confidence interval.	Translate “should” as “debería”

ISPM 14 / Inconsistencies in translations into spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
8. Developing Systems Approaches 2 nd para, last sentence	The level of such compensation included in a systems approach should be commensurate with the level of uncertainty.	Translate “should” as “debería”
9. Evaluating Systems Approaches 1 st para 1 st and 2 nd indents	In the evaluation of systems approaches, to meet the phytosanitary import requirements appropriate level of phytosanitary protection for the importing country, the evaluation of whether the requirement is met or not should consider the following: - considering the relevance of existing systems approaches for similar or the same pest(s) on other commodities - considering the relevance of systems approaches for other pest(s) on the same commodity	Translate “should” as “deberían” Translate “commodities” as “productos”. Translate “commodity” as “producto”.
9.1 Possible outcomes of evaluation 2 nd para	Where the systems approach has been found unacceptable, the rationale for this decision should be described in detail and made available...	Translate “should” as “debería”
10. Responsibilities Last sentence	Both exporting countries and importing countries should cooperate in the provision of sufficient data and the timely exchange of relevant information...	Translate “should” as “deberían”
10.1 Importing country responsibilities 1 st para	The importing country should provide specific information regarding its requirements. This includes specification of information and system requirements:	Translate “should” as “debería”
10.1 Importing country responsibilities 2 nd para	Importing countries, in consultation with the exporting country where appropriate should select least trade restrictive measures where there are options.	Translate “should” as “deberían”
10.1 Importing country responsibilities Last para	Agreed phytosanitary measures should be published (Article VII.2b, IPPC, 1997).	Translate “should” as “deberían”
10.2 Exporting country responsibilities 1 st para, 1 st sentence and 1 st indent	The exporting country should provide sufficient information to support evaluation and acceptance of the systems approach. This may include: - commodity , place of production and expected volume and frequency of shipments	Translate “should” as “debería” Translate “commodity” as “producto” .
10.2 Exporting country responsibilities 2 nd para, 1 st indent	- monitoring /auditing and reporting on system effectiveness	Translate “monitoring” as “monitorear”
CRITICAL CONTROL POINT SYSTEM 1 st para	2. identify independent procedures that can be monitored and controlled 4. implement the system with monitoring as required for the desired level of confidence 5. take corrective action when monitoring results indicate that criteria are not met	Translate “be monitored” as “ser monitoreados” Translate “monitoring” as “monitoreo”
CRITICAL CONTROL POINT SYSTEM 3 rd para	The application of a critical control point system for phytosanitary purposes may be useful to identify and evaluate hazards as well as the points in a pathway where risks can be reduced and monitored and adjustments made where necessary.	Translate “monitored” as “monitorearse”
CRITICAL CONTROL POINT SYSTEM Last para, last sentence	For example, certain measures or conditions exist or are included to compensate for uncertainty. These may not be monitored as independent procedures (e.g. packhouse sorting), or may be monitored but not controlled (e.g. host preference/susceptibility).	Translate “monitored” as “monitoreadas”

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

ISPM 22 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
Outline of requirements	<p>The establishment of an area of low pest prevalence (ALPP) is a pest management option used to maintain or reduce a pest population below a specified level in an area. An ALPP may be used to facilitate exports or to limit pest impact in the area.</p> <p>A specified low pest level should be determined taking into consideration the overall operational and economic feasibility of establishing a programme to meet or maintain this level, and the objective for which an ALPP is to be established.</p> <p>In determining an ALPP, a National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) should describe the area involved. ALPPs may be established and maintained for regulated pests or for pests regulated by an importing country only.</p> <p>Surveillance of the relevant pest should be conducted according to appropriate protocols. Additional phytosanitary procedures may be required to establish and maintain an ALPP.</p> <p>Once established, the ALPP should be maintained by the continuation of the measures used for its establishment and the necessary documentation and verification procedures. In most cases an official operational plan which specifies the required phytosanitary procedures is needed. If there is a change in the status of the ALPP, a corrective action plan should be initiated.</p>	<p>All over the item translate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Should” as “debería”. • “May” as “podrá “or “podrán.” <p>Translate “status” as “condición” Translate “corrective action plan” as “plan de acción correctiva”</p>
1.2 Advantages of using areas of low pest prevalence	<p>Advantages in using ALPPs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - removal of the need for post-harvest treatment(s) when the specified pest level is not exceeded; - for some pests, biological control methods that rely on low pest populations being present may reduce pesticide use; - facilitation of market access for products from areas that were previously excluded; - less restrictive movement controls including movement of commodities may be permitted from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an ALPP to or through a pest free area (PFA), if the commodity is pest free; • one ALPP to or through another ALPP, if the commodity has equivalent pest risk. 	<p>Translate “removal” as “elimina” Translate “may” as “podrán”</p> <p>Translate as “commodity” as “producto” and “may be permitted” as “Se podrán permitir” Translate “commodity” as “producto” in the two last indents</p>
2.1 Determination of an area of low pest prevalence 1 st para	<p>The establishment of an ALPP is a pest management option used to maintain or reduce the pest population below a specified level in an area. It may be used to facilitate the movement of commodities out of areas where the pest is present, such as for domestic movement or for exports, and reduces or limits pest impact in the area. An ALPP can be established for pests across a broad range of environmental conditions and hosts, and should also take into account the biology of the pest and the characteristics of the area. Since ALPPs may be established for different purposes, the size and description of the ALPP will depend on the purpose.</p>	<p>Translate “may” as “podrá” Translate “commodity” as “producto”</p> <p>Translate “should” as “debería”.</p> <p>Translate “may” as “podrán”</p>

ISPM 22 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
2.1 Determination of an area of low pest prevalence 2 nd para, 1 st sentence and 4 th indent	Examples of where an ALPP may be established by an NPPO according to this standard are:..	Translate “may” as “podrá”
	- an area within a PFA which has lost its status and is under an emergency action plan...	Translate “status” as “condición”
2.1 Determination of an area of low pest prevalence 3 rd para	Where an ALPP is established and host materials are intended to be exported, they may be subject to additional phytosanitary measures. In this way, an ALPP would be part of a systems approach. Systems approaches are detailed in ISPM No. 14: <i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i> . Such systems may be very efficient in mitigating the pest risk that down to a level acceptable for the importing country and thus, in some cases, the pest risk may be reduced to that of host material originating from a PFA.	Translate “may” as “podrán”
		Translate “may” as “podrán”.
		Translate “may” as “podrá”
2.2 Operational plan	In most cases an official operational plan is needed which specifies the required phytosanitary procedures that a country is applying. If it is intended to use an ALPP to facilitate trade with another country, such plan may have the form of a specific work plan as part of a bilateral arrangement between the NPPOs of both importing and exporting contracting parties, or may be a general requirement of an importing country, which should be made available ...	Translate both “may” as “podrá” Translate “should” as “debería”.
3.1.1 Determination of specified pest levels	Specified levels for the relevant pests should be established by the NPPO of the country where the ALPP is located, with sufficient precision to allow assessment of whether surveillance data and protocols are adequate to determine that pest prevalence is below these tolerance levels. Specified pest levels may be established through PRA, for example as described in ISPMs No. 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>) and No. 21 (<i>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests</i>). If the ALPP is intended to facilitate exports, the specified levels should be established in conjunction with the NPPO of the importing country .	Translate “should” as “debería”.
		Translate “may” as “podrán”
		Translate “should” as “deberían”.
3.1.2 Geographic description	The NPPO should describe the ALPP with supporting maps demonstrating the boundaries of the area. Where appropriate, the description may also include the places of production, the host plants in proximity to commercial production areas, as well as the natural barriers and/or buffer zones which may isolate the area.	Translate “should” as “debería”. Translate “may” as “podrá”. Translate “may” as “podrán”
	It may be useful to indicate how the size and configuration of the ...	Translate “may” as “podrá”
3.1.3 Documentation and verification	The NPPO should verify and document that all procedures are implemented. The elements of this process should include:	Translate “should” as “debería”. Translate “should” as “deberían”.
	- documented procedures to be followed (i.e. procedural manual) - implemented procedures and record keeping of these procedures - audit of procedures - developed and implemented corrective actions .	Translate “corrective actions” as “acciones correctivas” (as per the glossary term “corrective action plan”)

ISPM 22 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
3.1.4.1 Surveillance activities	<p>The status of the relevant pest situation in the area, and when appropriate of the buffer zone, should be determined by surveillance (as described in ISPM No. 6: <i>Guidelines for surveillance</i>) during appropriate periods of time and at a level of sensitivity that will detect the specified pest at the specified level with an appropriate level of confidence. Surveillance should be conducted according to protocols for the specified pest(s). These protocols should include how to measure if the specified pest level has been maintained, e.g. type of trap, number of traps per hectare, acceptable number of pest individuals per trap per day or week, number of samples per hectare that need to be tested or inspected, part of the plant to be tested or inspected, etc.</p> <p>Surveillance data should be collected and documented to demonstrate that the populations of the specified pests do not exceed the specified pest levels in any areas of the proposed ALPP, and any associated buffer zones, and include, where relevant, surveys of cultivated and uncultivated hosts, or habitats in particular in the case where the pest is a plant. The surveillance data should be relevant to the life cycles of the specified pests and should be statistically validated to detect and characterize the population levels of the pests.</p> <p>When establishing an ALPP, technical reports of the specified pest(s) detections, and results of the surveillance activities should be recorded and maintained for a sufficient number of years, depending on the biology, reproductive potential and host range of the specified pests. However to supplement this information, data should be provided for as many years as possible, prior to the establishment of the ALPP.</p>	<p>Translate “status” as “condición”</p> <p>All over the item translate “should” as “debería” or “deberían”.</p> <p>Translate “host range” as “rango de hospedantes”.</p>
3.1.4.2 Reducing pest levels and maintaining low prevalence	<p>In the proposed ALPP, phytosanitary procedures should be documented and applied to meet the tolerance pest(s) levels in cultivated hosts, uncultivated hosts, or habitats in particular in the case where the pest is a plant. Phytosanitary procedures should be relevant to the biology and behaviour of the specified pests. Examples of procedures used to meet a specified pest level are: removing alternative and/or alternate hosts; applying pesticides; releasing biological control agents; using high density trapping techniques to capture the pest.</p> <p>When establishing an ALPP, control activities should be recorded for a sufficient number of years, depending on the biology, reproductive potential and host range of the specified pest(s). However to supplement this information, data should be provided for as many years as possible, prior to the establishment of the ALPP.</p>	<p>Translate “should” as “deberían”.</p> <p>Translate “should” as “deberían”.</p> <p>Translate “should” as “deberían”.</p> <p>Translate “host range” as “rango de hospedantes”.</p> <p>Translate “should” as “deberían”.</p>
3.1.4.3 Reducing the risk of entry of specified pest(s)	<p>In cases where an ALPP is established for a regulated pest, phytosanitary measures may be required to reduce the risk of entry of the specified pests into the ALPP (ISPM No. 20: <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>). These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regulation of the pathways and of the articles that require control to maintain the ALPP. All pathways into and out of the ALPP should be identified. This may include the designation of points of entry, and requirements for documentation, treatment, inspection or sampling before or at entry into the area. 	<p>Translate highlighted text as “se podrán requerir medidas fitosanitarias para...”</p> <p>Translate “may” as “podrán”</p> <p>Translate “should” as “deberían”.</p> <p>Translate “may” as “podrán”.</p>

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Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
	<p>- verification of documents and of the phytosanitary status of consignments including identification of intercepted ...</p> <p>An ALPP may be established for pests regulated domestically or to facilitate exports for pests regulated in an importing country. When an ALPP is established for a pest that is not a regulated pest for that area, measures to reduce the risk of entry may also be applied. However, such measures should not restrict trade of plant and plant products into the country, or discriminate between imported and nationally-produced commodities.</p>	<p>Translate “status” as “condición”</p> <p>Translate “may” as “podrá”.</p> <p>Translate “may” as “podrán”.</p> <p>Translate “should” as “deberían”.</p> <p>Translate “commodities” as “productos”</p>
3.1.4.4 Corrective action plan	3.1.4.4 Corrective action plan	Translate as “Plan de acción correctiva”
3.1.4.4 Corrective action plan	The NPPO should have a documented plan to be implemented if a-specified pest level is exceeded in the ALPP, or when appropriate in the buffer zones (section 3.3 describes other situations where the status of an ALPP may change). The plan may include a delimiting survey to determine the area in which the a specified pest specified pest level has been exceeded, commodity sampling, pesticide applications and/or other suppression activities. Corrective actions should also address all of the pathways.	<p>Translate “should” as “debería”.</p> <p>Translate “status” as “condición”</p> <p>Translate both “may” as “podrá”.</p> <p>Translate “commodity” as “producto”</p> <p>Translate “actions” as “acciones”</p> <p>Translate “should” as “debería”.</p>
3.1.5 Verification of an area of low pest prevalence	The NPPO of the country where the ALPP is to be established should verify that the measures ...	Translate “should” as “debería”.
3.2 Maintenance of areas of low pest prevalence	Once an ALPP is established, the NPPO should maintain the established documentation and verification procedures, and continue following phytosanitary procedures and movement controls and keeping records. Records should be retained for at least the two previous years or as long as necessary to support the programme. If the ALPP is being used for export purposes, records should be made available to the importing country upon request. In addition, established procedures should be routinely audited, at least once a year.	Translate “should” as “debería” or “deberían” all over the item.
3.3 Change in the status of an area ...	3.3 Change in the status of an area of low pest prevalence	Translate “status “ as “condición”.
3.3 Change in the status of an area of low pest prevalence	<p>The main cause leading to a change in the status of an ALPP is the detection of the specified pest(s) at a level exceeding the specified pest level(s) within the ALPP.</p> <p>Other examples that may cause a change in status of an ALPP and lead to the need to take action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repeated failure of regulatory of procedures - incomplete documentation that jeopardises the integrity of the ALPP. <p>The change of status should result in the implementation of the corrective action plan as</p>	<p>Translate “status “ as “condición” all over this item.</p> <p>Translate “should” as “debería” or “deberían” all over the item.</p> <p>Translate “may” as “podrá” or “podrán” all over the item.</p> <p>Agreed translation of “corrective action</p>

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Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
	<p>specified in Section 3.1.4.4 of this standard. The corrective actions should be initiated as soon as possible after confirmation that the specified pest level has been exceeded in the ALPP.</p> <p>Depending on the outcome of the actions taken, the ALPP may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continued (status not lost), if the phytosanitary actions taken (as part of the corrective action plan in the case of detection of specified pest (s) above a specified pest level (s) have been successful - continued, if a failure of regulatory actions or other deficiencies has been rectified - redefined to exclude a certain area, if the specified pest level of a pest is exceeded in a limited area that can be identified and isolated - suspended (status lost). <p>If the ALPP is being used for export purposes, the importing country may require that such situations and associated activities are reported to it. Additional guidance is provided by ISPM No. 17: <i>Pest reporting</i>. Furthermore, a corrective action plan may be agreed to between the importing and exporting countries.</p>	<p>plan” is “plan de acción correctiva” and must be adjusted all over this item.</p>
3.4 Suspension and reinstatement ... Title	3.4 Suspension and reinstatement of the status of an area of low pest prevalence	Translate “status “ as “condición”
3.4 Suspension and reinstatement ...	<p>If an ALPP is suspended, an investigation should be initiated to determine the cause of the failure. Corrective actions, and if necessary additional safeguards, should be implemented to prevent recurrence of the failure. ...</p> <p>As with the initial establishment of an ALPP, the minimum period of time below the specified pest level(s) for reinstatement of ALPP status will depend on the biology of the specified pest(s). ...</p>	<p>Translate “should” as “debería”.</p> <p>Translate “corrective actions” as “acciones correctivas”</p> <p>Translate “should” as “deberían”.</p> <p>Translate “status “ as “condición”</p>

SUPPLEMENT 1 OF ISPM 5: GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS. ISPM 5 GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS (2009)

Supplement 1 to ISPM 5 / Inconsistencies in translations into Spanish		
Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
4. General Requirements 2 nd para	In the case of a quarantine pest that is present but not widely distributed, and where appropriate in the case of certain regulated non-quarantine pests, the importing country should define the infested area(s), endangered area(s) and protected area(s).	In Spanish change “deberá” to “debería”
4. General Requirements 4 th para, 3rd sentence	Measures applied at import should be consistent with the principle of non-discrimination (see section 5.1 below).	“Should be” has to be translated as “deberían ser”.
4. General Requirements 5 th para, 2nd sentence	For regulated non-quarantine pests, suppression may be used to avoid unacceptable economic impact as it applies to the intended use of plants for planting.	Translate to Spanish as “uso previsto” and not as “utilización prevista”, as adopted in CPM 4, 2009.
5.1 Non-discrimination	<p>The principle of non-discrimination between domestic requirements 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - import requirements should not be more stringent than domestic requirements; - domestic and import requirements should be the same or have an equivalent effect; - mandatory elements of domestic and import requirements should be the same; - the intensity of inspection of imported consignments should be the same as equivalent processes in domestic control programmes; - in the case of non-compliance, the same or equivalent actions should be taken on imported consignments as are taken domestically; - 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 determined by inspection or testing at entry, whereas the tolerance for domestic consignments should be determined at the last point where official control is applied; 	<p>Translate “should not be” as “no debería ser” Translate “should be” as “debería ser”</p> <p>Translate “should be” as “deberían ser”</p> <p>Translate “should be” as “deberían ser”</p> <p>Translate “should be” as “debería ser”</p> <p>Translate “actions” as “acciones” and not as “medidas”. It is technically different according to the glossary. Translate “should be” as “deberían ser” Translate “action” as “acción” and not as “medida”. It is technically different according to the glossary. Translate “should be” as “debería ser”</p> <p>Translate “should be” as “debería ser”.</p>

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Section	Text	Translation to Spanish
	- if downgrading or reclassifying is permitted within a national official control programme, similar options should be available for imported consignments.	Translate “should be” as “debería ser ”
5.2 Transparency	The import and domestic requirements for official control should be documented and made available, on request.	Translate “should be” as “deberían estar”
5.3 Technical justification (risk analysis)	Domestic and import requirements should be technically justified and result in non-discriminatory risk management.	Translate “should be” as “deberían estar”
5.4 Enforcement Sentence and 4th 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.	Translate “should be” as “debería ser ” Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate as defined term “acción“, not as “medida”
5.6 Area of application Title	5.6 Area Ambito de aplicación	Translate as “area” and not as “ámbito” It is a matter of geographical delimitation of the official control and not of its scope
5.6 Area of application	An official control programme can be applied at national, sub-national or local area level. The area of application of official control measures should be specified. ...	Translate as “area” and not as “ámbito” It is a matter of geographical delimitation of the official control and not of its scope
5.7 NPPO authority and involvement in official control 1st parag.	Official control should : - be established or recognized by the national government or the NPPO under appropriate legislative authority - be performed, managed, supervised or, at minimum, audited /reviewed by the NPPO - have enforcement assured by the national government or the NPPO - be modified, terminated or lose official recognition by the national government or the NPPO.	Translate “should ” as “debería” Translate as “ auditarse” and not as “verificarse” as in the revision of ISPM 15 Translate as “concluirse” and not as “suprimirse” to be compatible with the IPPC text and ISPMs 9 and 18.
2nd parag., 2nd sentence	The NPPO should be fully aware of all aspects of official control programmes in their country.	Translate “should be” as “debería tener”